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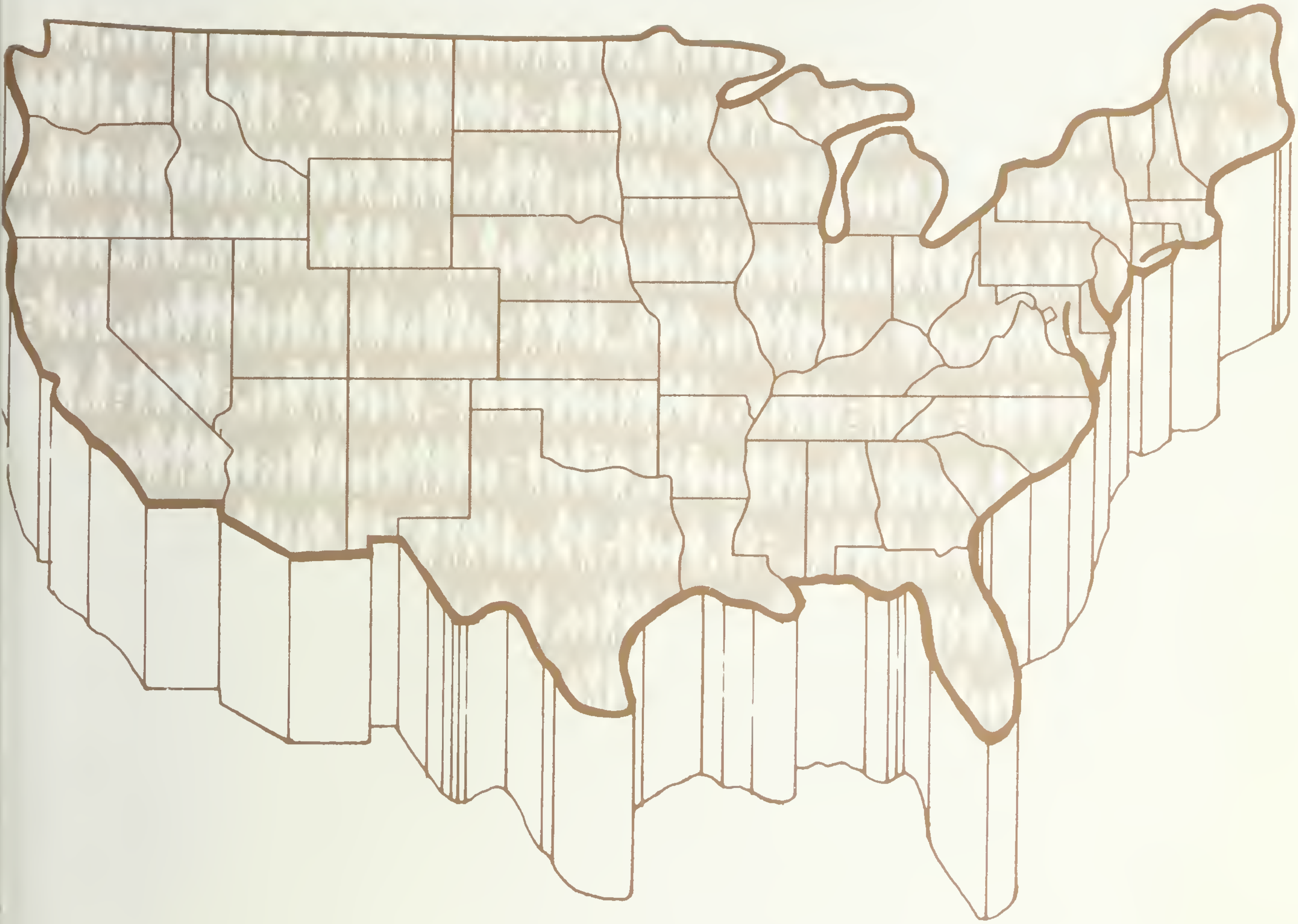

Developmental Estimates of the Coverage of the Population of States in the 1970 Census:

Demographic Analysis

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Developmental Estimates of the Coverage of the Population of States in the 1970 Census:

Demographic Analysis

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Note on Rounding

Most figures in this report have been rounded independently from figures computed to the last digit. This practice accounts for the slight arithmetic discrepancies between the figures in the various columns of the tables.

Preface

There has been considerable interest in estimates of the coverage of the 1970 census for areas within the United States, such as States, counties, and major cities. This interest arises not only because of the desire to employ improved data in research and general planning but also because of the fact that considerable sums of money are distributed to governmental units on the basis of population, or population and other factors, and populaton is the key factor in determining representation in legislative bodies. Recognizing the great importance of the population counts for many programs, the Census Bureau has long been concerned about the possibility of considerable geographic variation in census coverage levels and with measuring the geographic variation. Studies on the geographic variation in census coverage have been attempted begnning with the 1950 census.

A major exploratory project for measuring the coverage of the population of States in the 1970 census has been under way at the Census Bureau in the last few years, using principally the method of demographic analysis. Demographic analysis attempts to develop an expected "true" population on the basis of demographic data generally independent of the census itself. A primary objective of this project was to develop a method that can be employed successfully alone or with other methods to estimate undercounts for States in 1980. This monograph represents the results of that project. It reflects also the Census Bureau's continuing effort to fill the request of the Census Advisory Committee on the Black Population for the 1980 Census to explore various methods which could be used to produce adequate estimates of the coverage of the population in the census for the principal racial groups at the State and local levels.

This monograph presents several sets of estimates of the completeness of coverage of the population of each State in 1970, derived by the method of demographic analysis or a combination of demographic analysis and the results of a study matching the census and the Bureau's Current Population Survey. A detailed description of the methods employed in developing the various series of estimates, including a full description of the data and the assumptions incorporated into the method, is given. The principal findings are discussed and, insofar as possible, the results are evaluated.

The monograph consists of eight chapters and seven appendixes. The first chapter discusses, in general terms, the various techniques of evaluating census data and summarizes the methods and results of the study. The next five chapters describe the methods in detail. Separate chapters are devoted to the White population under age 35, the Black-and-other-races population under 35, the White population aged 35 to 64, the Black-and-other-races population aged 35 to 64, and the total population 65 years and over. Chapter 7 presents a synthesis of the separate age-sex-race coverage estimates in the form of various series of coverage estimates for the population of all ages—all classes, total White, total Black-and-other-races, total male, and total female—and presents the estimates incorporating the results of the match study. The chapter also describes the principal results and presents an overall evaluation of them. The final chapter, chapter 8, considers the possible use of the results, some of their implications, especially for the apportionment of funds to States, and the possible refinement of the methods for use in the evaluation of the 1980 census. The several appendixes provide additional details regarding the data, methods, and assumptions, and present additional series of coverage estimates and summary data not shown in the main text.

This monograph supplements two earlier Census Bureau publications: **Estimates of Coverage of Population by Sex, Race, and Age: Demographic Analysis**, Evaluation and Research Program of the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, PHC(E)–4, February 1974; and "Coverage of Population in the 1970 Census and Some Implications for Public Programs," **Current Population Reports**, Series P–23, No. 56, August 1975. The first report presents estimates of the completeness of coverage of the population of the United States as a whole in the 1970 census, for age, sex, and race categories, developed by the method of demographic analysis. The second report summarizes the available information regarding geographic variations in census coverage and considers, illustratively, on the basis of some rough ("synthetic") estimates of coverage for States, some of the implications of geographic variations in undercoverage for various public programs. The present study employs presumably more refined methods of developing the coverage estimates for States than employed in **Current Population Reports**, Series P–23, No. 56, and, through the calculation of many alternative series based on alternative procedures, data, and assumptions, offers a better basis for establishing the range in which the true figures lie. Some of the conclusions given in the earlier report are reassessed in the present study on the basis of the new coverage estimates developed here.

The preparation of this monograph and the research underlying it represents a major team effort. Jacob S. Siegel, Senior Statistician for Demographic Research and Analysis, Population Division, directed the study, designed the monograph, and coordinated the writing of the report. Jeffrey S. Passel and J. Gregory Robinson, demographic statisticians on the Research and Analysis Staff of the Population Division, and Norfleet W. Rives, Jr., associate professor of urban affairs and statistics, University of Delaware, on contract to the Census Bureau, were the principal researchers; they designed the particular calculations and drafted various sections of the monograph. Mark D. Herrenbruck and Donald S. Akers, demographic statisticians on the Research and Analysis Staff of the Population Division, made important professional contributions to specific segments of the study. Rita A. Daly and Gary D. Smith assisted the professional staff in carrying out various calculations. Passel, Robinson, and Herrenbruck were responsible for computer applications and programming of the study, with the technical advice of Jerome G. Glynn and Elva Marie Pees. The assistance of Mary J. Kisner, Mary C. Bland, and Joan M. Kans, who typed the various drafts of the report, is gratefully acknowledged.

Charles D. Jones, Chief, and Richard E. Blass, mathematical statistician, Statistical Methods Division, kindly provided various unpublished statistics from the 1970 Census-CPS Match Study and gave helpful advice regarding the interpretation and use of this material. Eli S. Marks, Chief Census Research and Technical Advisor, and Paul Tomlin, mathematical statistician in the Statistical Methods Division, offered valuable comments on the preliminary draft of the report, for which the authors are grateful.

The authors wish to thank Thomas N. E. Greville, formerly actuarial advisor, Robert J. Armstrong, Chief, Mortality Statistics Branch, and Robert L. Heuser, Chief, Natality Statistics Branch, all of the National Center for Health Statistics, for providing advice regarding the availability of vital statistics and making certain data available in advance of publication.

The authors also wish to thank I. Richard Savage, professor of statistics, Yale University, William H. Kruskal, professor of statistics, University of Chicago, and Ansley J. Coale, professor of demographic studies, Princeton University, for their valuable comments on the provisional version of the study.

Finally, the Bureau of the Census would like to thank the Census Advisory Committee on Population Statistics, the Census Advisory Committee on the Black Population for the 1980 Census, the General Government Division of the U.S. General Accounting Office, and the Subcommittee on Census and Population of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, U.S. House of Representatives, for encouraging the Bureau to continue its research on the subject treated here and to prepare an appropriate report.

The role of the individuals and organizations named does not in any sense imply endorsement of the present monograph. Responsibility for the methods employed, interpretations made, and conclusions drawn belongs wholly to the Bureau of the Census.

August 1977

Chapter I. Introduction and Summary

The Bureau of the Census has conducted extensive research to evaluate the completeness of coverage of the United States population in the last three decennial censuses—1950, 1960, and 1970. A number of reports and papers have been written by Bureau staff members which describe the methodology employed and discuss the resulting coverage estimates.[1] The Office of Population Research, Princeton University, has also sponsored a number of important studies of the completeness of census coverage.[2] These reports generally present estimates of underenumeration for the population of the United States as a whole and occasional estimates for geographic regions, but none for States or smaller areas.

The importance of census counts of the population in determining political representation, in the disbursement of public funds, and in the planning, conduct, and evaluation of various private and public programs has aroused considerable interest in the accuracy of census counts for States and smaller political units and, particularly, in the availability of estimates of coverage for these areas in the last census. Geographic variation in census coverage and the measurement of this variation have long been a concern of the Census Bureau, but the studies of this kind which have been conducted for the last three censuses have focused primarily on the four regions and on urban and rural residence categories (with some size-of-place categories).

Recognizing the potential significance of undercoverage of State and local populations for many public and private programs, the Census Bureau initiated a major project a few years ago with the goal of developing a demographic method of measuring the coverage of the population of the principal geographic areas of the United States, particularly States, and of applying the method to the 1970 census data. This monograph presents the first published results of that research.[3]

This monograph describes principally the results of the Bureau's exploratory effort to apply the method of demographic analysis to the measurement of the coverage of the population of States in 1970. In addition, some series of estimates have been developed which also take into account the 1970 Census-CPS Match Study. The problems and issues involved in the preparation of the various series of estimates are discussed and a detailed description of the methodology is given. The quality of the results is considered in some detail, including a discussion of the sources of error and the limitations of the data, assumptions, and methods. Finally, there is a discussion of the use of the results, some of their implications, and possible adaptation of the demographic method to the development of coverage estimates for subnational areas in 1980.

Because of the limitations of the available data and the lack of empirical evidence regarding the determinants and correlates of underenumeration, several alternative series of estimates of coverage for States were prepared. From one point of view the monograph presents many specific ("point") estimates of net underenumeration for States, each characterized by a substantial interval of possible error; from another, the monograph presents estimates of the range of net underenumeration for each State bounding much of the interval of uncertainty.

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[1] U.S. Bureau of the Census, **The Post-Enumeration Survey: 1950,** Technical Paper No. 4, Washington, D.C., 1960; U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Vol. 1, **Characteristics of the Population,** Part 1, **United States Summary,** 1964, pp. XXXIX–XL; Conrad Taeuber and Morris H. Hansen, "A Preliminary Evaluation of the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing," **Demography,** Vol. 1, No. 1, 1964, pp. 1–13; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Evaluation and Research Program of U.S. Censuses of Population and Housing, 1960: **Record Check Studies of Population Coverage,** Series ER 60, No. 2, Washington, D.C., 1964; Eli S. Marks and Joseph Waksberg, "Evaluation of Coverage in the 1960 Census of Population Through Case-by-Case Checking," **Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section,** 1966, American Statistical Association; Jacob S. Siegel and Melvin Zelnik, "An Evaluation of Coverage in the 1960 Census of Population by Techniques of Demographic Analysis and by Composite Methods," **Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section, 1966,** American Statistical Association; Jacob S. Siegel, "Completeness of Coverage of the Nonwhite Population in the 1960 Census and Current Estimates, and Some Implications," in David M. Heer (Ed.), **Social Statistics and the City,** Joint Center for Urban Studies of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population and Housing, Evaluation and Research Program PHC(E)–4, **Estimates of Coverage of Population by Sex, Race, and Age: Demographic Analysis,** 1974; U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Coverage of Population in the 1970 Census and Some Implications for Public Programs," **Current Population Reports,** Series P–23, No. 56, 1975.

[2] Ansley J. Coale and Melvin Zelnik, **New Estimates of Fertility and Population in the United States,** Princeton, N. J., Princeton University Press, 1963; Ansley J. Coale, "The Population of the United States in 1950 Classified by Age, Sex, and Color—A Revision of Census Figures," **Journal of the American Statistical Association,** Vol. 50, No. 1, March 1955, pp. 16–54; Ansley J. Coale and Norfleet W. Rives, Jr., "A Statistical Reconstruction of the Black Population of the United States, 1880-1970: Estimates of True Numbers by Age and Sex, Birth Rates, and Total Fertility," **Population Index,** Vol. 39, No. 1, January 1973, pp. 3–36.

[3] An earlier unpublished report on the first phase of this study was presented at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America, Seattle, Washington, April 17–19, 1975, by J. S. Siegel, N. W. Rives, Jr., and J. G. Robinson, as "Experimental Efforts to Evaluate the Coverage of the Population of States in the 1970 Census."

Establishing the exact or even the approximate extent of underenumeration is much more difficult than discovering that such a problem exists. Estimates of the undercoverage of the population of States in the census which could be used to correct census figures or which could serve as a basis for deriving estimates for substate areas must possess a high degree of accuracy. Some of the inquiries made of the Census Bureau concerning subnational population coverage implicitly assume that there would be no difficulty in developing a methodology capable of producing reliable estimates of coverage for States and areas within States. This presumption is unfortunate. Coverage estimates for subnational areas in 1970 similar in reliability and scope to those published for the United States as a whole cannot be prepared. The measurement problem for States is quite difficult, as this report will show, and the measurement problem for areas within States may be too difficult to be satisfactorily solvable at this time, as the report will suggest. Any estimates for metropolitan areas, counties, and cities would be subject to much greater error than those for States.

ALTERNATIVE METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES

The methods which may be employed to measure the accuracy of the census counts of population for subnational areas, particularly States, in the census may be classified under three broad headings. These are: (1) dual-systems analysis, involving case-by-case matching, (2) demographic methods, and (3) "statistical methods." Each of these broad methods may be subclassified into two or more specific types. The first, dual-systems analysis, may employ either (a) data on individuals from a sample survey or (b) data on individuals from "demographic" or administrative records. Demographic methods may involve either (a) methods of demographic analysis or (b) comparison with aggregated data from administrative records. "Statistical methods" include a wide range of general statistical procedures, particularly (a) "synthetic" methods and (b) correlation-estimation ("regression") methods.

Matching Methods

The dual-systems approach as applied to the evaluation of census data involves a case-by-case match of census data with data from either another survey, such as a special sample survey taken just after the census (postenumeration survey) or a continuing sample survey taken about the same time as the census (e.g., Current Population Survey), or data from a set of records, such as completed questionnaires from a previous census, vital registration certificates, or "Medicare" enrollment records. One major advantage of case-by-case matching is that coverage of the population in the collection system used as a standard does not have to be complete. Under certain conditions, the survey or record system may be more incomplete than the census and still provide adequate estimates of coverage in the census.[1] A second important advantage of case-by-case matching is that the analysis has the capability of identifying the components of error separately. Ideally, the dual-systems approach can provide information on both gross coverage (or omission) and reporting (or classification) errors, and net coverage and reporting errors (which allow for the offsetting effect of the gross errors), as well as information on the characteristics of persons who are omitted from the census.

The dual-systems approach does have major limitations.[2] However carefully the data are assembled in the survey or record system, there will be omissions and these omissions, particularly those relating to the survey, tend to be correlated with omissions from the census. Thus, an evaluation based on a match of census data with survey data tends to understate the omission rate of the census because of the tendency for the same individuals to be omitted from the survey and the census (i.e., correlation bias). Furthermore, since the degree of understatement may vary from one region to another, the regional pattern of undercoverage as indicated by the match study may not reflect the true pattern of undercoverage accurately. Another important weakness centers on the mechanical problem of matching records from two statistical files. Despite all the precautions taken to insure accurate matching, there is inevitably the risk that some false matches will be made and that some true matches will not be made. Failure to effect true matches, the more likely possibility, tends to cause an overstatement of the omission rate (i.e., matching bias). A further problem concerns the failure to exclude from the survey or record system persons who could not properly be included in the census, e.g., deaths, emigrants (i.e., out-of-scope bias).

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[1] Eli S. Marks, William Seltzer, and Karol J. Krotki, **Population Growth Estimation,** The Population Council, New York, 1974, esp. chapter 2. See also Eli S. Marks, "The Role of Dual System Estimation in Census Evaluation," unpublished paper presented at the meeting of the International Association of Survey Statisticians, Vienna, Aug. 18–24, 1973.

[2] U.S. Bureau of the Census, **The Methods and Materials of Demography,** by Henry S. Shryock, Jacob S. Siegel, and Associates, 2 Vols., third printing, 1975, pp. 835–836.

Several dual-systems studies made in conjunction with the three most recent censuses provide limited information regarding regional variations in census coverage in the United States. In fact, all estimates of census coverage for regions available for these censuses are based on match studies. The results of these studies are summarized in table 1-A. One conclusion that can be reached from these studies is that the omission rate for all three censuses consistently appears to be highest in the South and lowest in the North Central region or the Northeast region, generally the former.[6] Furthermore, the 1970 Census-CPS Match Study shows that the overall regional differences are not solely the result of differences in the racial composition of the regions. The omission rates in 1970 for Whites and Blacks do show regional variation separately, even though these patterns resemble the pattern for all races combined to a large extent.

The match studies provide information about the general pattern of geographic variation in coverage, but the lack of independence between the two systems being matched suggests caution in the interpretation of the omission rates as estimates of net underenumeration. Furthermore, practical aspects of the dual-systems approach limit the utility of the method for estimating the coverage of political subdivisions of the United States directly, even States. In particular, the expense of interviewing and matching a sample large enough to provide reliable coverage estimates would be prohibitive for States, major metropolitan areas, and major cities, and considerable even for States.

Demographic Methods

Use of demographic methods represents a second possible approach to the evaluation of census counts for States in 1970. The effectiveness of the demographic method depends on the logical consistency of demographic data of different kinds obtained from different data-collection systems. The demographic method involves developing expected values for the population at the census date by the compilation, combination, and manipulation of demographic data essentially independent of the census being evaluated and comparing these expected values with the census counts. Such demographic data include birth statistics, death statistics, immigration data, data from previous censuses, etc. The method may include use of life tables, calculation of expected sex ratios, application of cohort-component analysis, etc. Another approach is to employ aggregate data from administrative records, such as "Medicare" enrollments, adjusting the data as required to achieve comparability with the census.

The demographic approach, unlike the dual-systems method, is not handicapped by problems of matching and, for the most part, the results are not affected by sampling errors. Furthermore, the demographic estimates can usually achieve a degree of independence from the census far above that for match studies. On the other hand, the demographic approach ideally calls for precision in the estimates of the expected population. In fact, the expected numbers are subject to error; the accuracy of the estimates derived by demographic methods can be adversely affected both by errors in the basic data and by errors in the methodological assumptions employed to prepare the estimates. Furthermore, the demographic method can only provide estimates of net error for age, sex, or race groups, combining coverage errors and errors of reporting these characteristics.

The demographic method is now considered by the Census staff to be more effective than the dual-systems method for developing satisfactory estimates of net census errors for the United States as a whole. The effectiveness of demographic analysis for estimating coverage of State populations is more problematic. This study is, in effect, an exploratory effort to determine the feasibility of the demographic method at the State level.

Statistical Methods

A third possible approach to the estimation of census coverage for areas within the United States involves the application of "statistical methods." There are many variations of these methods, including, in particular, synthetic methods and correlation estimating methods. The standard version of the synthetic method commonly involves application of specific rates or proportions with respect to a characteristic (e.g., coverage) at one geographic level to the population at some subordinate geographic level. (The method may also be applied in a time frame as well as in a space frame.) For estimating population coverage for States, for example, the national estimates of net census undercount rates for the various age, sex, and race categories, or race categories only, would be applied to the corresponding population figures for each State.[7] This procedure assumes no variation between

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[6] A summary discussion of the results of these studies is given in U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, Series P–23, No. 56, op.cit., pp. 5–6.

[7] U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Populations Reports**, Series P–23, No. 56, op. cit., pp. 6–8 and table 1.

States in the undercount rates for each age-sex-race category or each race category. The resulting estimate of coverage for the population of each State is basically a weighted average of the component national net undercount rates; the weights are the population figures for each State.

The synthetic method employing race, sex, and age categories produces estimates of census coverage of State populations in 1970 which vary about the estimate for the total population of the United States (2.5 percent). This variation is essentially a joint consequence of differences in census coverage for Whites and Blacks at the national level and the variations among the States in the racial composition of the population. Where the proportion of Blacks in the population is larger than in the nation as a whole, the estimated undercoverage for that area will tend to be greater than that for the United States; where the proportion is smaller, the undercoverage will tend to be smaller. It should be noted that, when a synthetic method is used, the factors of age and sex do not appreciably contribute to variation among the States in total population coverage because the age and sex composition of State populations, unlike their racial composition, varies relatively little among the States.[8]

The synthetic method is one approach that might theoretically be considered for measuring the underenumeration of State populations. Synthetic procedures for States are computationally simple, uniformly applicable to each State, give apparently reasonable results, and are unbiased in the sense that the State estimates are consistent with the national coverage rate. Since the version of the method we have described fails to take into account possible variations among States in census coverage rates for particular age, sex, and race groups, the estimates show relatively little variation from State to State. In the Bureau's application of the method, 49 States had estimated rates of net underenumeration in the range from 1.9 percent to 3.8 percent (excluding Hawaii, 1.3 percent, and the District of Columbia, 6.4 percent).[9]

Differences in coverage between States certainly exist for the specific racial groups, however. Variations in the economic and social characteristics of respondents, the areas of origin of the population, the attitudes of respondents toward the census and government, population density, housing conditions and patterns, the quality of enumerators, and local census management, among other factors, should cause some variation in coverage in addition to that resulting from differences in age, sex, and race composition. In fact, they suggest that the differences in coverage may be substantial for each race group. As a result of the failure of the synthetic method as we have defined it to take account of these factors, the resulting estimates of corrected population may seriously overstate or understate the actual population.

To overcome this weakness of the synthetic method, one can consider modifying it to take into account possible variations in coverage resulting from factors other than age, sex, and race. Synthetic estimates might be much improved if we could employ coverage rates for city-size groups and broad income and occupation groups, by race. Various sets of estimates for States can also be developed on the basis of assumptions regarding the relation of coverage to the socioeconomic characteristics of the population. Because of the present lack of empirical evidence regarding these relations, any such estimates should be viewed as crude, even though the assumptions employed may be consistent with information from one or another match study. One such set of modified synthetic estimates was developed in connection with the Bureau's previous study on subnational coverage, on the partly arbitrary assumption that the rate of underenumeration for each race group varied inversely with the level of median family income in each State.[10] Another set was derived by assuming that the rate of underenumeration for each race group varied inversely with median years of school completed in each State. These estimates of underenumeration varied more from State to State than did the basic synthetic estimates. However, they may not be much more accurate than the basic synthetic estimates in view of the relatively arbitrary nature of the assumptions.

The basic synthetic method may be viewed as the limiting form of a correlation-estimation method in which the mean value for each variable (e.g., national net underenumeration rate for Blacks) is the estimated value for each unit in the distribution (e.g., each State). If, however, we can establish a relation between the rate of undercoverage and some characteristic of the population nationally or regionally (e.g., median family income, proportion of inmigrants, etc.), we can develop a correlation-estimating equation incorporating one or more independent variables, which may permit the "empirical" determination of a variable underenumeration rate for each State.

One possibility that may be considered for measuring State variation in coverage is the use of "proxy variables" which directly reflect the quality of State data.[11] Such proxy variables could include the percent of the population added in the census because of noninterview ("imputations") and the percent of the population for which allocations of characteristics were made for nonresponse. Although these indicators for 1970 were moderately correlated with the demographic estimates of coverage for States, they would not be effective for measuring State coverage in 1970 because they did not show a sufficient degree of State-to-State variation. Moreover, because of the lack of necessary data, they could not be used to impute variation to racial groups. Any coverage estimates for States in 1970 based on the available proxy variables would be weak.

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[8] Ibid. The percent Black in the States "explains" 98 percent of the variation in estimated undercoverage; i.e., the product-moment correlation coefficient between percent Black and the net underenumeration rate as estimated by the synthetic method is 0.989.

[9] U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports,** Series P–23, No. 56, op. cit., table 1.

[10] Ibid.

[11] National Academy of Sciences, **America's Uncounted People** Carole W. Parsons, (Ed.), Report of the Advisory Committee on Problems of Census Enumeration, National Research Council Washington, D.C., 1972, chapter 6, esp. pp. 107–108.

In spite of the low reliability of "statistical" procedures for estimating the coverage of State populations, they may be useful in identifying and evaluating the relevant factors in coverage by comparison with the results of other more refined methods. The corrected population figures derived by statistical methods can also be effectively used to illustrate possible changes in allocation of funds to States under various public programs (e.g., General Revenue Sharing), and possible changes in Federal, State, and local legislative representation which could result from adjusting the census counts for undercoverage.[12] Finally, the statistical method may be useful in making estimates of underenumeration for subdivisions of States when sound estimates of coverage for States and information regarding the socioeconomic and geographic correlates of underenumeration are available from demographic analyses and match studies.

SUMMARY OF METHODS

General Methodological Considerations

As mentioned previously, the estimates of net underenumeration for States in 1970 presented in this report were developed principally by the application of techniques of demographic analysis, although some series were developed by taking into account the results of the 1970 Census-CPS Match Study. Separate consideration was given in the methodological design to 12 age-sex-race segments of the population, namely those represented by males, females, White, and Black and other races,[13] and three broad age groups (under 35, 35 to 64, and 65 and over). This disaggregation of the population was not made primarily for the purpose of deriving coverage estmates for each of these groups—although such figures are important, both for themselves and for developing coverage estimates for areas within States—but for the purpose of deriving the best estimates of the coverage of the total population of States with the available methods and data. The partitioning of the age distribution at the specified ages, in particular, was made because different types of data are available for each of these groups and, hence, different methods of estimation had to be employed for them. This approach parallels the methodological design previously employed for estimating underenumeration at the national level.[14]

The estimates of the net census undercounts for each of the three age groups are not of equal importance in determining the overall level of net underenumeration for each State. The population under age 35 accounted for 58 percent of the population nationally in 1970. Consequently, errors in the estimates of net census undercounts for this age group have a greater impact on the overall estimates for States than do errors in the estimates for the other two age groups. Likewise, errors in the estimates of the coverage of the population aged 35 to 64, which accounted for roughly 32 percent of the national population in 1970, are relatively more important than errors in the estimates for the population aged 65 and over, which covered only about 10 percent of the national population. The exact proportions in each of these age groups vary from State to State but the relative importance of each in determining the level of the estimated net underenumeration of the total population of a State can be approximated by the national figures.

The coverage estimates for the component age-sex-race groups are subject to error, possibly substantial error. The magnitude and direction of these errors are not closely known and may be unknowable. Fortunately, these errors do not necessarily tend to cumulate. It is quite possible that errors in one direction for some groups for a State are offset, at least partially, by errors in the opposite direction for the other groups; hence, the estimates of net underenumeration for the total population of States may be less in error than the estimates for the component age-sex-race groups.

Assumptions had to be made at many different points in the estimation procedure in order to allow for deficiencies in the available data and to pursue alternative methodological paths. A principal problem in developing these estimates was the lack of data on lifetime interstate migration from a source external to the census and the resulting dependence on the census data on lifetime migration. As a consequence, assumptions had to be made regarding the relative coverage of lifetime interstate migrants and nonmigrants and regarding the relative influence of an individual's State of birth and State of current residence on the likelihood of being omitted from the census. Other broad assumptions had to be made regarding the relation between the level of coverage of persons in the middle age range and that for younger persons.

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[12] U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports,** P–23, No. 56, op. cit., pp. 13–23 and tables 2 to 4.

[13] Estimates of net underenumeration were not developed for the Black population and the other-races population separately because the data necessary for applying the demographic method to these racial groups were not available.

[14] U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population and Housing: Evaluation and Research Program PHC(E)–4, **Estimates of Coverage of Population by Sex, Race, and Age: Demographic Analysis,** 1974, pp. 4–7.

For each type of assumption, a range of reasonable alternatives was investigated, but the lack of empirical evidence on, and the ultimate untestability of, many of these assumptions precluded a confident choice among them. Thus, many alternative sets of estimates of net underenumeration for States were prepared and are displayed in this report. No single set of estimates covering all States can be designated as a "preferred" set, although there are reasons, noted in the study, to prefer some series to others. More exactly, the study provides a useful range of estimates indicating the probable locus of the true figure.

Summary of Specific Methods

The estimation procedures used for the various age-sex-race groups are quite complex and involve a number of major methodological and substantive issues. These are set forth in detail in chapters 2 through 6. In order to provide a framework for the detailed presentation of the methodology, a discussion of the underlying logic of the estimation procedure and a brief summary of the methods used are given in the next several sections of this chapter.

Population under 35 years of age. The coverage estimates for the population under 35 years of age were developed by a modified cohort-component procedure in a two-stage design. First, estimates of coverage were derived for the population born in each State.[15] For each race-sex group the births in each State for five-year time periods, 1935–40 to 1965–70, corrected for underregistration, were carried forward to 1970 by life-table survival rates calculated from a series of current life tables. The survivors were then further reduced by the number of native Americans who left the country before the census date. The resulting estimates of the expected population born in each State were then compared with the census population reported as born in the State, to obtain the estimated coverage error for the population *born* in each State.

Since the census State-of-birth data were affected by a number of deficiencies, various adjustments were made in them. To distribute persons of "unknown" State of birth—the number of whom was particularly large among Blacks—two "limiting" assumptions were employed. In the first, the unknowns were distributed to each State in proportion to the total number of persons whose State of birth was reported and in the second the unknowns were distributed to each State at a rate five times greater for lifetime interstate migrants than for nonmigrants. Because of the tendency of many respondents in the census to report place of occurrence of birth rather than place of residence of the mother at the time of the birth, birth statistics tabulated by place of residence were found not to be fully consistent with the census data and, instead, an average of births tabulated by State of residence and births tabulated by State of occurrence was employed in calculating the expected populations born in each State. The underlying logic of the methodology used to derive coverage estimates for Blacks under age 35 parallels that described for Whites but, because of serious deficiencies in the 1970 census State-of-birth data for Blacks, the census data were set aside and estimated "census counts" for 1970 which were not affected by the biases of the 1970 census data with respect to reporting State of birth (but still affected by undercoverage and errors in reporting age) were developed from data in earlier censuses.

In the second stage of the model, the estimates of coverage of the population *born* in each State were converted into estimates of coverage of the population *resident* in each State. The conversion into State-of-residence coverage estimates involved making various assumptions regarding the relationship of State of birth, State of residence, and migration status to coverage levels. Coverage levels were first assumed to be a function of one's State of birth; under this assumption the estimated coverage rate for the resident population of each State was obtained as the weighted average of the coverage rates for each State of birth, the weights for each State being the proportions of the State's resident population born in each of the 51 State areas. Coverage was then, alternatively, assumed to be a function of State of residence; under this assumption the estimates of the coverage rates for the resident population of the States were derived by the solution of 51 simultaneous linear equations, each of which equated the previously established State-of-birth coverage rate for a State to the weighted average of 51 unknown State-of-residence coverage rates. The weights for each State in each equation are the proportions of the population born in each State which are resident in each State.

In the absence of pertinent empirical evidence regarding the determinants of coverage, the two types of State-of-residence coverage estimates were averaged with equal weights and the resulting average series became the basis of all other variations of the coverage estimates. Variations in this set of coverage estimates were derived by incorporating the two alternative ("limiting") assumptions noted earlier regarding the distribution of persons whose State of birth was not reported and two alternative ("limiting" assumptions regarding differences between the omission rates of lifetime interstate migrants and nonmigrants. In the first assumption regarding the coverage of migrants, the missed rates of migrants and nonmigrants were assumed to be the same and, in the second, the missed rate for migrants was assumed to be twice that for nonmigrants.

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[15] In the present study, "State" or "State area" refers to the fifty States and the District of Columbia.

These coverage estimates related initially to the native population under 35 years of age but were assumed to apply to the entire population under age 35, both native and foreign-born. An adjustment to the national undercount rate, which pertains to the total resident population of the United States, allowed in principle for this difference.

Population 35 to 64 years of age. The calculation of coverage estimates for ages 35 to 64 presents special problems because there are few relevant data bearing directly on these ages from sources other than the census. Specifically, the modified component procedure by which coverage estimates for the population under 35 years of age were prepared could not be applied effectively to the population over 35 years of age because of the lack of adequate data on births for States prior to 1935. It became necessary to develop estimates of net census error rates for these intermediate ages by more indirect methods.

Several different sets of coverage estimates for the population aged 35 to 64 were obtained by combining alternative assumptions in various ways. This modus operandi was followed because there were no satisfactory external checks on the validity of most of the assumptions and they are virtually untestable. Because of the small variation in the estimates for Whites and a moderate logical preference, a single procedure (that based on "coverage rates" and "females") was selected for combination with estimates for other age-sex-race groups; for Blacks, the variation was much greater and several series were selected for combinaton. The various assumptions that were employed are all viewed as quite reasonable, however, and, hence, any preference, as that for a single procedure for Whites, is partly arbitrary.

The estimation procedures employed for the ages 35 to 64 were designed to take into account the geographic variation in coverage estimates previously established for ages under 35. The preferred procedure for Whites was as follows: the ratio of the coverage rate for each State for White females under 35 years of age to the national rate for White females under 35 years of age was used to convert the national rate for White females 35 to 64 years of age into coverage rates for White females aged 35 to 64 for States. These coverage rates were then employed to derive estimates of the corrected White female population aged 35 to 64. Finally, the corrected White male population aged 35 to 64 was derived by applying "expected" sex ratios to the corresponding figures for females.

The expected sex ratios for the White population aged 35 to 64, for States, were calculated by an extension of the method previously employed in connection with the calculation of national expected sex ratios.[16] In brief, sex ratios of births for States for 5-year periods, 1905–10 to 1935–40, were brought forward to 1970 by sex ratios of survival rates, and further adjusted for the sex balance of net internal migration, net immigration, and war mortality. This approach required compilation of births and life table values, by sex, for all States as far back in this century as the records permitted. The adjustment of the expected sex ratios of States to allow for the effect of internal migration was based on census data on State of birth for 1970; this procedure implied that, in spite of coverage and reporting errors, the census data adequately reflected the sex balance of lifetime migrants for the present purpose.

Because of the lack of the requisite data, a different procedure was employed to estimate the coverage of the Black-and-other-races population for ages 35 to 64. First, the ratio of State-to-national net undercount rates or coverage rates for White females aged 35 to 64 years, or the ratio of State-to-national coverage rates for Black females under age 35 was applied to the national rate for Black females aged 35 to 64 years to derive estimates of net undercount rates or coverage rates for Black females aged 35 to 64. Then, estimates of the corrected Black female population aged 35 to 64 for States were derived from the net undercount rates or coverage rates for this group. Finally, the corrected Black male population was estimated by applying "expected" sex ratios to the corresponding estimates for Black females. The frequency of gaps in the required data precluded the derivation of expected sex ratios by the cohort-component procedure used for the White population. Instead, they were derived by adjusting the census sex ratios for States at ages 35 to 64 by the amount (additive procedure) or percent (ratio procedure) of error in the national sex ratio at these ages.

Population 65 years of age and over. Aggregated data on "Medicare" enrollments were used to measure net census error rates for persons 65 and over for each State, as was done for the nation previously. The raw Medicare data, representing enrollment for either part of Medicare (hospital insurance or supplementary medical insurance), understated the "true" population 65 and over in 1970 since some persons 65 and over are legally ineligible to enroll (i.e., aliens who were admitted in the last 5 years), and others did not choose to enroll (i.e., most Federal employees and annuitants, and others who did not enroll for supplementary medical insurance). Accordingly, the basic Medicare data were adusted to include these groups, following the same "low"assumption as for the national estimates.[17] An additional problem arose because many people appear to have reported a mailing address for Medicare different from the residence at which they were enumerated in the census. On the assumption that the census address was correct, this problem necessitated a major upward adjustment in the estimated "true" population 65 and over in Arizona and Florida.

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[16] U.S. Bureau of the Census, PHC(E)–4, op. cit., pp. 18–20.

Total population. Several series of estimates of net underenumeration of the total population of the States were derived by combining corrected population figures for the 12 age-sex-race groups separately considered in this study into corrected totals for States and comparing the corrected totals to the census figures. Prior to combining the corrected population figures, the State series of corrected figures for each age-sex-race group was adjusted to an estimate of the corrected national population in that age-sex-race group. The national totals used for this adjustment are consistent with the "preferred" series of estimates of net census undercounts published previously.[18] The national corrected population figures for the 12 age-sex-race categories are shown in table I–B. All of the coverage estimates for States shown in this report have been adjusted to be consistent with these totals.

The adjustments serve to achieve statistical consistency between the State estimates of coverage and the national estimates, and tend to reduce possible biases in the unadjusted figures. The magnitude of the adjustments varies from one group to another and from one series of estimates to another, but most of the adjustments are quite small. For example, the maximum adjustment for one principal series of estimates is 1.2 percent for Black-and-other-races males under age 35. The adjustments of the population under age 35 allow for several types of differences between the State estimates and the national estimates; e.g., differences resulting from the use of life tables to estimate survivorship for States rather than actual death statistics, which are employed in the derivation of the national figures; differences resulting from the fact that the estimates relate essentially to the native population rather than the resident population, as is true for the national estimates; and other differences resulting from the lack of consistency between the procedure used to derive the State estimates and the national estimates. For the ages 35 to 64, the adjustments are generally no larger than for the other ages, even though the ratio procedures which were used for this group do not parallel the procedures for the national estimates as closely as do the procedures for the age groups under age 35 and 65 and over. As would be expected, because of the consistency of the method for States and the United States as a whole, the adjustments of the State figures at ages 65 and over are commonly well below 0.5 percent. A typical set of the adjustment factors is shown in table I–C.

In the synthesis of the results of this study, five sets of estimates of net underenumeration of the total population of States derived wholly by demographic analysis are presented (table VII–D). These five series are based on various combinations of:

1. Estimates of the White and Black corrected population under age 35 derived from birth statistics, incorporating:
   a. One of the two limiting assumptions regarding the State-of-birth distribution of persons for whom State of birth was not reported in the census and
   b. One of the two limiting assumptions regarding the relative omission rates of lifetime interstate migrants and nonmigrants (1–to–1 and 2–to–1);
2. Estimates of the corrected White population aged 35 to 64 based on the pattern of coverage rates for White females under age 35 and use of expected sex ratios derived by a cohort-component method;
3. Estimates of the Black population aged 35 to 64 based either on:
   a. The pattern of net coverage rates for White females aged 35 to 64 and use of expected sex ratios derived by an "additive" procedure, or
   b. The pattern of net error rates for White females aged 35 to 64 and use of expected sex ratios derived by a "ratio" procedure, or
   c. The pattern of net coverage rates for Black females under age 35 and use of expected sex ratios derived by an "additive" procedure; and
4. "Low" corrected estimates of population 65 years and over.

Two additional series of coverage estimates were derived for the synthesis in table VII–D by combining the results of demographic analysis and the 1970 Census-CPS Match Study. In the first composite series, the match study figures were substituted for White females aged 35 to 64 for nine geographic divisions in one of the principal demographic series. One can reasonably consider this age-sex-race group the only one for which the match study results would be superior to the demographic estimates. The second composite series represents an average of (1) estimates for States derived by demographic analysis and

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[17] U.S. Bureau of the Census, PHC(E)–4, op. cit., table D, p. 17.

[18] U.S. Bureau of the Census, PHC(E)–4, op. cit., table 3, p. 29.

(2) demographic estimates for States tied in to the match study figures for White females of nine geographic divisions and Black females of five divisions, as well as the figures in the four regions for each race. The sex ratios implicit in the demographic estimates were employed to derive the corrected male figures. This series was designed to secure the advantages of averaging estimates that are based on independent methods and hence may have offsetting biases, while confining the use of the Census-CPS Match results to the sex group for which they are likely to be less biased.

REVIEW AND ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS

Review of Results

Even though the application of the demographic and composite methods did not produce a single set of preferred estimates of net underenumeration for States, the several series included in the synthesis represent a plausible range of coverage estimates for the States. There is some consistency among the various sets of estimates and some general conclusions can be drawn. First, the calculations reported here support the presumed inadequacy of the synthetic procedure or its variants in reflecting the true variability in coverage among the States. The dispersion of the various sets of estimates of net underenumeration for States produced by demographic techniques is much greater than for the sets produced by the synthetic method or its variants, such as we have applied them.

In spite of the substantial variation among the States indicated by the several sets of demographic estimates, the relative level of completeness of coverage among the four regions is roughly the same, regardless of the assumptions employed. In nearly all the sets of demographic estimates, the South shows the worst coverage of the four regions; the Northeast and North Central regions generally show the best coverage; and the West is generally intermediate.

Among the divisions, there are also a number of regularities in the various series of estimates. New England has lower rates of net underenumeration than the Middle Atlantic division, the other division in the Northeast. The coverage in the East South Central division is apparently superior to that in either the South Atlantic or West South Central division, the other divisions in the South. The coverage estimates for States tend to vary from series to series more than those for regions or divisions. However, there is a sufficient degree of consistency among the various estimates so that, for a number of States, the possible net underenumeration can be specified within a narrow range. The results for States are shown in table VII–D and discussed for particular States in chapter VII.

Assessment of Results

The development of coverage estimates for the population of States required the use of data and assumptions which contain a great deal of uncertainty. Consequently, "confidence intervals" or some similar measure should be constructed to represent the range of error in the estimates. At the present time, construction of confidence intervals in the formal sense is not possible, but the derivation of a range of relative error may serve to represent the uncertainty in the estimates (ch. VIII). Without some measure of error, any estimates of coverage should be used with extreme caution because, for some of the units considered, the error in the coverage estimates may be relatively large and the corrected population implied may be even farther from the actual population than the original census counts.

The degree of error in the estimates of net underenumeration for States cannot be measured precisely or even closely. Because the true population is unknown, the accuracy of the estimates can be considered only in indirect and approximate terms. Possible criteria for assessing the degree of error include, in general, the demographic logic of the method and results, and the consistency and range of results obtained by the use of independent methods, alternative reasonable assumptions, and different data. In particular, the criteria used to assess the estimates of census coverage for States include:

1. the number and pattern of net overcounts and very large net undercounts,
2. the reasonableness of the balance of the sexes ("sex ratios") of the corrected figures,
3. the reasonableness of the age, sex, and race variation in the error rates,
4. comparison of the variation of error rates between States within divisions and the variation of error rates between divisions,
5. the quality of the basic data incorporated in the estimates,
6. the sensitivity of the coverage estimates to alternative reasonable assumptions, and
7. comparison of the demographic estimates and other independently derived estimates.

The estimates of net underenumeration for the total population of States, as well as for the component race-sex groups, are evaluated in the remaining chapters of this study by applying these criteria. Many of the assessments are in qualitative terms rather than quantitative or statistical terms, however. Even though it was not possible to construct formal confidence intervals for the estimates of net underenumeration for States, the alternative series of estimates may be used roughly to assess the error in the estimates. As we have noted, the various series may be considered alternatively as many specific ("point") estimates of net underenumeration for States, each of which is characterized by a substantial error interval, or the series may be considered as representing estimates of the range of underenumeration which encompass much of the interval of uncertainty.

The degree of error inherent in the estimates of coverage presented is discussed in many places throughout the report. We may first note some generalities regarding the accuracy of the estimates. The more accurate the basic data used in a demographic procedure, the fewer assumptions that must be made, the greater the plausibility and the smaller the impact of the assumptions, and the smaller the size and variability of undercoverage, the less subject to error the resulting estimates are likely to be. Accordingly, the estimates for Blacks are necessarily less adequate that those for Whites; there are more gaps in the data for Blacks and, historically, the data for Whites have been of better quality. The estimates for the 35–to–64 age group are subject to much greater error than the estimates for either of the other two age groups. This is a consequence primarily of the lack of direct demographic data to estimate the coverage of this group and the resulting use of "mechanical" methods.

In spite of the shortcomings of the coverage estimates, we feel that satisfactory estimates of the range of underenumeration were secured for the White population of all but a few States. On the other hand, the estimates for the Black population are subject to such gross error because of the inadequacies of the basic data that they should not be accepted as satisfactory estimates in themselves. They are considered useful, however, in combination with the figures for the White population, to derive estimates of the coverage of the total population of States. The indicated range of the estimates for the total population as reflected in the synthesis in table VII–D is believed to be adequate for many of the States; the exceptions are those States with large proportions of Blacks, those for which the basic data for Whites were affected by special problems, and those for which the alternative procedures produced an extremely wide range.

The limitations of the available data raise serious questions regarding the capability of the methodology employed for developing coverage estimates for States which are sufficiently reliable to justify their use in connection with disbursing public funds or determining political representation. The estimates for States for 1970 which have been developed here may be adequate for some purposes, however. For example, they should be useful in providing guidance to many users in the interpretation and analysis of census data and to the Census Bureau in planning the deployment of resources—personnel, facilities, and effort—for the conduct of the 1980 census.

This study does provide evidence that the demographic method can succeed under "favorable" circumstances and supports the view that the method may be fruitfully pursued as part of the 1980 Census Evaluation Program, either alone or in combination with other methods.

Table I-A. OMISSION RATES SHOWN BY EVALUATION STUDIES, FOR REGIONS: 1940, 1950, 1960, AND 1970

(Rates for population represent the percentage missed based on corrected population. Rates for housing are units missed per 100 enumerated units)

Group and year	United States	Northeast	North Central	South	West
POPULATION					
1970 CPS-Census Match Study[1]					
All classes	2.3	2.6	1.2	3.1	1.9
White and other races	1.8	2.3	1.1	2.4	1.7
Black	6.3	7.6	3.4	6.7	6.4
1970 Medicare Record Check[2]					
65 years of age and over:					
All classes	4.7	4.4	3.6	6.4	4.2
White	4.2	4.0	3.3	5.6	3.8
Black and other races	9.9	10.7	8.7	10.0	10.6
1960 Record Check Study[3]					
All classes	4.0	3.6	3.2	4.9	4.1
1950 Post-Enumeration Study (PES)[4]					
All classes	1.4	0.8	1.3	1.8	1.5
1950 Infant Enumeration Study[5]					
Under 3 months of age:					
All classes	3.6	2.9	2.3	5.3	3.3
White	2.9	2.7	1.9	4.1	2.9
Black and other races	8.6	6.6	9.0	8.9	8.2
1940 Demographic Analysis[6]					
Under 5 years of age:					
All classes	7.6	7.3	5.0	10.1	6.7
White	6.4	6.9	4.7	7.7	6.5
Black and other races	15.2	14.4	11.4	15.9	10.4
HOUSING, OCCUPIED UNITS					
1970 Census-CPS Match Study[7]					
All occupied housing units	1.4	1.8	0.8	1.7	1.6
1960 Census Evaluation Program[7]					
All occupied housing units	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.8	2.0

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[1] U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 56, p.6. Match data are gross omissions adjusted for "imputations" in the census.

[2] U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population and Housing: Evaluation and Research Program, PHC(E)-7, derived from missed rates shown in table 2. The figures shown represent unadjusted gross omission rates.

[3] U.S. Bureau of the Census, Evaluation and Research Program of the U.S. Censuses of Population and Housing, 1960, Series ER 60, No. 2, derived from figures shown in table 4, Estimate No. 5. This series appears to be most consistent with the national estimate of net underenumeration derived by demographic analysis. The figures shown are gross omission rates, not adjusted for persons erroneously included. The estimated net undercoverage rate for the United States, corresponding to the figures for other years, is 2.9 percent.

[4] U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper No. 4, derived from figures shown in table F. The figures shown are net omission rates.

[5] U.S. Bureau of the Census, Procedural Studies of the 1950 Censuses, No. 1, Infant Enumeration Study: 1950, table 1.

[6] U.S. Bureau of the Census, Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, Population, "Differential Fertility 1940 and 1910: Standardized Fertility Rates and Reproduction Rates," table A-1.

[7] U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population and Housing: Evaluation and Research Program, PHC(E)-5, table G.

Table I-B. CENSUS POPULATION AND "PREFERRED" CORRECTED POPULATION, AND "PREFERRED" PERCENTS OF NET UNDERCOUNT FOR THREE BROAD AGE GROUPS, BY SEX AND RACE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: APRIL 1, 1970

(A minus sign denotes a net overcount)

Age	White		Black and other races	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
CENSUS POPULATION				
All ages	86,906,327	91,191,551	12,019,877	13,117,543
Under 35 years	51,200,969	50,516,940	8,114,754	8,492,767
35 to 64 years	28,090,121	30,017,894	3,153,458	3,676,144
65 years and over	7,615,237	10,656,717	751,665	948,632
CORRECTED POPULATION				
All ages	89,092,511	92,474,547	13,200,210	13,795,625
Under 35 years	52,462,247	51,320,317	8,832,609	8,944,552
35 to 64 years	28,921,768	30,254,252	3,636,056	3,863,052
65 years and over	7,708,496	10,899,978	731,545	988,021
PERCENT NET UNDERCOUNT[1]				
All ages	2.5	1.4	8.9	4.9
Under 35 years	2.4	1.6	8.1	5.1
35 to 64 years	2.9	0.8	13.3	4.8
65 years and over	1.2	2.2	-2.8	4.0

[1] Base of percent is corrected population.

Source: Based on figures from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing: 1970, Evaluation and Research Program PHC(E)-4, Estimates of Coverage of Population by Sex, Race, and Age: Demographic Analysis, 1974, tables 3 and 6.

Table I-C. ILLUSTRATIVE SET OF FACTORS USED TO ADJUST THE PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES OF THE CORRECTED POPULATION FOR STATES TO NATIONAL ESTIMATES OF THE CORRECTED POPULATION, BY BROAD AGE GROUPS, SEX, AND RACE: 1970

(Factors relate to estimate series SOR-3-1, WCF-1, BACF-1)

Age	White		Black and other races	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 35 years	1.000692	1.002956	0.988395	0.993116
35 to 64 years	0.994358	1.003232	1.001267	1.001312
65 years and over	0.996318	0.997578	0.996281	0.997266

Source: See chapter VII for estimate series SOR-3-1, WCF-1, BACF-1, and table I-B for "control" estimates of corrected population for the United States as a whole.

Chapter II. Coverage of the White Population Under 35 Years of Age

TWO BASIC ALTERNATIVE COMPONENT MODELS

Consideration was given to two basic alternative "component" models for developing coverage estimates for the White population of States for age groups under 35 years of age for each sex in 1970. In each model separate account is taken of births and deaths in the last 35 years in order to derive expected populations of each sex in the age groups under age 35 in 1970 whch can be compared with the corresponding census counts. The first model employs the component method to estimate the corrected *resident* population of each State directly. The second model derives estimates of the corrected population *born* in each State and the corresponding coverage estimates as a preliminary step in the calculation of coverage estimates for the *resident* population of each State.

One-Stage Component Model

The first model involves direct allowances for the births to residents in a State, for the deaths of residents in the State between birth and 1970, and for net lifetime migration to the State between birth and 1970.[1] All calculations would be carried out for 5-year age cohorts, separately for males and females. The method corresponds to the simple application of the component estimating equation in which data on all the components refer to the resident population of the State, as shown symbolically in the following equation:

$$EP^{1970}_{jk} = B_{jk} - D_{jk} + I_{jk} - O_{jk} \qquad (2.1)$$

where the subscripts denote a State j and a 5-year age cohort k. In the equation, EP^{1970}_{jk}, the corrected population of cohort k resident in State j in 1970, is the result of combining four components. The first component is B_{jk}, the births occurring to residents of State j during the period when members of cohort k were born. The second is D_{jk}, the deaths occurring to members of cohort k residing in State j at the time they die; D_{jk} must be subtracted. The migrants into State j who belong to birth cohort k, I_{jk}, must be added; these migrants are counted at the time they enter State j. Then, the members of cohort k who migrate out of State j, O_{jk}, must be subtracted; these migrants are counted at the time they leave the State.

Certain substitutions can be made in this equation without affecting its theoretical correctness. Deaths estimated by applying State-of-residence life table survival rates to the births can be substituted for actual deaths, provided that certain offsetting allowances can be made in the estimate of net migration and an allowance is made for excess (i.e., war) mortality overseas. Specifically, life table survival rates may be applied to allow for deaths in the model if the statistics on net migration relate to the *survivors* of net migrants, i.e., net migrants who are still living in 1970, and if war deaths are subtracted—

$$EP^{1970}_{jk} = B_{jk}S_{jk} - D^{ow}_{jk} + I^{1}_{jk} - O^{1}_{jk} \qquad (2.2)$$

where

S_{jk} = proportion of births of cohort k surviving from birth to 1970 on the basis of life tables for State j.

D^{ow}_{jk} = overseas war deaths to cohort k born in State j.

I^{1}_{jk} = survivors in 1970 in cohort k of inmigrants to State j.

O^{1}_{jk} = survivors in 1970 in cohort k of outmigrants from *State* j.

The error of the deaths in this reformulation (erroneous exclusion of deaths of inmigrants after inmigration and erroneous inclusion of deaths of outmigrants after outmigration, except for war deaths) is offset jointly by the error in the component, surviving net inmigrants (erroneous exclusion of deaths of inmigrants and outmigrants), and by the number of war deaths.

For the purpose of estimating coverage with equation (2.2), we need data on lifetime interstate and international migration that are independent of the census. The only satisfactory source of data on lifetime interstate migration for States is the 1970 census, which provides data on *surviving* inmigrants and outmigrants for States. These data may be subject to serious coverage and reporting errors, and they cannot, therefore, be used to estimate the corrected population directly. Their use in the estimating model to derive the corrected resident population might be satisfactory if adequate allowances could be made for the undercoverage of migrants and misreporting of migration status, including adjustments for specific migration streams between States. Empirical evidence to make such allowances is not available.

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[1] Births classified by residence relate to the place of usual residence of the mother; births classified by occurrence relate to the place at which the birth occurred. Deaths classified by residence relate to the place of usual residence of the decedent.

Two-Stage Component Model

Coverage estimates for the population under age 35 for each sex in 1970 can also be developed by use of a two-stage component estimation procedure. In the first stage, coverage estimates are prepared for the 1970 census populations *born* in each State. Births for States for the period 1935–1970 classified by residence are brought forward to 1970 by life table survival rates and then further reduced by the number of native Americans who left the United States prior to the census date. In this way, estimates of the expected number of persons who should have been reported as born in each State in the 1970 census are obtained. Comparison of these figures with actual census counts then provides coverage estimates for the native population of each State in 1970.

In the second stage of the estimation procedure, the coverage rates for the population *born* in each State are transformed into estimates of coverage for the *resident* population of each State. The latter estimates are produced by applying different assumptions regarding the "residence" and "migration" correlates of underenumeration.

The two-stage model was adopted for use in this study. It appears to require additional assumptions beyond those required for the one-stage model, but it has the advantage of employing a measurement formula which is theoretically precise for estimating coverage of the bulk of the population in each State, namely, the population born in each State, and does not require any assumptions for this group except those relating to adjustment of the basic data (the allocation of nonresponses, selection and manipulation of the 1970 census sample data, etc.). Furthermore, the specific State-by-State observations on the degree of coverage for the State-of-birth populations provided by the two-stage model are then available to develop State-of-residence coverage estimates employing more restricted assumptions regarding variation in coverage relating to residence and migration. One disadvantage of the two-stage model is that it provides undercount rates directly only for the native population of each State and an assumption must be made regarding the relative coverage levels of the native and foreign-born populations.

The one-stage model has a simple design, but implementing it would have required the use of national adjustments for coverage errors for net migrants as well as the use of the other types of assumptions for adjusting net migration for undercoverage required in the two-stage model, without benefit of State-by-State indications of the level of coverage. Although the first method was not actually carried out and tested, we believe that the results would have been subject to greater error than those obtained with the second model. The following discussion provides details on the data, methods, and assumptions employed in the two-stage model.

ESTIMATING COVERAGE OF THE POPULATION BORN IN EACH STATE (SOB)

Coverage estimates for the population born in each State, under 35 years of age for each sex, were developed basically from estimates of the expected population born in each State derived by "surviving" births to 1970 and subtracting the overseas population, as shown in the following equation:

$$EP_{ik} = B_{ik} \cdot S_{ik} - OP_{ik} \qquad (2.3)$$

where

i = State of birth (50 States and the District of Columbia)
k = 5-year age cohort (ages 0–4, 5–9, . . ., 30–34)
EP_{ik} = expected population at the census date born in State i
B_{ik} = births in State i
S_{ik} = proportion surviving from birth to current age for State of birth i (cumulative survival rate)
OP_{ik} = overseas native population of State of birth i, or survivors at the census date of persons born in State i living overseas

The net undercount rate for the population born in each State can be computed from the equation

$$E_{ik} = \frac{EP_{ik} - CP_{ik}}{EP_{ik}} \times 100 \qquad (2.4)$$

where

EP_{ik} is defined in (2.3), and
E_{ik} = percent net undercount for the population born in State i
CP_{ik} = census population born in State i.

The coverage rate for the population born in a State is the complement of E_{ik}.

The birth statistics, represented by B_{ik}, are registered births for 1935–40, 1940–45, . . ., 1965–70 (covering births occurring from April 1 of the earlier year to March 31 of the later year), for each State, classified by residence of mother at time of birth and adjusted for underregistration. The years correspond to the quinquennial age groups 0–4, 5–9, . . ., 30–34 on April 1, 1970. The adjustment of the birth series for each State was derived from information provided by the birth registration tests of 1940, 1950, and 1964–1968 for births classified by race (White and Black-and-other-races) and place of occurrence (inside and outside hospitals), for States (1940 and 1950) or regions (1964–68). Estimates of the completeness of registration for the years between 1940, 1950, and 1964–1968 (centered on 1966) were derived by linear interpolation of the test results. Specifically, separate interpolations were made for births of Whites and of Blacks and other races tabulated by place of occurrence (inside and outside hospitals) for each State.

Estimates of the percent completeness of birth registration for States for the years subsequent to 1966 were derived by linear extrapolation of the test figures for 1950 and estimates for 1964–1968. Estimates of the completeness of registration for the years 1935 to 1939 were derived on the assumption that the percent completeness of birth registration for States, classified by race and place of occurrence, was the same as the 1940 test results.[2] (The estimates of the completeness of birth registration used in this study are shown in appendix A.)

The cumulative survival rates (S_{ik}) used to carry forward the number of births for each State to 1970 are based on the official decennial life tables for States for the periods 1929–31, 1939–41, 1949–51, 1959–61, and 1969–71. These tables relate to the resident population of each State and were used without adjustment for errors of coverage or age reporting in the death statistics or the population figures.[3]

Cumulative survival rates for each State were calculated as the product of 5-year survival rates, centered on the midpoints of the periods 1935–40, . . ., 1965–70, from life tables for the States. Survival rates cumulated in this manner are equivalent to rates computed from a series of generation life tables which portray the actual mortality experience of each birth cohort. The 5-year survival rates for the periods from 1935–40 to 1945–50 for the States were derived by linear interpolation of the survival rates from the State decennial life tables for 1929–31, 1939–41, and 1949–51. The survival rates for the periods 1950–55 to 1965–70 were obtained by linearly interpolating the survival rates from the State decennial life tables for 1949–51, 1959–61, and 1969–71 and then adjusting the interpolated values (specifically, the complement of 5-year survival rates) on the basis of annual changes in the corresponding rates from annual United States life tables. This adjustment serves to improve the interpolated results by allowing, to some extent, for the actual year-to-year changes in mortality within the decades. (See appendix E for a statement on the availability and sources of State life tables for the White population.)

The final component in equation (2.3), OP_{ik}, represents natives of the United States who were living abroad in 1970. This component includes persons born in the 50 States or the District of Columbia who, at the time of the census, were either assigned to military units stationed overseas or were living outside the country in a civilian capacity (i.e., persons resident in outlying areas, including Puerto Rico; dependents of military personnel; civilian employees of the United States Government and their dependents; crews of merchant vessels; other civilians living abroad). The figures for the civilian population abroad employed in this analysis are based on the 1970 census; statistics on the Armed Forces overseas were also taken from the census but figures for the bulk of the Armed Forces were provided originally by the Department of Defense. According to these sources, 1,429,000 native Americans under age 35, representing 1.2 percent of the total native population under age 35, were reported living abroad in 1970. Of this total, 67 percent were in the Armed Forces and 89 percent were native White.

Information on the State of birth of the native population living abroad was not available from the census. To secure the required figures, the native population living abroad in each age-sex-race group was distributed by State of birth by a two-step procedure. First, the native population living abroad was distributed by State of residence according to the home State of the population in the United States as reported in the 1970 census.[4] Second, the resulting figures were distributed by State of birth pro rata on the basis of the State-of-birth distribution reported for the population resident in each State in the census. This procedure implicitly assumes (1) that the number of native Americans living abroad who were not counted in the 1970 census is negligible, (2) that the State-of-birth distribution of the resident population of each State was the same for those living in the State and for those who had gone abroad from the

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[2] For a discussion of the adequacy of the tests of birth registration and the sensitivity of the estimates of corrected births to the assumptions used to interpolate the tests results, for the United States as a whole, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population and Housing, Evaluation and Research Program, **Estimates of Coverage by Sex, Race, and Age: Demographic Analysis**, PHC(E)–4, pp. 10–13.

[3] For a discussion of the accuracy of the U.S. death statistics, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, ibid, p. 14.

[4] U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1970, Final Report PC(1)–A1, U.S. Summary, **Number of Inhabitants**, 1971, p. vii.

State, and (3) that each State's share of the overseas population, by age, sex, and race, was the same as the State's proportion of the United States resident population. The first assumption almost certainly involves some error because the census enumeraton of the overseas population was somewhat limited in scope and, as a result, there was at least some undercounting of the native population. Any weaknesses inherent in the second and third assumptions would have a negligible effect on the coverage estimates of the female population under 35 and the male population under age 15, since relatively few persons in these groups are represented in the overseas population born in any State.

Problems of Estimating State-of-Birth Populations

Estimates of the expected population under 35 years of age in 1970 born in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia, classified by age, sex, and race, could be derived in principle, by evaluation of equation (2.3). However, limitations of the different statistical series used to prepare the estimates and lack of some of the required data raised a number of methodological issues which necessitated elaboration of the estimation procedure. One issue relates to the quality of the data on births. Although the results of the birth registration tests proved to be adequate for estimating census coverage at the national level, the test results for some States could be subject to substantial error. For example, it appears that the estimated underregistration in 1940 is too low for Mississippi and too high for Arkansas. (See appendix A.) Other limitations of the data requiring special consideration include:

1. the lack of State-of-birth life tables, and the consequent use of State-of-residence life tables, to allow for the mortality of the population born in each State,
2. the need to depend on sample statistics on State of birth and, in particular, on a combination of the 5- and 15-percent sample tabulations from the census,
3. the absence of a response on State of birth for a large proportion of persons in the census and the need to assign a State of birth for them,
4. the frequent misreporting of State of birth resulting, to a large extent, from the tendency of respondents to report the State in which a birth occurred rather than the State in which the mother resided at the time of the birth.

The following discussion provides further information on each problem.

Measurement of mortality. The cumulative survival rates used to estimate the expected number of persons born in each State who survive to ages under 35 in 1970 were based on life tables constructed from death rates for the *resident* populations of States. The estimation procedure, however, calls for the use of survival rates derived from life tables representing the mortality experience of the population *born* in each State. At present, State-of-birth life tables do not exist, although life tables of this type could presumably be constructed either from estimates of death rates for the 51 State-of-birth populations or from death rates based on actual tabulations of deaths and population according to State of birth. If significant differences exist in the levels of mortality among States, or between migrants and nonmigrants, for a given State, then the use of conventional life tables, i.e., State-of-residence tables, for deriving estimates of the expected population born in each State, as was done in this study, produced biases in the estimated coverage rates.

The sensitivity of the coverage estimates to possible differences in mortality between State-of-residence and State-of-birth populations was investigated illustratively by developing some approximate State-of-birth survival rates, representing extreme or limiting conditions, by a "synthetic" method. This method involved weighting a set of 51 State-of-residence survival rates by the distribution of the population born in a given State according to the current State of residence of the population. Cumulative survival rates to ages under 35 in 1970 were then constructed from these synthetic estimates and compared with cumulative survival rates derived from State-of-residence life tables. Our hypothetical illustration employed data for the two States with the greatest difference in mortality (New Mexico and Hawaii). The results indicate that the differences between State-of-birth cumulative survival rates and the corresponding State-of-residence cumulative survival rates are quite small, even in an extreme case of a large difference in mortality levels and of heavy migration. These differences are discussed in greater detail, together with a fuller explanation of the method of constructing synthetic State-of-birth life tables, in appendix B.

Use of sample data on State of birth. A second problem affecting the data used to estimate State-of-birth coverage rates concerned an adjustment of the sample statistics on State of birth in the 1970 census. The 1970 census figures for the population born in each State, employed in the estimating equation, were not actual census counts, but rather modified census figures derived by combining different sample and complete-count tabulations. The State-of-birth statistics used in this study were based jointly on the 5-

and 15-percent samples from the 1970 census.[5] The 15-percent sample provided information on the distribution of the resident population of each State and the District of Columbia for age, sex, and race groups, cross-classified by (1) current State of residence for nonmigrants (persons living in the same State in which they were born), (2) region of birth for lifetime migrants (persons living in a State different from their State of birth), and (3) place of birth overseas (Puerto Rico, other outlying areas, born abroad or at sea of American parents, and foreign born). The 5-percent sample provided information on the distribution of the resident population of the 51 State areas by nativity (born in United States, native born abroad, and foreign born) and State of birth, for age, sex, and race groups. Both samples provided information on the number of native residents of each State who did not report their State of birth.

Combining these sample data involved three steps: (1) the adoption of the 15-percent sample figures for nonmigrants resident in each State, (2) the pro rata adjustment of the data from the 5-percent sample for the population resident in each State, distributed by the State of birth of lifetime migrants, to the figures from the 15-percent sample for the population resident in each State distributed by region of birth of lifetime migrants, and (3) the adjustment of the figures for the native population derived in step (2) and the figures for the foreign-born population of States from the 15-percent sample to the total resident population of the States from the complete count. The 15-percent sample was used as a control for the 5-percent sample because estimates derived from the larger sample are generally characterized by lower levels of sampling variability. There is some evidence, however, to indicate that the proportion native is inflated in the 15-percent sample; but the extent of the bias cannot be specified. Adjustment of the State-of-birth statistics in the manner described tends to reduce the errors attributable to sampling variation; these are believed to be negligible in any case.[6]

Adjustment for nonresponses. A third problem affecting coverage estimates for State-of-birth populations under age 35 in 1970 arises from the fact that a substantial proportion of persons in the 1970 census did not report a State of birth. Overall, 3,957,000, or 3.9 percent, of the resident White population under age 35 failed to report a State of birth in 1970. These "nonreports" had to be allocated to the various States and this allocation could be carried out according to a variety of assumptions. One possibility is to distribute the number of persons of unknown State of birth in a given age-sex-race group, classified by State of residence, pro rata on the basis of the reported State-of-birth distribution for each State. There is some evidence to suggest, however, that the actual State-of-birth distributions of population groups not reporting a State of birth differ from those of groups that did report their State of birth. For example, there is a positive relation between the proportion of persons not reporting State-of-birth and the proportions of in-migrants, for the States. Hence, the rate of nonresponse to the State-of-birth question could be generally greater among migrants than among nonmigrants and a disproportionately greater share of the category "State-of-birth-unknown" should probably be allocated to the migrant population in each State. (See Appendix C, "Specification of the Allocation Parameter for State-of-Birth Nonresponses.")

To investigate the potential effect on coverage rates of alternative schemes for allocating nonresponses, residents of each State who did not report a State of birth were allocated to States of birth by the following three-step procedure. First, a parameter A was defined to represent the relative difference between the nonresponse rate for migrants and nonmigrants. A parameter value of 2, for example, means that migrants failed to respond to the State-of-birth question at a rate two times that for nonmigrants. Second, the nonresponse rate (U_j) for each State of residence was disaggregated into the component rates for migrants (${}_{m}u_j$) and nonmigrants (${}_{n}u_j$), on the basis of the relative distribution of the migrant and nonmigrant populations in each State and the differential nonresponse factor A. This step can be represented mathematically by the equations

$$U_j = {}_{n}u_j \cdot w_{jj} + {}_{m}u_j(1-w_{jj}) \qquad (2.5)$$

and

$${}_{n}u_j = \frac{U_j}{w_{jj} + A(1-w_{jj})} \qquad (2.6)$$

where it is assumed that ${}_{m}u_j = A \cdot {}_{n}u_j$ and

w_{jj} = proportion of the total population living in State j that was born in State j.

Finally, persons not reporting a State of birth were allocated to the States by applying the nonresponse rate ${}_{n}u_j$ (from equations 2.5 and 2.6) to the nonmigrant population in each State and the nonresponse rate ${}_{m}u_j$ to the migrant population. The two allocation calculations are

$${}_{n}UNK_{jj} = CP_{jj} \cdot {}_{n}u_j \qquad (2.7)$$

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[5] U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1970, Subject Report PC(2)–2A: **State of Birth,** 1973, tables 30 to 33; U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1970, **Detailed Characteristics,** Final Report, PC(1)–D, 1973, table 140; and unpublished tabulations.

[6] U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1970, Subject Report PC(2)–2A; **State of Birth,** 1973, appendix D.

and $${}_{m}UNK_{ij} = CP_{ij} \cdot {}_{m}u_i \quad (i \neq j) \tag{2.8}$$

where

UNK_{ij} = number of State-of-birth nonresponses of persons living in State j allocated to State of birth i,

CP_{ij} = enumerated total population living in State j and born in State i.

The total number of "unknowns" allocated to each State was obtained by summing the UNK_{ij} values generated by equations (2.7) and (2.8).

The importance of the manner in which "State-of-birth unknown" is allocated can be established by testing the sensitivity of the estimated State-of-birth coverage rates for the age range under 35 in 1970 to alternative allocation schemes. If parameter A is set at 1, for example, then we have the equivalent of simple proration of "unknowns" according to the distribution of "knowns". Since, as suggested, A may actually exceed 1, values larger than 1 should be selected for alternative allocation schemes. There is no evidence to suggest a particular value of A, but a value of 5 may be viewed as a reasonable limiting case. Values of $A=1$ and $A=5$ were employed, therefore, to illustrate the sensitivity of the coverage estimates to a wide range of allocation assumptions.

The average absolute difference between the two series of net undercount rates for the States is an indicator of differences in the *level* of the two series. For the White population under age 35 in 1970, the average absolute difference over the States between State-of-birth coverage estimates for $A=1$ (simple proration) and coverage estimates for $A=5$ was approximately 0.4 percentage point (table II-B).[7] This figure indicates that the coverage estimates for this group are relatively insensitive to a wide range of assumptions concerning the differential rate of nonresponse to the census item on State of birth among migrants and nonmigrants. Given the range of variation in estimated census coverage errors from State to State, as reflected in these State series, the expected error rates under the assumptions $A=1$ and $A=5$ are not markedly different. (There are outstanding exceptions among the States, however, including California, West Virginia, and Alaska.) A similar statement can be made about the pattern of the two distributions of net undercount rates for States. The correlation coefficient between the distributions for $A=1$ and $A=5$ is 0.94[8] (table II-B). This figure indicates a very high degree of covariation. In sum, although evidence exists to suggest that simple proration may not be the optimal scheme for allocating unknown State of birth, reasonable variation from this scheme does not appear to affect the corresponding coverage estimates appreciably.

Misreporting of State of birth. The high proportion of nonresponses is only one of several problems affecting the accuracy of the State-of-birth statistics in the 1970 census. Other problems relate to errors in the reports of State of birth. Census data on State of birth for the White population are subject to two principal types of response error: (1) the tendency to report the State of occurrence of the birth, even when this State differs from the State of residence of the mother at the time of birth, and (2) the tendency, particularly on the part of foreign-born persons, to report the State of current residence rather than the State or country of birth. The identification of, and adjustment for, these types of response errors are important since the birth statistics used in the derivation of the expected population, and the census statistics, must be classified in a similar manner to maintain strict statistical comparability and avoid bias in the estimated net coverage rates.

It is difficult to specify the causes of the misreporting of census information but, in the case of the State-of-birth question in 1970, at least some of the error may be attributed to the particular form of the census question. The basic question, "Where was this person born?", does not call attention to the significant distinction regarding residence which is required and which is made only in the supplementary instructions following the question. It is entirely possible that many respondents perceived the supplementary instructions as providing information on how to answer the question in special cases and, deciding that their circumstances were not unusual, simply ignored these vital directions. Another possible problem with the question is that it is self-coding, that is, one could answer the question by simply reporting "yes" to the category, current State of residence, rather than naming a State.

Procedures to adjust the State-of-birth series reported by the census for each type of response error are not easily developed. Response errors, by their very nature, are statistically elusive. Determining precise corrections in the place-of-birth data for the tendency to misreport nativity or State of birth is virtually impossible unless the census responses can be subjected to some form of intensive verification scheme, such as matching with administrative records (e.g., birth certificates). Even then, the well known problems in matching records from different data collection systems may make it difficult to draw useful conclusions.

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[7] This figure is an unweighted average, excluding the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia. The corresponding weighted average absolute difference is the same, 0.4 percentage point; the weights in this case are census State-of-birth populations.

[8] This is an unweighted product-moment correlation coefficient, excluding the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia. The corresponding weighted coefficient is 0.96; the weights are census State-of-birth populations.

The identification of persons who misreported migration status and nativity in 1970 is complicated by the scheme used for allocating nativity when it was not reported. According to this scheme, persons who failed to report a place of birth were assumed to be native, unless related information on the schedule clearly implied that the person was foreign born. Since the State-of-birth question was used to establish nativity, nonresponses to this question include both native and foreign-born persons. Hence, the census counts of the native populations are biased upward by an amount equal to the number of nonresponses on the part of foreign-born persons that were misclassified by the Census Bureau as native. This form of misallocation confounds any attempt to estimate the true extent of misreporting among foreign-born residents. Any bias in the coverage estimates attributable to this type of reporting error is probably greatest for States with relatively large foreign-born populations (e.g., New York, New Jersey, Florida, California).

There is some evidence of a tendency for persons, particularly foreign-born persons, to report a current State of residence rather than State or country of birth in response to the place-of-birth question in the census. Test calculations on the consistency of reporting State of birth in the last several censuses suggest small overstatements of the Northeastern States as States of birth and understatements of the North Central States as States of birth. These discrepancies were generally considered not much larger than the probable error in the estimation procedure and hence no adjustments were made for this type of error. (See chapter III for a detailed explanation of this test, as applied to the Black population.)

Comparison of Estimates Based on Residence Births (SOB-1) and Occurrence Births (SOB-2)

The suspected tendency of the native population to report State of occurrence of birth, whether or not this State was also the State of residence of the mother at the time of birth, can be investigated somewhat more rigorously than the tendency of the foreign-born population to misreport nativity. Both tendencies were first given serious consideration in the early stages of this research, when preliminary estimates of coverage error for particular age-sex groups under age 35 for the population born in several States reflected substantial "net overcounts." Such overcounts are clearly implausible. For illustrative purposes, let us consider the special case of the District of Columbia.

The preliminary estimates of net census error for the White population of the District of Columbia for various age groups under age 35 in 1970, based on tabulations of births according to place of residence, reflected net overcounts of the order of 50 percent. Such estimates are clearly incredible. One probable explanation for these results is suggested by the following pattern of reporting. Many persons born in a District of Columbia hospital to a mother living in Maryland at the time of the birth may have incorrectly reported the District of Columbia as the State of birth, rather than Maryland, in the census. Many babies are born in hospitals in central cities of metropolitan areas to mothers whose residence is located in the suburban area. The tendency to report the location of the hospital as the place of birth is particularly noticeable for Washington, D.C., where the central city is considered a State in the tabulations of births and census data. The plausibility of this explanation is further supported by the presence of large net undercounts for Maryland for the same age-sex groups for which large net overcounts were observed in the District of Columbia. A comparison of preliminary estimates of net census errors for Virginia with those for the District of Columbia suggests the possibility that Virginia may also have been involved in such misreporting, but the evidence is somewhat less conclusive.

Large apparent overcounts were found in other instances, but the case of the District of Columbia proved to be the most striking. The choice of this illustration is not meant to suggest, however, that the other cases are unimportant. Obtaining an apparent overcount for any large population group, given the nature of census enumeration, is cause for some concern about the procedure for estimating coverage. We may reasonably wonder then about the extent to which the other net overcounts also represent evidence that the census State-of-birth data reflected the State of occurrence of the birth rather than the State of the mother's residence.

Investigation of effect of occurrence bias. The procedure used to investigate the apparent occurrence bias in the census statistics for the States and the District of Columbia involved the comparison of two sets of net undercount rates for the White population under age 35 in 1970 derived from two different sets of birth statistics. The first set of estimates was based on birth statistics tabulated by place of residence (SOB-1) and the second was based on birth statistics tabulated by place of occurrence (SOB-2). The estimated undercount rates obtained by each method are shown in table II-A. Since the effect of the occurrence bias is not appreciably altered by the allocation scheme for unknown State of birth, attention should be focused primarily on the first and third columns of this table, in which simple proration (A = 1) was used.

The comparison of the two sets of State-of-birth coverage estimates produced by the use of the different birth series is facilitated by the calculation of summary measures. The average absolute difference between the estimated net undercount rates based on "residence" births and the estimated net undercount rates based on "occurrence" births is approximately 1.0 percentage point (table II-B).[9] This figure clearly indicates an appreciable difference between the levels of the two distributions, viewed in the light of the range of the distributions. There are several States where the rates were grossly at variance with one another. These include Rhode Island, New Jersey, Kansas, Maryland, and Virginia. The two series are also appreciably different with respect to pattern, as indicated by a correlation coefficient of 0.66.[10] This figure corresponds to only a moderate association between the series. It is evident that the selection of the birth series, unlike the method for allocating unknown State of birth, exerts a strong influence on both the level and pattern of the estimated coverage series for States.

The decision to recalculate the expected State-of-birth populations with birth statistics tabulated by place of occurrence was based on rather straightforward logic. The intent of the census question on State of birth is to secure information on State of birth according to the place of residence of the mother at the time of the birth. When the expected population is prepared on the basis of residence birth statistics, one implicitly assumes that respondents have consistently followed the residence concept in reporting State of birth in the census. When the expected population is prepared on the basis of occurrence statistics, however, one implictly assumes that respondents have consistently followed the occurrence concept in reporting State of birth in the census. The two series of coverage estimates may be viewed as representing sets of limiting values, therefore, so far as the effect of residence allocation is concerned.

The States of birth according to both the residence and occurrence concepts coincide for most respondents but, to the extent that they do not and to the extent that the State of birth is misreported, the expected State-of-birth populations will be subject to systematic errors. Furthermore, it is almost certain that the size of any systematic errors varies among States. The use of occurrence birth statistics to derive the expected population born in the District of Columbia, for example, significantly affects the coverage estimate, converting it from a tremendous net overcount to a tremendous net undercount (table II-A). Neither the estimated net overcount nor the estimated net undercount are very plausible, but we may confidently infer that the two coverage estimates are affected by opposite biases and that the actual value falls well between the two estimates. A similar line of reasoning can be applied to the estimate secured for the 50 States although, in all cases, the difference in the coverage estimates resulting from the use of different birth series is considerably smaller.

One must now consider what combination of occurrence and residence birth statistics is appropriate for each State. Unfortunately, there is insufficient evidence upon which to base a conclusive answer to this question. Even the question of which series of coverage estimates is to be given preference or greater weight cannot be answered. Under the circumstances, if one is reasonably confident that some level of occurrence bias exists in the estimates for every State, then the most defensible course and the one that would tend to minimize the bias would be to take a simple average of the residence birth series and the occurrence birth series. This course was in fact followed. The series of birth statistics computed in this manner are designated here the composite birth series.

Final State-of-birth coverage estimates (SOB-3). As noted, the estimation of the completeness of coverage of the White State-of-birth populations under age 35 in 1970 involved a direct comparison of the population born in each State according to census statistics with the expected population born in each State as estimated from birth statistics. Final figures for the census population born in each of the 51 State areas were obtained by adjusting the sample statistics on the population born in each State so that the combined figures for the native resident population distributed by State of birth (adjusted for nonresponse) and the foreign-born populaton of each State would sum to the total resident population in each age-sex group in each State from the complete count. The adjustments required in this step were relatively minor; most corrections did not exceed 0.5 percent. Final figures for the expected population born in each of the 51 State areas were developed from equation (2.3), which employed cumulative survival rates from State-of-residence life tables and the composite series of birth statistics.

The coverage estimates based on the composite series of births are designated here the composite State-of-birth series and symbolized by SOB-3. They are shown in the fifth (SOB-3-1) and sixth (SOB-3-2) columns of table II-A. The distribution of coverage estimates based on the composite birth statistics is essentially similar to the distribution based on residence birth statistics. Excluding the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, the average absolute difference between the two distributions is 0.5 percentage point, a small difference, and the correlation co efficient for the two distributions is 0.91, reflecting a considerable degree of agreement in the pattern of the two distributions (table II-B).[11]

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[9] This figure is an unweighted average, excluding the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia. The corresponding weighted average absolute difference is 0.8 percentage point; the weights in this case are the census State-of-birth populations.

[10] The corresponding weighted correlation coefficient is 0.68.

ESTIMATING COVERAGE FOR THE POPULATION RESIDENT IN EACH STATE (SOR)

Estimates of the completeness of coverage of the population born in each State provide an interesting dimension on the coverage problem, but our principal interest in these estimates is as a point of departure for the derivation of coverage estimates for the population resident in each State. We turn next, then, to a consideration of the issues and procedures for converting State-of-birth coverage estimates to State-of-residence coverage estimates.

Issues in Converting to Coverage Rates for the Resident Population

Several alternative approaches for converting coverage estimates from a State-of-birth basis to a State-of-residence basis may be employed. The particular procedure selected depends upon the manner in which two important questions are answered. These relate to the influence of residence and migration on the risk of being omitted from the census.

Relative influence of State of birth and State of residence on coverage. The first question is whether coverage errors are a function of the State of birth, a function of the State of residence, or a function of some combination of the two. If one takes the view, for example, that the conditions of childhood and youth are the primary influences on the ability and motivation of a person to respond to the census questionnaire, then the risk of being omitted from the census is "determined" by the State of birth. If, conversely, one takes the view that this ability and motivation are primarily influenced by conditions present in the current State of residence, such as location of residence (rural, inner city residence, etc.), type of housing, and conditions of census enumeration, then the risk of being omitted from the census is determined by the State of residence. If, finally, factors related to both State of residence and the State of birth are considered important, then census errors are determined jointly by State of birth and State of residence.

Relative coverage of migrants and nonmigrants. The second question determining the procedure for converting coverage estimates to a State-of-residence basis concerns the possibility of a difference in the risk of omission from the census of migrants and nonmigrants. Specifically, one must consider whether, and to what extent, coverage rates for lifetime interstate migrants differ from those of nonmigrants. Empirical evidence on this question is not available, so that we can only speculate on the answer. It may be, for example, that it is more difficult to locate individuals who have moved and to assign a usual residence to them so that, in effect, residential mobility "produces" poorer coverage among migrants. How large could such a difference in the coverage of migrants and nonmigrants reasonably be? Conversely, since higher levels of education, employment, and occupation are generally associated with greater residential mobility, and socioeconomic status is positively associated with coverage in the census, one could even maintain that migrant status is conducive to being counted in the census; this is viewed as a less plausible hypothesis.

Since there is no concrete evidence upon the issue, several estimation models were designed which contain a parameter reflecting the assumed relative coverage of migrants and nonmigrants. Comparison of estimates based on different parameters permits an assessment of the sensitivity of the coverage estimates to variations in the differential risk of omission of migrants and nonmigrants. It will be shown that, over a plausible range of variation, the sensitivity is not great.

Alternative Models for State-of-Residence Coverage Estimates with Limiting Assumptions

Since a unique methodology does not exist for converting State-of-birth coverage estimates to a State-of-residence basis, two basic models for estimating coverage were constructed, each employing limiting assumptions with respect to the "residence" factors influencing completeness of coverage of the resident population. These limiting assumptions are (1) that residence coverage is exclusively a function of the State in which a person is born and (2) that residence coverage is exclusively a function of the State in which a person currently resides. Each of these sets of estimates was further varied by employing limiting assumptions with respect to the relative rates of coverage of lifetime interstate migrants and nonmigrants. Coverage estimates which assume that coverage is jointly dependent upon State-of-birth factors and State-of-residence factors will, of course, fall between the coverage estimates produced by the limiting assumptions on these factors, given the same limiting assumptions regarding the relative coverage rates of migrants and nonmigrants.

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[11] The corresponding weighted values are 0.4 percentage point and 0.96. These measures are again weighted on the basis of the census State-of-birth populations.

Coverage dependent upon State of birth (SOR-1). The basic assumption of the first model that census coverage errors are entirely a function of factors related to the State of birth implies that the population born in a given State is subject to the same risk of omission from the 1970 census regardless of the States in which members of this group were residing at the time of the census. The basic estimating equation for each State of residence is a linear equation incorporating the 51 known State-of-birth omission rates. The census omission rate for the native population resident in each State (R_j) equals the weighted average of the 51 State-of-birth omission rates (D_i), where the weights are the proportions of the native population resident in a given State that were born in each State (w_{ij}). The mathematical model is given by the expression

$$R_j = \sum_{i=1}^{51} w_{ij} D_i \qquad (2.9)$$

where

R_j = omission rate of native population resident in State j,
D_i = omission rate of native population born in State i, and
w_{ij} = proportion of native population living in State j that was born in State i.

This model implicitly assumes no difference in the risk of omission from the census among lifetime migrants and nonmigrants. Theoretically, the population weights (w_{ij}) should be based on "true" or corrected figures rather than the census figures; however, the error introduced by using the census counts to derive coverage estimates of the native resident population is negligible when the weighting factors are modified by rates whch are low (e.g., less than 10 percent).

The model incorporating a parameter for the difference in the risk of omission of lifetime migrants and nonmigrants is a variant of equation (2.9). The estimation procedure is based on a simple disaggregation of the omission rate D_i into omission rates for nonmigrants (${}_nd_i$) and migrants (${}_md_i$)—

$$D_i = {}_nd_i \cdot \omega_{ii} + {}_md_i \cdot (1-\omega_{ii}) \qquad (2.10)$$

where

${}_nd_i$ = omission rate of the native population born in State i and living in the State at the time of the census (nonmigrants),
${}_md_i$ = omission rate of the native population born in State i and living in State j, $i \neq j$ (migrants), and
ω_{ii} = proportion of the population born in State i that was living in that State at the time of the census.

If one is willing to assume that the two component omission rates are related by a differential coverage parameter B, such that ${}_md_i = B \cdot {}_nd_i$, then equation (2.10) can be rewritten in the form

$$D_i = {}_nd_i \cdot \omega_{ii} + B \cdot {}_nd_i \cdot (1-\omega_{ii}) \qquad (2.11)$$

Solving this equation for ${}_nd_i$, the omission rate for nonmigrants, yields the expression

$${}_nd_i = \frac{D_i}{\omega_{ii} + B(1-\omega_{ii})} \qquad (2.12)$$

Since D_i is known and a value for B can be assumed, equation (2.12) can be solved for each State. Clearly the value of ${}_nd_i$ depends upon the value of D_i and the differential coverage factor B. If B is set equal to 2, for example, then one would be assuming that migrants were omitted from the census count at a rate two times the rate for nonmigrants.

When explicit allowance is made for the parameter B, it is necessary to modify slightly the basic estimating equation (2.9). The modified version is given by the expression

$$R_j = w_{jj} \cdot {}_nd_j + \sum_{i=1}^{51} w_{ij} \cdot {}_md_i \quad (i \neq j) \qquad (2.13)$$

where w_{ij} is defined as the proportion of the population living in State j at the time of the census that was born in State i.

This equation follows directly from equations (2.9) and (2.10), and it can be viewed as the general form of the model incorporating the differential coverage factor. When the parameter B equals one (i.e., when no difference in the rate of omission of migrants and nonmigrants is assumed), then equation (2.13), as one might suspect, reduces to equation (2.9).

In the actual computational procedure both equations (2.9) and (2.13) were applied to the total population under age 35 for males and females.[12] These calculations produced coverage estimates for the native resident male and female populations under 35 years of age, for each of the 51 State areas in 1970, on the assumption that coverage is entirely a function of factors related to State of birth. These coverage estimates are designated SOR–1 in the notation used to differentiate the various sets of coverage estimates.

Coverage dependent upon State of residence (SOR-2). The second model considered incorporated the other limiting assumption concerning the factors affecting census coverage, i.e., the assumption that completeness of census coverage is "determined" by factors associated with the current State of residence. Accordingly, the population born in a given State would be subject to rates of coverage which vary according to the current States of residence of the group.

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[12] Computation for age groups under 35 would have produced consistent results.

The principle of the basic estimating equation is effectively the same as in the previous model (equation 2.9). The omission rate of the population born in each State (D_i) represents the weighted average of unknown State-of-residence omission rates for the States (R_j). In this case, the weights are the proportions of the population born in a State that are currently residing in each State (ω_{ji}). The mathematical model is given by the expression

$$D_i = \sum_{j=1}^{51} \omega_{ji} R_j \qquad (2.14)$$

where

D_i = omission rate of native population born in State *i*,
R_j = omission rate of native population residing in State *j*, and
ω_{ji} = proportion of native population born in State *i* that is living in State *j*.

The fundamental similarity of this equation and equation (2.9) may be noted.

The State-of-birth omission rates (D_i) and the weights (ω_{ji}) in equation (2.12) are known and the equation must be solved for the State-of-residence omission rates (R_j). Since 51 State areas are involved in the computational procedure, equation (2.14) represents a system of 51 linear simultaneous equations with 51 unknown elements. To find values of the unknown omission rates (R_j), we proceed to solve the system of equations by techniques of matrix inversion. The inversion procedure can be summarized mathematically in the form

$$R_j = \sum_{i=1}^{51} [\omega_{ji}]^{-1} \cdot D_i \qquad (2.15)$$

where the definitions follow from equation (2.14) and the square brackets are used to denote a typical element of a matrix.

Equation (2.15) is the estimation model for the case involving no difference in the rate of omission from the census of lifetime migrants and nonmigrants. The model incorporating a differential coverage parameter (B) can be derived by disaggregating the State-of-residence mission rate (R_j) into two component rates representing the different omission rates for migrants (${}_{m}r_j$) and nonmigrants (${}_{n}r_j$). If it is assumed that the two component omission rates are related by the parameter B, such that ${}_{m}r_j = B \cdot {}_{n}r_j$, then equation (2.14) can be rewritten in the form

$$D_i = \omega_{ii} \cdot {}_{n}r_i + B \left(\sum_{j=1}^{51} \omega_{ji} \cdot {}_{n}r_j \right) \quad (j \neq i) \qquad (2.16)$$

or

$$D_i = \sum_{j=1}^{51} \beta_{ji} \omega_{ji} \cdot {}_{n}r_j \qquad (2.17)$$

where

β_{ji} = *1* if $i = j$
B if $i \neq j$
D_i = omission rate of native population born in State *i*,
${}_{n}r_i$ = omission rate of native population living in State *i* born in that State (nonmigrants),
${}_{m}r_j$ = omission rate of native population living in State *j* born in State *i*, $j \neq i$ (migrants)
ω_{ii} = proportion of native population born in State *i* that is living in that State, and
ω_{ji} = proportion of native population born in State *i* that is living in State *j* ($j \neq i$).

Since there are 51 State areas involved in the computational procedure, equation (2.17) actually represents 51 linear simultaneous equations, each with 51 unknown elements (${}_{n}r_j$). The matrix solution to this system of equations is given by the expression

$${}_{n}r_j = \sum_{i=1}^{51} [\beta_{ji} \omega_{ji}]^{-1} \cdot D_i \qquad (2.18)$$

When the nonmigrant omission rates (${}_{n}r_j$) are known, the migrant rates can be estimated from the definitional form

$${}_{m}r_j = B \cdot {}_{n}r_j \qquad (2.19)$$

Values for the overall omission rates (R_j) of the native resident populaton of States can then be obtained by weighting the migrant and nonmigrant omission rates by the appropriate proportions of the resident populaton (w_{jj})—

$$R_j = w_{jj} \cdot {}_{n}r_j + (1 - w_{jj}) \cdot {}_{m}r_j \qquad (2.20)$$

or

$$R_j = w_{jj} \cdot {}_{n}r_j + B(1 - w_{jj}) \cdot {}_{n}r_j$$

where

R_j = omission rate of native population living in State *j*,
${}_{n}r_j$ = omission rate of native population living in State *j* born in that State (nonmigrants),
${}_{m}r_j$ = omission rate of native population living in State *j* born in State *i* (migrants), and
w_{jj} = proportion of native population living in State *j* that was born in that State.

Values of R_j were computed for the age range under 35 as a whole, rather than for specific age groups in this range.[13] The series of coverage estimates for States derived by this procedure are designated as SOR-2.

Presentation and comparison of results. The two models incorporating the assumptions that coverage is entirely a function of factors related to either State of birth (SOR-1) or State of residence (SOR-2) were used to develop various sets of estimates of net undercount rates for the White male and White female populations under age 35 as a whole in 1970. The State-of-birth coverage estimates on which the State-of-residence coverage estimates were based are the composite estimates previously identified as SOB-3-1 and SOB-3-2 (table II-A, cols. 5 and 6).

The estimates of corrected population for the States derived by use of the formulas, and census data on the native resident population of States, for native resident White males and females under age 35, were adjusted pro rata to the preferred estimates of the corrected total resident White male and White female populations of the United States under 35 years of age shown in table I-B, and then the net undercount rates were recomputed in relation to the census figures for the total resident population of the States. Although the estimated net undercount rates as computed by the formulas refer to the *native* resident population of the States, this calculation assumes that they applied also to the *total* resident population of the States, that is, that the net undercount rates of the native population and the foreign-born population were the same for each State. This assumption would not affect the results perceptibly unless the State had a very large proportion of foreign-born persons and coverage rates for the two nativity groups were very different.

As was noted earlier, the State-of-birth coverage estimates based on occurrence births and the State-of-birth coverage estimates based on residence births for the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia were so divergent that no confidence could be placed in them, especially the figures for the District of Columbia. Even the procedure of averaging the residence births and occurrence births did not produce estimates of the corrected White population under age 35 in 1970 which were comparable to the 1970 census counts for these States. The biases in the estimates for the District of Columbia clearly were associated with opposing biases in the estimates for Maryland and Virginia.

Accordingly, the State-of-residence coverage estimates initially derived for the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia were replaced by new estimates designed to reduce the biases. A procedure was devised to redistribute the amount of undercount implied by the initial estimates among the three areas, separately for each sex. First, the corrected population for the three State areas combined was accepted without modification. Then, the District of Columbia was assigned a new undercount rate representing an average of (1) the overall undercount rate for several adjacent Atlantic seaboard States and (2) an estimate based on the relation between (a) the demographic estimates initially derived for these neighboring States and (b) the national demographic rates modified by State variations in median family income.[14] The excess of the original corrected population for the District of Columbia over the new corrected population was then assigned to Maryland and Virginia. Three-quarters of the excess was arbitrarily added to the original corrected population for Maryland and the remaining one-quarter of the excess was added to the original corrected population for Virginia. These new corrected population estimates were then used to calculate the adjusted net undercount rates for each sex. The net undercount rates for the resident White population under age 35 for the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia which appear in this chapter and all subsequent chapters are these adjusted net undercount rates.

The adjusted coverage estimates for the residen population (SOR) of regions, divisions, and States are shown in table II-C. The first four columns of the table contain the estimates based on the two limiting assumptions regarding the relation of coverage to residence and the two limiting assumptions regarding the difference in the omission rates of migrants and non migrants (B=1 and B=2). These estimates can be used to evaluate the effect on coverage rates of alter native assumptions about the nature of the factors related to the risk of omission from the census.

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[13] Calculation for age groups under 35 would have produced inconsistent and often unreasonable results and, therefore, was not carried out.

[14] The six State areas used in each of the two procedure which were averaged were Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland the District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina. The second procedure for obtaining the new corrected population for th District of Columbia consisted of the following steps, carried out separately for each sex:

1. Estimated percents of net underenumeration for the tota White population of each State area were obtained by adjusting the national demographic rates of underenumeration for State variations in median family income. (U.S. Bureau of the Census **Current Population Reports**, Series P–23, No. 56, table 1.)

2. The percent of net underenumeration for the whole six State area was computed in two ways, (a) first, using the est mate of corrected population of all ages based on the result of step (1), and (b) second, using the original unadjuste demographic estimates of corrected State populations unde age 35.

3. The estimated percent of net underenumeration for th District of Columbia from step (1) was multiplied by the rati of the result in (2b) to the result in (2a).

The product in (3) was then used as one of two adjusted est mates of the percent of net undercount for the White popula tion under age 35 in the District of Columbia.

The relative influence of State of birth and State of residence on coverage is illustrated by a comparison of the estimates presented in columns one and three of the table. The estimates in column one are based on the assumption that coverage is entirely a function of factors related to State of birth (SOR-1), while the estimates in column three are based on the assumption that coverage is entirely a function of factors related to State of residence (SOR-2). Both sets of estimates assume no difference in the coverage rate of migrants and nonmigrants (i.e., B=1).

The two sets of estimates can be compared with respect to level and pattern. The average absolute difference between the two sets of omission rates is approximately 0.9 percentage point[15] and the correlation coefficient is 0.95[16] (table II-D). These two summary measures indicate that, with respect to level, the two distributions are rather different, viewed in the light of the range of the preliminary coverage errors for States but, with respect to pattern, they are quite similar. Considering these measures in combination, we conclude that the limiting assumptions on the relation of coverage to residence produce coverage rates which are somewhat different, but not markedly so.

The effect on omission rates of alternative assumptions regarding the differences in the coverage level of lifetime migrants and nonmigrants was also evaluated. The analysis was designed to determine the sensitivity of the coverage estimates to variations in the differential coverage factor *B*. Specifically, a comparison was made of coverage estimates for the case where there is no difference in coverage (B=1) and the case where migrants are omitted at a rate twice that of nonmigrants (B=2). The latter case is thought to represent a limiting one in the sense that census enumeration at the State level in 1970 was not likely to have been so uneven that migrants were missed at a rate in excess of two times the rate at which nonmigrants were missed (assuming migrants are subject to some greater risk of omission).[17] The decision to select values of *B* equal to one and two was not based on any concrete evidence concerning the actual extent of differential coverage. The decision was somewhat arbitrary and was based, instead, on intuitive considerations regarding the plausible range of differential coverage one might expect to observe were such information actually available.[18]

We can compare either the sets of estimates in the first and second columns of table II-C or the sets of estimates in the third and fourth columns of table II-C. The choice is not important because the pairs of estimates are structurally comparable and the essential findings are identical in both cases. A comparison of the first and second columns is convenient; these columns present the coverage estimates based on the assumption that omission rates are entirely a function of factors related to State of birth (SOR-1). The average absolute difference between the two sets of estimates is approximately 0.23 percentage point; the simple correlation coefficient for the two distributions is 0.97[19] (table II-D). Both summary measures indicate no substantial differences between the two sets of coverage estimates either in level or pattern. Hence, although one might reasonably expect some difference in the coverage rates of migrants and nonmigrants among States, the assumption of no difference in coverage did not produce omission rates which are appreciably different from those produced by the assumption of a substantial difference in coverage. Since there is no empirical evidence upon which to base alternative estimates of the parameter *B* and since, in particular, there is no evidence which suggests variations in *B* among States and population subgroups, the relative insensitivity of omission rates to alternative values of *B* is clearly an important finding which permits a simplification of the task of estimation and interpretation.

Final State-of-Residence Coverage Estimates (SOR-3)

Combining the two models for State-of-residence coverage estimates. The two models previously developed (equations 2.13 and 2.17) provide "limiting" coverage estimates which generally describe the probable domain over which actual omission rates for the White population under age 35 vary. The proximity of the limiting values for many States is rather fortunate; but even if the estimated intervals are relatively small, it is still important to attempt to identify point (single-valued) estimates of omission rates. Furthermore, it is quite likely that coverage is not entirely a function of factors related to either State of birth or State of residence in any one State. This notion suggests that, to the extent that limiting coverage estimates define the probable range over which the actual rates vary, the true rates would fall somewhere between the limiting estimates.

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[15] Unweighted mean covering 50 States and the District of Columbia. The corresponding weighted average absolute difference is 0.6 percentage point; the weights are the census State-of-residence populations.

[16] The corresponding weighted correlation coefficient is 0.97.

[17] If it is assumed that migrants are subject to a lesser rate of omission than nonmigrants, the test might then be designed to compare two cases where *B* equals one and some positive number less than one. The findings of this particular test would be numerically different from the one in which *B* equals one and two, but the qualitative interpretation of the findings would not be different.

[18] In view of the possibility that coverage may have a more pronounced relation to migration status than we have assumed, and in order to explore further the effect of varying the relation of coverage rates of migrants and nonmigrants, a special set of estimates for the White population under 35 years of age based on the parameter B=3 has been prepared. These figures are presented in appendix F.

[19] Weighted values are 0.15 and 0.98 for the average absolute difference and the correlation coefficient, respectively.

One could reasonably assume that the relative contribution of State-of-birth factors and State-of-residence factors in the determination of coverage directly reflects the relative length of exposure of a given cohort to each set of factors. The weighting factors thus become "exposure" weights. Such weights can be computed through an application of life-table methods to State-of-birth statistics classified by State of residence. In this way separate estimates can be obtained for the cumulative "person-years lived" by a migrant birth cohort in the State of birth and the State of residence. The effort to assign exposure weights representing the relative contribution of State-of-birth factors and State-of-residence factors in the determination of coverage, so as to obtain point estimates of coverage, gives rise to some unanswered questions. The assumption upon which the exposure weights are based cannot be supported with empirical evidence. Furthermore, there are undoubtedly other assumptions exhibiting various degrees of intuitive appeal, and each of these assumptions would give rise to some weighting scheme for which we should like to have some form of justification.

Since empirical evidence cannot be found to support a particular weighting scheme, the most practical and technically defensible approach is to use a scheme in which the two limiting values are given equal weight. This view suggests that, under the circumstances, the "best" estimates of coverage are based on a simple arithmetic average of the limiting coverage estimates. The mathematical equivalent of this statement is given by the expression

$$R^c_j = 0.5\, R^a_j + 0.5\, R^b_j \qquad (2.21)$$

where

R^a_j = coverage rate for State j when coverage is a function of State of birth (SOR-1)

R^b_j = coverage rate for State j when coverage is a function of State of residence (SOR-2)

R^c_j = coverage rate for State j when coverage is a function of both State of birth and State of residence (SOR-3)

The estimation procedure based on equal weights was used to develop point estimates of coverage for the White population under age 35 in 1970, on the assumption that coverage is jointly and equally determined by factors related to State of birth and State of residence. Estimates obtained by this procedure are designated SOR-3 and are shown for regions, divisions, and States in the fifth, sixth, and seventh columns of table II-C. The estimates in column five (A=1) incorporate the assumption of equality in the coverage rates of migrants and nonmigrants (B=1) and columns six (A=1) and seven (A=5) incorporate the assumption of differential coverage of migrants and nonmigrants with a parameter value B=2.

Review and evaluation of results. In the process of developing the final estimates of coverage for the White resident population of each State under 35 years of age, a number of different sets of estimates were prepared in tandem or sequence, some being discarded or merged with alternative sets of estimates because they were biased or unreasonable or because they varied too little from alternative series with contrasting assumptions. The two-stage estimation procedure called first for the preparation of coverage estimates for the population *born* in each State (SOB). Estimates employing births tabulated by place of residence (SOB-1) were found to be biased, as were estimates employing births tabulated by place of occurrence (SOB-2), even though the two series were not grossly at variance except for a few States and the District of Columbia. Inasmuch as the biases went in opposing directions and their relative magnitudes could not be determined, the two sets of State-of-birth estimates were averaged with equal weights in a composite set (SOB-3). The State-of-birth tabulations from the census showed an appreciable proportion of nonresponses and, in the absence of evidence regarding the State-of-birth distribution of the nonresponses, they were assigned according to two limiting assumptions (A=1, A=5). The alternative procedures for allocating the nonresponses, applied to the composite series, produced very similar estimates with only a few exceptions; the average difference between the two series was very low (0.4) and the correlation of the series was high (0.94).

The composite State-of-*birth* coverage estimates (SOB-3) were next converted to State-of-*residence* coverage estimates (SOR) according to two opposing principles regarding the determinants of coverage levels—that State of birth was the primary influence in coverage (SOR-1) and that State of residence was the primary influence in coverage (SOR-2). Here the average difference between the two series (assuming A=1, B=1) was more pronounced (0.9) although the correlation coefficient was quite high (0.95). Lacking an immediate empirical basis for selecting either of these series or for combining them, we averaged them with equal weights (SOR-3). The average coverage series (SOR-3) and the State-of-residence series which assumed current State of residence to be determinative of coverage (SOR-2) were, of course, more similar to each other than the two original State-of-residence coverage series (SOR-1 and SOR-2). For the former pair the average difference was only 0.5 and the correlation coefficient was extremely high (0.99). Because of the unstable nature of the estimates for the District of Columbia, special estimates were developed by rather arbitrary methods.

Differences in coverage rates of migrants and nonmigrants (B = 1, B = 2) and in the distribution by State of birth of nonresponses to the census State-of-birth question (A = 1, A = 5) were introduced as variables, but these did not add appreciably to the variation between the series. For example, when the average State-of-residence coverage estimates (SOR-3) having the assumption that the omission rate for migrants equalled that for nonmigrants (B = 1) was compared with the corresponding coverage estimates (SOR-3) having the assumption that the omission rate for migrants was twice that of nonmigrants (B = 2), the average absolute difference was a mere 0.2 percentage point and the correlation coefficient was 0.99.

On the other hand, if we consider the whole range of variation in our coverage estimates, resulting from the many different assumptions we have employed, the picture of low sensitivity or "robustness" of method is modified. The differences between the high and low values for many of the States were substantial and often represented a considerable percentage of the mean estimate for the various methods and assumptions.

We believe, finally, that the best estimates of coverage of the White population under 35 years of age that we have been able to develop, given the various statistical and methodological problems confronting us in their preparation, are the estimates shown in the fifth column of table II-C, designated "SOR-3, A = 1, B = 1," or "SOR-3-1." Accordingly, this set of estimates may be designated "preferred." This designation does not mean, however, that they can be considered accurate. Accurate estimates are the product of a statistical procedure in which there are negligible or, at most, modest limitations of data, methods, and assumptions. As we have seen, major limitations have affected the estimates and, while these problems do not collectively preclude the estimation of usable omission rates for the White population under age 35 in 1970, they do impose obvious restrictions on the manner in which any preferred estimates are to be interpreted and applied.

Table II-A. ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATES OF THE PERCENTS OF NET UNDERCOUNT FOR THE WHITE POPULATION UNDER 35 YEARS OF AGE BORN IN EACH REGION, DIVISION, AND STATE: 1970

(See text for explanation of the alternative procedures. A minus sign denotes a net overcount)

Region, division, and State	SOB-1		SOB-2		SOB-3	
	Residence births		Occurrence births		Composite births	
	A = 1	A = 5	A = 1	A = 5	A = 1 (SOB-3-1)	A = 5 (SOB-3-2)
United States, total	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.0
Regions:						
Northeast	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.0
North Central	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
South	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.2
West	2.5	3.1	2.7	3.2	2.6	3.1
Northeast:						
New England	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.0
Middle Atlantic	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.0
North Central:						
East North Central	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.2
West North Central	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.1
South:						
South Atlantic	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.0
East South Central	2.3	2.1	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.5
West South Central	3.6	3.9	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.8
West:						
Mountain	2.6	2.5	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.8
Pacific	2.5	3.3	2.5	3.3	2.5	3.3
New England:						
Maine	2.5	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.4	1.9
New Hampshire	1.4	1.8	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.4
Vermont	3.5	3.2	0.7	0.4	2.1	1.8
Massachusetts	-0.2	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.7
Rhode Island	-1.1	-0.9	2.0	2.2	0.5	0.7
Connecticut	1.3	2.1	-0.6	0.2	0.3	1.2
Middle Atlantic:						
New York	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.4
New Jersey	1.6	2.1	-2.0	-1.5	-0.2	0.3
Pennsylvania	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
East North Central:						
Ohio	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2
Indiana	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5
Illinois	1.8	2.1	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.4
Michigan	1.8	2.1	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.8
Wisconsin	-0.5	-0.4	-0.9	-0.8	-0.7	-0.6
West North Central:						
Minnesota	0.1	0.2	(Z)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Iowa	1.0	0.6	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.2
Missouri	0.5	0.6	3.3	3.4	1.9	2.0
North Dakota	1.7	0.6	2.4	1.3	2.0	1.0
South Dakota	3.0	2.1	2.2	1.3	2.6	1.7
Nebraska	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.8
Kansas	3.3	2.9	-0.5	-1.0	1.4	1.0
South Atlantic:						
Delaware	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.8	1.9	2.4
Maryland	4.3	5.0	-6.8	-6.1	-0.9	-0.
District of Columbia	-46.2	-51.9	31.7	29.1	6.9	3.
Virginia	5.3	5.3	-1.1	-1.1	2.2	2.
West Virginia	5.3	4.2	6.3	5.2	5.8	4.7
North Carolina	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.1	2.
South Carolina	4.5	4.9	3.4	3.9	3.9	4.
Georgia	2.7	3.2	3.6	4.2	3.1	3.
Florida	3.3	3.9	3.4	3.9	3.4	3.
East South Central:						
Kentucky	3.0	2.6	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.
Tennessee	2.4	2.4	4.6	4.6	3.5	3.
Alabama	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.
Mississippi	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.
West South Central:						
Arkansas	3.7	3.1	4.2	3.6	4.0	3.
Louisiana	1.6	2.1	1.6	2.1	1.6	2.
Oklahoma	2.5	2.1	1.5	1.1	2.0	1.
Texas	4.5	5.0	4.3	4.8	4.4	4.
Mountain:						
Montana	1.6	1.1	0.2	-0.3	0.9	0.
Idaho	4.0	3.5	2.7	2.2	3.4	2.
Wyoming	2.8	1.9	0.8	-0.1	1.8	0.
Colorado	0.8	0.8	3.5	3.5	2.2	2.
New Mexico	7.7	7.5	7.0	6.7	7.4	7.
Arizona	3.1	3.5	4.2	4.6	3.7	4.
Utah	-0.9	-0.6	0.3	0.5	-0.3	-0.
Nevada	2.9	4.5	3.2	3.8	3.6	4.
Pacific:						
Washington	0.7	1.1	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.
Oregon	1.1	1.8	1.3	2.0	1.2	1.
California	3.0	4.0	2.8	3.7	2.9	3.
Alaska	3.5	1.7	2.9	1.2	3.2	1.
Hawaii	3.7	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.

Z Less than ± 0.05.

Table II-B. AVERAGE ABSOLUTE DIFFERENCES AND CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS FOR ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATES OF THE PERCENTS OF NET UNDERCOUNT FOR THE WHITE POPULATION UNDER 35 YEARS OF AGE BORN IN EACH STATE: 1970

(Differences and coefficients are based on 48 States; Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia have been excluded from the calculations. Average absolute differences are shown above the diagonal line; product-moment correlation coefficients are shown below the diagonal line)

Series	SOB-1, residence births		SOB-2, occurrence births		SOB-3, composite births	
	A=1	A=5	A=1	A=5	A=1	A=5
SOB-1, residence births, A=1.......		.450	1.031	1.169	.517	.721
SOB-1, residence births, A=5.......	.942		1.115	1.035	.662	.521
SOB-2, occurrence births, A=1......	.664	.625		.450	.515	.644
SOB-2, occurrence births, A=5......	.585	.653	.950		.723	.515
SOB-3, composite births, A=1.......	.906	.853	.918	.848		.446
SOB-3, composite births, A=5.......	.831	.900	.875	.918	.935	

Source: Based on estimates shown in table II-A.

Table II-C. ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATES OF THE PERCENTS OF NET UNDERCOUNT FOR THE WHITE POPULATION UNDER 35 YEARS OF AGE RESIDENT IN EACH REGION, DIVISION, AND STATE: 1970

(See text for explanation of alternative procedures. The birth statistics used to derive all the estimates are an average of births by place of residence and births by place of occurrence. A minus sign denotes a net overcount)

Region, division, and State	SOR-1		SOR-2		SOR-3			Range		
	A=1, B=1	A=1, B=2	A=1, B=1	A=1, B=2	A=1, B=1	A=1, B=2	A=5, B=2	Low value	High value	Difference
United States, total	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	(X)	(X)	(X)
Regions:										
Northeast	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.6
North Central	1.4	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.5	0.7
South	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.5	0.6
West	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.5	2.8	3.1	3.5	2.6	3.5	0.9
Northeast:										
New England	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.7
Middle Atlantic	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.7
North Central:										
East North Central	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.4	0.7
West North Central	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.8
South:										
South Atlantic	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.7	3.3	0.6
East South Central	2.8	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.3	3.1	0.8
West South Central	3.5	3.3	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.3	4.1	0.8
West:										
Mountain	2.7	2.7	3.5	3.9	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.7	3.9	1.2
Pacific	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.3	2.7	3.0	3.7	2.5	3.7	1.2
New England:										
Maine	2.4	2.1	3.1	3.3	2.8	2.7	1.7	1.7	3.3	1.6
New Hampshire	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.4	0.7
Vermont	2.0	1.9	2.7	3.0	2.3	2.4	1.7	1.7	3.0	1.3
Massachusetts	0.6	0.7	0.1	-0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	-0.3	0.7	1.0
Rhode Island	0.8	1.0	0.2	-0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	-0.1	1.0	1.1
Connecticut	0.8	0.9	0.1	-0.2	0.4	0.4	1.0	-0.2	1.0	1.2
Middle Atlantic:										
New York	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.5
New Jersey	0.4	0.6	-0.5	-0.8	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.8	0.6	1.4
Pennsylvania	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.6
East North Central:										
Ohio	1.5	1.6	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.6	1.6	1.0
Indiana	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.9	0.6
Illinois	1.5	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.5	0.7
Michigan	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	0.2
Wisconsin	-0.2	-0.2	-1.0	-1.2	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-1.2	-0.2	1.0
West North Central:										
Minnesota	0.5	0.6	-0.2	-0.4	0.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	0.6	1.0
Iowa	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.8	1.0
Missouri	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	0.3
North Dakota	2.1	1.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	0.6	0.6	2.7	2.1
South Dakota	2.6	2.2	3.5	3.6	3.0	2.9	1.5	1.5	3.6	2.1
Nebraska	1.4	1.5	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.2
Kansas	1.8	1.9	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.3	0.5	0.5	1.9	1.4
South Atlantic:										
Delaware	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.6	1.9	2.6	0.7
Maryland[1]	0.9	1.1	-1.3	-1.5	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-1.5	1.1	2.6
District of Columbia[1]	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.4	0.6
Virginia[1]	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.6	0.4
West Virginia	5.4	4.1	8.6	9.2	7.0	6.7	5.2	4.1	9.2	5.1
North Carolina	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.4	0.3
South Carolina	3.7	3.5	4.6	5.2	4.2	4.4	4.6	3.5	5.2	1.7
Georgia	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.1	3.7	0.6
Florida	2.8	3.0	4.0	5.1	3.4	4.1	4.5	2.8	5.1	2.3
East South Central:										
Kentucky	3.3	2.9	4.3	4.3	3.8	3.6	2.9	2.9	4.3	1.4
Tennessee	3.4	3.1	4.1	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.1	4.2	1.1
Alabama	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.3	2.2	0.9
Mississippi	1.4	1.6	0.2	-0.5	0.8	0.5	(Z)	-0.5	1.6	2.1
West South Central:										
Arkansas	3.8	3.3	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.2	3.1	3.1	5.0	1.9
Louisiana	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.0	2.0	1.0
Oklahoma	2.4	2.5	1.5	0.3	1.9	1.4	0.6	0.3	2.5	2.2
Texas	4.1	3.8	5.0	5.6	4.6	4.7	5.0	3.8	5.6	1.8
Mountain:										
Montana	1.4	1.5	0.4	-0.1	0.9	0.7	-0.1	-0.1	1.5	1.6
Idaho	3.0	2.7	4.9	6.1	3.9	4.5	3.3	2.7	6.1	3.4
Wyoming	2.1	2.2	1.7	0.8	1.9	1.5	0.2	0.2	2.2	2.0
Colorado	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.5	0.6
New Mexico	5.9	5.0	10.5	12.6	8.2	9.0	8.3	5.0	12.6	7.6
Arizona	3.0	3.3	4.3	5.0	3.7	4.1	4.2	3.3	5.0	1.7
Utah	0.5	0.8	-1.1	-1.6	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-1.6	0.8	2.4
Nevada	2.9	3.4	4.6	5.7	3.8	4.6	4.9	2.9	5.7	2.8
Pacific:										
Washington	1.7	1.9	1.0	0.6	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.6	1.9	1.3
Oregon	1.7	2.0	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.7	0.7	2.0	1.3
California	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.9	3.0	3.4	4.3	2.8	4.3	1.5
Alaska	2.5	3.2	5.7	7.8	4.2	5.5	1.8	1.8	7.8	6.0
Hawaii	2.7	3.3	5.5	6.2	4.2	4.7	4.2	2.7	6.2	3.5

X Not applicable.
Z Less than ± 0.05.
[1] Adjusted (see text).

Table II-D. AVERAGE ABSOLUTE DIFFERENCES AND CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS FOR ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATES OF THE PERCENTS OF NET UNDERCOUNT FOR THE WHITE POPULATION UNDER 35 YEARS OF AGE RESIDENT IN EACH STATE: 1970

(Based on 51 State areas. Average absolute differences are shown above the diagonal line; product-moment correlation coefficients are shown below the diagonal line)

Series	SOR-1		SOR-2		SOR-3	
	A=1, B=1	A=1, B=2	A=1, B=1	A=1, B=2	A=1, B=1	A=1, B=2
SOR-1, A=1, B=1....................		.229	.912	1.376	.459	.643
SOR-1, A=1, B=2....................	.966		1.024	1.484	.578	.751
SOR-2, A=1, B=1....................	.947	.930		.469	.453	.308
SOR-2, A=1, B=2....................	.909	.908	.990		.918	.733
SOR-3, A=1, B=1....................	.975	.955	.994	.976		.231
SOR-3, A=1, B=2....................	.941	.947	.992	.994	.988	

Source: Based on estimates shown in table II-C.

Chapter III. Coverage of Black-and-Other-Races Population Under 35 Years of Age

INTRODUCTION

We originally planned to use the same method to develop estimates of coverage for the Black-and-other-races population under age 35 for States as for the White population. The principal data required are available for both racial groups—registered births (adjusted for underregistration) and survival rates for developing estimates of the "expected" population born in each State, and census counts of the population classified by State of birth which can be compared with the expected figures. Largely because of the greater inadequacies in the census State-of-birth data for the Black population, however, the application to the Black-and-other-races population of the same method as employed for Whites to estimate coverage in the 1970 census produced highly unreasonable results. Accordingly, modifications had to be made in the procedure used for the White population. In this chapter, first, the procedure initially employed for the Black-and-other-races population under 35 years of age for States is described; then the problems encountered in working with the data are discussed; and, finally, an alternative methodology for producing estimates of census coverage for this group is presented.

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATION OF COVERAGE BASED ON 1970 CENSUS STATE-OF-BIRTH DATA

Method of Estimation

Preliminary estimates of the percents of net undercount for the Black-and-other-races population under 35 years of age for States in 1970 were developed by methods that parallel those described for the White population in this age group. For each State, births for the period 1935 to 1970, corrected for underregistration, were carried forward to 1970 by life table survival rates and then further reduced by the estimated number of native Americans who left the country prior to the census date. This calculation provided an estimate of the expected number of persons who should have been counted in the 1970 census as born in each State. These expected figures were then compared with State-of-birth counts from the census[1] to obtain coverage estimates for the Black-and-other-races population born in each State.

The derivation of cumulative survival rates for States used to carry forward births over the period from 1935 to 1970 presented a much greater problem for Blacks than for Whites. The set of State life tables for the Black-and-other-races population was complete for 1969–71 only; hence, additional steps had to be taken to obtain complete sets of tables for the earlier periods. For the 1949–51 and 1959–61 periods, substitutions were made for the States for which Black-and-other-races life tables were not available. Life tables for the Black-and-other-races population for all geographic divisions were available for each period, so that the tables for divisions were substituted for States within each division where State tables were missing. For 1959–61, 29 substitutions were made; for 1949–51, 34. All but two of the substitutions (Delaware and West Virginia in 1959–61) involved States outside the South. The particular States for which substitutions were made are shown in appendix D.

A few survival rates for the youngest ages were needed for 1929–31 and 1939–41 for each State, specifically 5-year survival rates for births in 1929–31 and 5-year survival rates for children under 5 and children 5–9 in 1939–41. For 1929–31 and 1939–41, life tables covering specific States or broader geographic areas were not available for the Black-and-other-races population, so that reverse extrapolation was employed to estimate the necessary life table survival rates. Specifically, the survival rates in 1929–31 and 1939–41 for the Black male and female populations of each State were obtained by reverse extrapolation from the 1949–51 rates on the basis of the percentage change, between 1929–31 or 1939–41 and 1949–51, in the complement of corresponding survival rates for the White male and female populations in each State. This relationship can be expressed as—

$$ {}_5S^{t}_{i,x,b} = 1.0 - (1.0 - {}_5S^{1949-51}_{i,x,b}) \left(\frac{1.0 - {}_5S^{t}_{i,x,w}}{1.0 - {}_5S^{1949-51}_{i,x,w}} \right) \qquad (3.1) $$

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[1] Persons whose State of birth was not reported were distributed by State of birth pro rata according to the distribution of persons whose State of birth was reported.

where

$_5S_{i,x}$ = 5-year sex-specific survival rate from birth to age group 0–4 or from age group (x, x+5) to age group (x+5, x+10) for State *i*

t = 1929–31 or 1939–41

w = White population

b = Black-and-other-races population

This procedure entails the assumption that the relaive change in 5-year mortality rates for States was he same for each race over the estimation period. For example, it was assumed that mortality rates decreased at the same higher rate in the South relative o the national average for both Whites and Blacks over the 1929–31 to 1949–51 period. Although some variation in the relative improvement of survivorship or the races probably occurred in this period, the correspondence of geographic trends in mortality for he races since 1950 suggests that the differences in he trends in earlier years were not substantial. As a inal step, the estimated survival rates for the Black population for the States in 1929–31 and 1939–41 were orced to conform to the corresponding national rates; he adjustments required in this step were small in all cases.

Description of Results

An initial set of estimates of the percents of net undercount for the Black-and-other-races population under 35 years of age born in each State was derived by the methodology described. The corresponding estimates or geographic divisions and regions are presented in able III-A. The impact of the special problems in the data for the Black population is readily apparent from his table. Several figures stand out, most notably the arge "net overcounts" of the population born in the Northeast and North Central States. For example, according to this set of coverage estimates, the Black-and-other-races population aged 15–24 and 25–34 reporting a State of birth in the Northeast was overcounted by an incredible 11.8 percent and 30.3 percent, respectively, in the 1970 census; the population born in the North Central States was overcounted by 6.7 percent and 11.7 percent at the same ages. Alhough net undercounts of the population reported as born in the North are estimated at ages 0–4, the large net overcounts at ages over 15 produce a net overcount of the entire population under 35 reporting a State of birth in the North. Even larger net overcounts are found for geographic divisions. It can be noted that hese net overcounts are totally at variance with the national net undercount rates for the Black-and-other-races population, which are 5.6 percent and 12.7 percent for ages 15–24 and 25–34, respectively. Similarly, the net undercount rates for the population at ages 15–24 and 25–34 reported as born in the South (11.6 percent and 21.3 percent, respectively) are suspiciously high relative to the corresponding national rates.

It is apparent from table III-A that the "State-of-birth" methodology used for the White population did not produce acceptable results when applied to the Black-and-other-races population. The finding of grossly unrealistic coverage estimates for the Black population indicated the presence of a serious systematic error or combination of such errors in the data or method employed to derive the coverage estimates. The apparent magnitude of the errors leading to the spurious coverage rates for Blacks clearly warranted a re-examination of the data and methods employed for this group.

Sources of Error

The inadequacy of the demographic model itself can be ruled out as the source of the problem in the coverage rates for Blacks since we have no basis for questioning it in terms of demographic logic and it produced plausible estimates of coverage for the White population. The source of the problem, then, lies in the data and in the assumptions incorporated in the model for adjusting the data.

The kinds of problems which affected the data for Whites did not appear to introduce any substantial degree of systematic error in the coverage estimates for the Black-and-other-races population. The application of sensitivity analysis, as in the previous evaluation of the data for Whites, showed that several possible sources of error did not have an appreciably adverse effect on the coverage estimates for Blacks and, therefore, could not have produced the spurious coverage estimates shown in table III-A. First, the coverage estimates were found to be relatively insensitive to possible differences between ("synthetic") State-of-birth life table survival rates and State-of-residence life table survival rates used to develop the corrected State-of-birth population. Secondly, use of alternative schemes to allocate nonresponses on State of birth in the census data (e.g., A=1 vs. A=5) did not appreciably change the level or geographic variation of the coverage estimates. Next, the coverage estimates were relatively insensitive to the use of alternative combinations of occurrence and residence births, designed to compensate for the tendency of respondents to report the State where the birth occurred rather than the State where the mother resided at the time of the birth. Finally, the use of sample data on the State of birth of the population from the census instead of complete-count data had a negligible effect on the error of the coverage estimates inasmuch as the sampling variability of the data employed is quite small.

Nevertheless, it is quite possible that the magnitude of errors in the data for the Black population could be much greater than for the White population. The basic data for Blacks are affected by a number of possibly serious problems, such as the adequacy of the birth estimates for States from 1935 on and the adequacy of the life tables as representing the actual level of mortality in the various States. Although estimates of births for the United States as a whole since 1935 appear to be of highly acceptable quality, the figures for individual States are much less reliable. The estimates of underregistration of births in some States indicated by the test results in 1940 exceeded 25 percent (e.g., Mississippi, Louisiana, etc.) and, hence, may have had an error of several percentage points. (See appendix A.) Moreover, the values for the percent underregistration of births for years between 1940 and 1950 and between 1950 and 1966 could also have been in error because of the interpolation procedure employed. The life table survival rates may have been somewhat inaccurate because of errors in the data on deaths and the population used to compute the underlying death rates, or the survival rates substituted for States without life tables may not have been valid choices. Yet, it did not appear likely that the errors in the data on births and deaths, or the death rates, were great enough to account for the kinds of extreme errors we observed in the coverage estimates for Blacks.

This discussion of problems with the data on the Black population has included mention of problems with the quality of the State-of-birth data used in developing the coverage estimates (i.e., the numerator of the estimated coverage rate) and problems with the quality of the corrected population (i.e., the denominator of the estimated coverage rate). We have considered the quality of the State-of-birth data to some extent in our reference to the allocation of nonresponses, the allowance, in the derivation of the corrected population, for the mixed occurrence/residence reporting of State of birth in the census, and the use of sample data. We have considered the quality of the corrected population in our reference to the adequacy of the evaluation model, the choice of the type of life table, the accuracy of the estimates of births, and the accuracy of the life table survival rates. Since no empirical evidence was initially available to indicate or even suggest the existence of serious error in the census reporting of State of birth, the quality of these data was not questioned in the early stages of this project. However, since our review of the method, data, and assumptions employed in estimating the corrected State-of-birth populations effectively ruled out the corrected figures as a major source of error in the preliminary coverage estimates for the Black-and-other-races population under age 35, the census State-of-birth data were further examined for the possible presence of major errors that could account for the spurious coverage estimates obtained.

A type of error in the State-of-birth data for Blacks that could account for apparent net overcounts in the North and suspiciously large undercounts in the South is the tendency for persons who have moved from their State of birth to report a current (or past) State of residence as the place of birth. Specifically, it may be hypothesized that many southern-born Black migrants who had moved to the North or West erroneously reported their State of residence as their State of birth in the 1970 census rather than their actual State of birth. Because of the massive redistribution of the Black population from the South into the North and West over the past several decades, this form of misreporting of State of birth by migrants from the South under age 35 would lead to an overreporting of States in the North and West and a corresponding underreporting of States in the South. Thus, a spurious net overcount of population born in the North or West would appear when the inflated State-of-birth count in the census was compared with the corrected population based on birth statistics for these regions. Likewise, an excessive undercount would result when the understated census count of persons born in the South was compared with the corrected population based on birth statistics. In sum, the hypothesized source of error, the reporting of current State of residence as place of birth by "lifetime" migrants from the South, clearly seemed to provide an explanation fo the occurrence of estimated net overcounts and extreme undercounts for the Black-and-other-races population in 1970.[2]

Systematic Evaluation of Census Data on State of Birth

The identification of probable major reporting biase in the State-of-birth statistics for Blacks and the seriousness of the errors in the data suggested by the resulting coverage estimates led to a more systemati investigation into the accuracy of reporting of Stat of birth in the 1970 census. The aim of this researc was twofold: (1) to test the hypothesis that the misreporting of State of birth by lifetime migrants did indeed account for the bias observed in the preliminar coverage estimates and (2) to measure the magnitud of reporting errors in the 1970 census data on Stat of birth. These research efforts led to the development of an analytic procedure that was incorporate into a revised methodology for producing coverag estimates for the Black-and-other-races population in 1970.

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[2] This type of response error, the misreporting of migratio status by blacks, is analogous to one type of response err affecting the State-of-birth data for the White population, namel the misreporting of nativity and migration status by the foreig born.

Method of evaluation. The method employed to evaluate the accuracy of the reporting of State of birth for the Black-and-other-races population at ages under 35 in 1970 was to "project" the population reported as born in each State in the same age cohorts in an earlier census to 1970 and to compare the survivors of these age cohorts with the 1970 census counts of the population born in the State. More specifically, the method involved "surviving" the population at ages 0–4 or 5–9 reporting a specified State of birth in the 1940, 1950, or 1960 censuses to 1970, when the cohorts would be variously 10–14 to 30–34 years of age, and then comparing the expected numbers with the numbers reporting the same State of birth in the 1970 census. Since a person's place of birth is a fixed characteristic for the person (i.e., it does not change over time), the State of birth as reported in the previous census and the State of birth as reported in the 1970 census should be the same for the person. Hence, the expected State-of-birth count based on the tabulation given in a previous census and the State-of-birth count as tabulated in the 1970 census should be equal after adjustment of the earlier census figure for deaths and emigration.

The cohort relationship between the State-of-birth data in two censuses, excluding the effect of emigration, can be expressed in the following equation:

$$CP^{70}_{SOB(i),x} = CP^{70-n}_{SOB(i),x-n} \cdot {}_{n}S_{i,x-n} \qquad (3.2)$$

where

$CP^{70}_{SOB(i),x}$ = count of population aged x reporting State i as State of birth in 1970 census

$CP^{70-n}_{SOB(i),x-n}$ = count of population aged $x-n$ reporting State i as State of birth in the census n years prior to 1970

${}_{n}S_{i,x-n}$ = survival rate from age $x-n$ in year 1970–n to age x in 1970 for State i

All elements are for a specific race, sex, and 5-year age group. Equation (3.2) would be exactly true only under the "ideal" conditions of zero international migration and perfect enumeration in both censuses with respect to both coverage and content.

To secure comparability of the State-of-birth data for a cohort in the two censuses, the term in the equation must be modified to correct for any difference in the completeness of coverage of the censuses, the non-reporting of State of birth, and the overseas movement of the native population. For this purpose, the census figures were adjusted as follows:

a. Adjustment of the State-of-birth count in the previous census for differential completeness of coverage, non-reporting of State of birth, and overseas population—

$$\overline{CP}^{1970-n}_{SOB(i),x-n} = \left[CP^{1970-n}_{SOB(i),x-n} + UNK^{1970-n}_{SOB(i),x-n}\right] \cdot \frac{C^{1970}_{x}}{C^{1970-n}_{x-n}} + OP^{1970-n}_{SOB(i),x-n} \qquad (3.3)$$

b. Adjustment of the State-of-birth count in 1970 census for non-reporting of State of birth and overseas population—

$$\overline{CP}^{1970}_{SOB(i),x} = CP^{1970}_{SOB(i),x} + UNK^{1970}_{SOB(i),x} + OP^{1970}_{SOB(i),x} \qquad (3.4)$$

where (subscript and superscript notation for age and year omitted)

CP is defined as in equation 3.2 and

$\overline{CP}_{SOB(i)}$ = adjusted count of population reporting State i as State of birth at age x in 1970 census or age $x-n$ in previous census (year 1970–n)

$UNK_{SOB(i)}$ = number of State-of-birth nonresponses allocated to reported SOB population at age x in 1970 census and age $x-n$ in previous census (year 1970–n)

C = coverage rate (complement of net undercount rate) at age x in 1970 census and age $x-n$ in previous census (year 1970–n)

$OP_{SOB(i)}$ = estimated count of population born in State i living abroad at age x in 1970 and at age $x-n$ in previous census (year 1970–n)

Equation (3.2) was then reformulated to derive the expected State-of-birth count in 1970 ($ECP^{1970}_{SOB(i),x}$) on the basis of reporting of the cohort in a previous census—

$$ECP^{1970}_{SOB(i),x} = \overline{CP}^{1970-n}_{SOB(i),x-n} \cdot {}_{n}S_{i,x-n} \qquad (3.5)$$

and the adjusted count of persons reporting a State of birth in the 1970 census ($\overline{CP}^{1970}_{SOB(i),x}$) can be compared with the expected number based on a previous census—

$$I^{1970}_{SOB(i),x} = \overline{CP}^{1970}_{SOB(i),x} - ECP^{1970}_{SOB(i),x} \qquad (3.6)$$

where

$ECP^{1970}_{SOB(i),x}$ = expected population reporting State i as State of birth in 1970 census based on reporting by the cohort in previous census (year 1970–n)

$I^{1970}_{SOB(i),x}$ = net difference, or inconsistency, in reporting of State i as State of birth by cohort at age x in 1970 census and at age $x-n$ in previous census (year 1970–n)

The difference between the expected number in 1970 and the 1970 census count may be divided by the expected number to obtain a measure of the relative inconsistency of reporting State of birth for the same age cohort at different censuses—

$$RI^{1970}_{SOB(i),\,x} = I^{1970}_{SOB(i),\,x} \div ECP^{1970}_{SOB(i),\,x} \qquad (3.7)$$

Prior to comparing the expected 1970 State-of-birth figures ($ECP^{1970}_{SOB(i)}$ in equation 3.5 and 3.6) with the reported 1970 counts ($\overline{CP}^{1970}_{SOB(i)}$ in equation 3.6), the expected population of each age-sex group for States was adjusted pro rata to the national total for the population of that age-sex group born in the United States as shown by the 1970 census. In effect, this adjustment accepts the 1970 census figures for the United States as the "control" totals for the State figures distributed by State of birth. The adjustment factors show that inconsistencies at the national level do exist, although the differences are small for females at most age groups and for males under 10 years of age (table III–B). For males aged 20–24 to 30–34, the expected figures in 1970 fall short of the actual 1970 census count by about 4 percent. Besides representing a "correction" for imperfections in the estimation procedure, these adjustments also reflect a correction for discrepancies in the reporting of nativity, age, or race for given cohorts from one census to another.

Assumptions and limitations. To perform the operations required by the equations above, a variety of assumptions relating to the available data had to be made. First, the State-of-birth data from previous censuses which were to be compared with the 1970 census had to be selected (CP_{SOB} in equations 3.3 and 3.4). Since it was hypothesized that the misreporting of State of birth resulted from the tendency of lifetime migrants to report a State of residence as State of birth, the appropriate comparison to be made was between the 1970 census and the earliest census (and hence earliest age) in which a cohort was enumerated. At ages 0–4, for example, few persons have migrated from their State of birth; hence, at these ages misreporting of State of birth should be small. In effect, it was assumed that the reporting of State of birth was accurate at ages 0–4 in each previous census and that the figures at this age could be considered as the standard for evaluating the accuracy of reporting at a later age in the 1970 census.[3]

Thus, the evaluation of the accuracy of reporting State of birth for the cohort aged 30–34 in 1970 was based on the comparison of the State-of-birth counts at ages 30–34 in the 1970 census with the counts at ages 0–4 in the 1940 census; the census counts for ages 20–24 in 1970 were compared with the counts for ages 0–4 in the 1950 census; and the counts for ages 10–14 in 1970 were related to the counts for ages 0–4 in the 1960 census. For the cohorts aged 15–19 and 25–29 in 1970, the assumption of accurate reporting was extended to ages 5–9 (the first ages of enumeration). Hence, the evaluation of the reporting of State of birth at ages 25–29 was based on a comparison of 1970 State-of-birth counts with counts at ages 5–9 in the 1950 census; the census counts for ages 15–19 in 1970 were compared with the counts for ages 5–9 in the 1960 census.[4] For the cohort aged 5–9 in 1970, a direct comparison could not be made with a previous census, and an adjustment factor was obtained by interpolation between the inconsistency measures for ages under 5 and ages 10–14 in 1970. Expected populations for each State of birth for the cohort aged 5–9 were derived by applying the interpolated inconsistency figures to the 1970 census counts.[5]

Another assumption made to secure comparability of census data for cohorts concerned the adjustment of the State-of-birth data for differences in the completeness of coverage between censuses. Since coverage rates for children and young adults for States were not available for 1970 and each of the previous censuses, national coverage rates (C in equation 3.3) at each age for each census were applied uniformly to the State-of-birth counts for each State to correct for differences in census coverage for each age cohort between the previous census and 1970.[6] In using the national rates, it was implicitly assumed that the relative change in completeness of coverage between censuses was the same for each State of birth for a given age cohort. Although some variation between States in the change of coverage between censuses must have occurred, small differences in coverage should not appreciably affect the comparison between the actual count of persons born in each State and the expected number represented by equations (3.3) to (3.7).

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[3] Another form of misreporting, discussed earlier, namely the reporting of the State where the birth occurred rather than the State of mother's residence at the time of birth, affects previous census counts of the population aged 0–4 in some States, although this error will not bias comparisons with the 1970 census in a State if the "mix" of occurrence/residence reporting of State of birth by an age cohort is similar in each census.

[4] The census counts on State of birth in the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses were published in the following reports of the U.S. Bureau of the Census: Census of Population: 1940, **State of Birth of the Native Population,** 1944; Census of Population: 1950, Special Report PE–4A, **State of Birth,** 1953; Census of Population: 1960, Special Report PC(2)–2A, **State of Birth,** 1963. The State-of-birth tabulations for 1940 (under age 5) were not available for each sex separately; figures for males and females were estimated from the figures for both sexes combined on the basis of the proportionate distribution by sex of the *resident* Black-and-other-races population under 5 years of age in each State. Since few people live outside their State of birth at these ages, the distribution of the resident population by sex could be considered a close approximation to the distribution of the State-of-birth population. Comparison of sex ratios of the resident population and the State-of-birth population under 5 years of age for States from the 1950 census confirms this assumption.

[5] The census counts on State of birth in 1970 were based jointly on the 5- and 15-percent samples. The two samples were combined in the manner described in Chapter II, "Use of Sample Data on State of Birth," for the White population.

Certain other assumptions were made, analogous to those made in connection with the methodology for estimating coverage of the White population under 35 years of age (ch. II). These related to the following items:

a. The same types of 5-year life table survival rates that were cumulated to survive birth cohorts to 1970 for estimating the coverage of the population under age 35 for States were used here (${}_{n}S_{i,\,x-n}$ in equation 3.5) to survive census State-of-birth cohorts from ages 0–4 or 5–9 to 1970. Since the survival rates were derived from life tables for the resident population of States, rather than from State-of-birth life tables, it was assumed that differences between State-of-birth mortality and State-of-residence mortality were negligible (app. B).

b. Nonresponses to the State-of-birth question were allocated pro rata (*UNK* in equations 3.3 and 3.4), and it was assumed that use of alternative allocation schemes would not result in essentially different distributions of the population by State of birth (app. C).

c. The native Black-and-other-races population living abroad (*OP* in equations 3.3 and 3.4) was distributed by State of birth on the basis of the two-step proration procedures described in connection with the methodology for Whites (ch. II). It was assumed in this procedure that the undercoverage of the census figure on Americans living abroad is negligible, that the State-of-birth distribution of the overseas population from each State resembled that of the population resident in each State, and that each State's share of the overseas populaton, by age, sex, and race, was the same as the State's proportion of the United States resident population.

Findings. The inconsistencies that are shown by the comparison of the reconstructed State-of-birth figures and the reported State-of-birth data in 1970 are summarized in table III–C for data aggregated to the regional level. These figures clearly demonstrate that the reporting of State of birth in the 1970 census for Blacks was seriously inconsistent with the reporting in previous censuses. The positive signs of the differences for the Northeast, the North Central, and the West regions indicate that States in these regions were *overreported* as States of birth in the 1970 census relative to reporting in earlier censuses; the negative difference for the South reflects the *underreporting* of States in this region as States of birth in 1970. For instance, the 1970 census count of the Black-and-other-races population under 35 years of age reporting a State of birth in the Northeast (2,346,000) exceeded the expected figure based on reporting at ages 0–4 or 5–9 in previous censuses (2,113,000) by 232,000, or 11 percent. Conversely, the 1970 census count for the Black-and-other-races population under 35 born in the South (9,406,000) was 432,000, or 4.4 percent, below the expected figure (9,838,000). The amount of the deficit for the South roughly equalled the excess for the Northeast and North Central regions combined.

A comparison of the expected State-of-birth figures for geographic divisions with the 1970 census figures showed differences for the Black population under 35 years of age that exceeded 5 percent for several divisions, whereas a similar comparison for the White population showed differences under 1 percent for all divisions. As noted in chapter II, a systematic evaluation of the census data on State of birth, as described for Blacks, was also carried out for Whites.

The discrepancy in the reporting of State of birth for Blacks was substantially greater at ages 15 to 34 than at ages under 15 in all regions. For example, the 1970 census count of persons under 15 years of age born in the Northeast exceeded the expected number by 4 percent, while the count at ages 15 to 34 exceeded the expected number by nearly one-quarter. (Small inconsistencies in the two series should be interpreted with caution, since the differences may reflect the residual of other errors in the underlying data as well as the misreporting of State of birth.)

These observations all support the hypothesis that many lifetime interstate migrants reported their State of residence as their State of birth in the 1970 census. As noted earlier, a large number of southern-born Blacks live in the Northeast, the North Central, and the West regions, and the overstated State-of-birth count for these regions is almost certainly attributable to the tendency of the migrants from the South to report incorrectly their State of residence (i.e., a State in the North or West) as their State of birth. The "misreporters" responsible for the overreporting of State of birth in the North and West and the underreporting of State of birth in the South appear to be one and the same, namely, lifetime interstate migrants born in the South who reported a State in the North or West as their State of birth in the 1970 census. Finally, the finding of larger discrepancies in the reporting of State of birth at ages 15 to 34 than at ages under 15 is consistent with this pattern of misreporting since the number of lifetime migrants in a birth cohort (those subject to the risk of misreporting a State of residence as State of birth) generally increases with age.

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[6] The national rates of net census undercount used in this step were the estimates of the Census Bureau referred to earlier and published in detailed form in U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population and Housing: Evaluation and Research Program PHC(E)–4, **Estimates of Coverage of Population by Sex, Race, and Age: Demographic Analysis**, 1974.

REVISED ESTIMATION OF COVERAGE BASED ON STATE-OF-BIRTH DATA FOR 1970

Method of Estimation

The magnitude of the errors in the reporting of State of birth revealed by the preceding evaluation called for the rejection of the 1970 census data on State of birth as too biased for estimating the coverage of the Black-and-other-races population of States under age 35 in 1970. The basic methodology employing census data on State of birth to derive coverage estimates could still be followed, however, by incorporating the technique of estimating the State-of-birth series for 1970 just described. Specifically, the reconstructed State-of-birth figures for 1970 can be substituted for the 1970 census data and then compared with the corrected population of the States born in each State based on birth statistics, to derive adjusted estimates of net census error rates for 1970 for the population born in each State. This alternative methodology was used here to compute revised estimates of net census undercount rates for the Black-and-other-races population under 35 years of age born in each State.

The corresponding figures aggregated for geographic divisions and regions are presented in table III–D. The denominators of the coverage estimates in tables III–A and III–D are the same, i.e., the corrected populations of States based on birth statistics. Only the numerators differ. The coverage estimates in table III–A are computed from 1970 census data on State of birth and the coverage estimates in table III–D are computed from reconstructed State-of-birth populations in 1970 derived from State-of-birth data in previous censuses.

Description of Results

The differences between the net census error rates computed with the two State-of-birth series are striking. Incorporating the reconstructed series transformed the implausible net overcounts and extremely large undercounts into undercounts that display moderate geographic variation around the national rates. In fact, with the exception of the West, the regional pattern conforms to the variation noted earlier in the net census error rates for the White population, i.e., relatively high undercount rates in the South and relatively low rates in the Northeast and North Central regions. While the level of coverage for Whites born in the West was intermediate between that of the North and that of the South, the estimates of coverage for the Black-and-other-races population born in the West, based on reconstructed State-of-birth data, indicate relatively large undercount rates, especially at ages under 15.

The net census error rates for the Black-and-other-races population under 35 years of age born in each State, derived from reconstructed 1970 "census" State-of-birth series, seem to be logical and consistent. Accordingly, the alternative methodology involving the reconstructed "census" figures and the corresponding net census error rates were accepted for use in later stages of calculation.

Conversion from State-of-Birth to State-of-Residence Coverage Estimates

A major step remained before the coverage estimates based on the reconstructed 1970 census data on State of birth for Blacks and other races could be used in combination with the coverage estimates for Whites to derive coverage estimates for the total population under 35 years of age. This step involved the conversion of the net undercount rates for Blacks from the form of State-of-birth error rates to State-of-residence error rates. To perform this conversion, a cross-classification of State-of-birth data with State-of-residence data was required to "weight" the State-of-birth coverage estimates according to the two alternative conversion assumptions (i.e., that coverage is a function of the State of birth or that coverage is a function of the State of residence). Since the reconstructed 1970 census State-of-birth series for the Black-and-other-races population did not provide a cross-classification with State of residence, such as is required for the conversion procedure, the 51 x 51 matrix had to be estimated.

The actual 1970 census cross-tabulation of State of birth with State of residence for the Black-and-other-races population under 35 years of age served as the starting point in this estimation procedure. First, the estimated number of misreports for States that were overreported as States of birth (reflected by positive measures of inconsistency) were allocated to other States according to the distribution by State of birth of the resident population reported as born in another State. In effect, this step reduced the census count of persons born in each State for the States that were overreported as places of birth to the levels for these States as reconstructed, while building up the State-of-birth counts for States that were underreported in 1970 as places of birth (reflected by negative measures of inconsistency).

After this initial allocation, the 51 x 51 State matrix was adjusted by a two-way proportionate procedure to the marginal State-of-birth totals based on the reconstructed census figures and to the marginal State-of-residence totals from the 1970 census. This procedure was repeated until additional iterations had no further effect on the distributions of the population by State of birth or State of residence. The completion of these steps produced an adjusted State-of-birth-by-State-of-residence matrix consistent with the reconstructed data on State of birth and with the census counts on State of residence. This adjusted matrix was then used for weighting the State-of-birth coverage estimates for the Black-and-other-races population under 35 years of age in the conversion to State-of-residence estimates, in accordance with the procedures described for the White population in chapter II.

Review and Evaluation of Results

Review of results. Estimates of the percents of net undercount for the Black-and-other-races resident population under 35 years of age are shown in table III-E for census regions, divisions, and States.[7] The first four columns of the table show estimates based on the two limiting assumptions regarding the difference in the omission rates of migrants and nonmigrants (B=1 and B=2) and the two limiting assumptions regarding the State-of-birth distribution of nonresponses (A=1 and A=5), for series SOR-1 and series SOR-2. Columns 5 and 6 of the table show composite estimates (SOR-3), derived by averaging the SOR-1 and SOR-2 series equally.[8] The ranges between the high and low estimates among the different series for each region, division, and State are shown in columns 7 and 8. Table III-F presents summary measures of the differences among the various sets of estimates.

The estimated net undercounts for the Black-and-other-races resident population under 35 years of age are much higher than the corresponding estimates for the White population and exhibit substantially more variability between the various series of estimates. For regions, the range between the high and low values is slightly under 2 percent; the range is considerably greater for several of the divisions and most States. This variability reflects the sensitivity of the estimates to differences in the assumptions regarding the relative coverage of migrants and nonmigrants (B factor) and the assumption as to whether the State of birth or State of residence is the principal determinant of coverage (SOR model). Since migration of the Black-and-other-races population has been substantial for all regions, the migration factor and SOR model have considerable effect on the coverage estimates.

The geographic patterning of the undercount of Blacks and other races for the regions varies among different series of estimates as a result of the sensitivity of the estimates to the alternative assumptions. The shift in the level of coverage in the South relative to the other regions is particularly noticeable in table III-E. The net undercount is greatest in the South according to three series of estimates and lowest in the South in two other series. The ranking of the other three regions on the basis of the level of the percent of net undercount is more consistent; the net undercount in the West is highest or second highest in all six series, the estimate of net undercount in the Northeast is intermediate in all series, and the net undercount in the North Central region is lowest in all but one of the series.

The summary measures in table III-F show that, like the regions, the alternative estimates of net undercounts for the Black-and-other-races population under age 35 for States vary considerably; the average absolute difference between the estimates for any two series is greater than 1.0 percentage point. However, the relatively high correlation coefficients (ranging from .744 to .988) show that there is an overall consistency among the various sets of estimates in the geographic pattern of the net undercounts for States. There are few cases where extreme values, either net overcounts or excessively large undercounts appear in table III-E. For the two SOR-3 sets of estimates, which are the figures used to develop net coverage estimates for the total population of States, a net overcount is estimated for only one State (Connecticut in series SOR-3, A=1, B=1), and large net undercounts (exceeding 15 percent) are estimated for only four States in series SOR-3, A=1, B=1 (South Dakota, Arkansas, Arizona, and Alaska) and for three States in series SOR-3, A=5, B=2 (South Dakota, Arizona, and Nevada).

General evaluation of results. The coverage estimates obtained for the Black-and-other-races population under 35 years of age by the alternative procedures appear reasonable. Yet, this does not say that they are accurate. In spite of the apparent reasonableness of the estimates, we have serious reservations about their accuracy. First, the coverage estimates for the Black population under 35 years of age are subject to the many types of errors affecting the coverage estimates for the White population under age 35 as discussed in chapter II. These types of errors apply with even greater intensity to the estimates for the Black population. For example, the estimates of births and of survival rates are undoubtedly less accurate, especially for particular States where the completeness of registration of births was shown to be very low or exceptionally high in 1940.

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[7] The coverage estimates are not shown separately in table III-E for the Black population or other-races population; however, the estimates may be viewed as reflecting the level of coverage for a separate racial group in States where this racial group comprised the bulk of the Black-and-other races population in 1970. For instance, Blacks accounted for over 95 percent of the total population of Black and other races in every southern State except Oklahoma; hence, the estimates for these States in table III-E can be considered to represent the coverage of Blacks alone.

[8] The initial estimates of the percents of net undercount for States in each series were adjusted to the preferred national estimate for the Black-and-other-races population under 35 years of age by applying the procedure described for the White population (Chapter II, "Presentation and comparison of results"). The method followed to adjust the coverage estimates for the White population in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia for biases in the "occurrence/residence" reporting of State of birth was also employed to adjust the estimates for the Black-and-other-races population in these areas.

Next, it should be evident that the estimates of the expected 1970 "census" population born in each State based on prior censuses are merely hypothetical constructs designed to show what the 1970 census **counts** for the population born in each State would be on the assumption that the underlying census coverage levels were the same in 1970 as before but that the bias in reporting State of birth was eliminated. Estimates of this kind are subject to considerable uncertainty of interpretation. The mere concept of measuring coverage error in a set of numbers representing census data which are estimates derived wholly independently of that census has a metaphysical quality. In deriving these estimates of 1970 "census" data, a relatively weak body of data and a number of untestable assumptions had to be utilized. A number of refinements could have been attempted in preparing th estimates but their contribution was viewed as sma and uncertain. Hence, the resulting coverage estimate are subject to considerable error—substantiall greater error than the corresponding estimates fc the White population.

Accordingly, the coverage estimates for the Black and-other-races population under 35 years of age fc States developed here have little independent validit and are not offered as satisfactory estimates of thi group considered separately. In the absence of a mor reliable method for deriving coverage estimates fc the Black-and-other-races population of States unde age 35, however, the methodology described in thi section seems to be reasonable as a vehicle for cor tributing to the principal objective of this study, i.e the production of coverage estimates for the tot population of States. For many States in which th Black population is small, errors in the coverage est mates for Blacks do not have much effect on the qua ity of the coverage estimates for the total populatio of States. In these cases, the accuracy of the estimate depends largely on the quality of the coverage est mates for Whites. For States with relatively large Blac populations, however, the coverage estimates for th total population are subject to a greater range error. Further discussion of the errors in the coverag estimates for the total population of States is given chapter VII.

Table III-A. PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES OF THE PERCENTS OF NET UNDERCOUNT FOR THE BLACK-AND-OTHER-RACES POPULATION UNDER 35 YEARS OF AGE, BY AGE, BORN IN EACH REGION AND DIVISION, BASED ON STATE-OF-BIRTH DATA FROM THE 1970 CENSUS: 1970

Percents shown are complements of coverage rates. In the coverage rates, the numerator is the State-of-birth "count" from the 1970 census and the denominator is the corrected State-of-birth "count" based on birth statistics. State-of-birth nonresponses in the 1970 census have been prorated according to the distribution of reported States of birth. The birth statistics are an average of births by place of residence and births by place of occurrence. A minus sign denotes a net overcount)

Region and division	Under 35 years	Under 5 years	5 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 34 years
United States	7.6	10.3	5.3	5.6	12.7
egions:					
Northeast	-4.2	9.4	-0.7	-11.8	-30.3
North Central	-0.3	10.3	2.3	-6.7	-17.7
South	12.1	9.6	7.1	11.6	21.3
West	7.3	14.2	9.1	2.3	-1.6
ortheast:					
New England	-3.3	10.2	-0.9	-19.4	-19.4
Middle Atlantic	-4.2	9.3	-0.7	-11.2	-31.3
orth Central:					
East North Central	-1.6	10.1	1.2	-7.7	-26.3
West North Central	4.8	11.4	6.7	-2.9	4.3
outh:					
South Atlantic	12.1	10.8	7.8	11.0	20.7
East South Central	13.6	7.9	6.6	14.1	24.1
West South Central	10.6	8.9	6.2	9.9	19.4
est:					
Mountain	11.9	19.2	15.2	5.2	3.6
Pacific	6.1	13.0	7.6	1.6	-3.2

able III-B. FACTORS USED TO ADJUST ESTIMATES FOR 1970 OF THE EXPECTED BLACK-AND-OTHER-RACES POPULATION UNDER 35 YEARS OF AGE, BY AGE, BORN IN EACH STATE, BASED ON CENSUSES PRIOR TO 1970, TO THE CORRESPONDING ASSIGNED NATIONAL TOTALS BASED ON THE 1970 CENSUS

In 1970 census	In previous census		Adjustment factor	
Age	Age	Date	Male	Female
to 4 years[1]	(X)	(X)	1.00000	1.00000
to 9 years[2]	(X)	(X)	1.00299	1.00270
to 14 years	0 to 4 years	1960	.99597	1.00127
to 19 years	5 to 9 years	1960	.99529	.99604
to 24 years	0 to 4 years	1950	.96366	.97869
to 29 years	5 to 9 years	1950	.96081	.97904
to 34 years	0 to 4 years	1940	.95992	.99753

X Not applicable.

[1] No adjustment was made for ages 0-4 since the 1970 census State-of-birth data were used.

[2] Although no direct comparison can be made with a previous census for the cohort aged 5 to 9 in 70, inconsistencies in the reporting of State-of-birth at these ages were estimated by interpolating tween the inconsistency measures for ages 10 to 14 and ages 0 to 4 in 1970.

Table III-C. COMPARISON OF ESTIMATES FOR 1970 OF THE BLACK-AND-OTHER-RACES POPULATION UNDER 35 YEARS OF AGE BORN IN EACH REGION, BASED ON REPORTING OF REGION OF BIRTH IN THE CENSUSES PRIOR TO 1970, WITH 1970 CENSUS DATA ON THE POPULATION REPORTING THE SAME REGION OF BIRTH

(Numbers in thousands)

Age and region of birth	Expected, 1970[1]	Reported, 1970[2]	Excess or deficit of reported number	
			Amount	Percent
UNDER 35 YEARS				
United States	15,960	15,960	-	-
Northeast	2,113	2,346	+232	+11.0
North Central	2,467	2,630	+163	+6.6
South	9,838	9,406	-432	-4.4
West	1,541	1,578	+37	+2.4
UNDER 15 YEARS				
United States	8,630	8,630	-	-
Northeast	1,376	1,432	+56	+4.1
North Central	1,584	1,606	+23	+1.4
South	4,700	4,627	-74	-1.6
West	970	965	-5	-0.6
15 TO 34 YEARS				
United States	7,330	7,330	-	-
Northeast	737	913	+176	+23.8
North Central	884	1,024	+140	+15.9
South	5,137	4,779	-358	-7.0
West	571	613	+42	+7.3

- Represents zero.

[1] State-of-birth count expected in the 1970 census based on reporting of State of birth at ages 0 to 4 or 5 to 9 in 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. See text for description of methodology.

[2] State-of-birth count in the 1970 census, adjusted for nonresponse by proration.

Table III-D. ADJUSTED ESTIMATES OF THE PERCENTS OF NET UNDERCOUNT FOR THE BLACK-AND-OTHER-RACES POPULATION UNDER 35 YEARS OF AGE, BY AGE, BORN IN EACH REGION AND DIVISION, BASED ON STATE-OF-BIRTH DATA FROM THE 1940, 1950, 1960, AND 1970 CENSUSES: 1970

(Percents shown are complements of coverage rates. In the coverage rates, the numerator for ages 5-14, 15-24, and 25-34 is the expected State-of-birth "census count" based on the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses--column 1 in table III-C, and the denominator is the corrected State-of-birth "count" based on birth statistics. The birth statistics are an average of births by place of residence a and births by place of occurrence. The percent for ages under 5 is the same as the percent identified in column 2, table III-A. A minus sign denotes a net overcount)

Region and division	Under 35 years	Under 5 years	5 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 34 years
United States	7.6	10.3	5.3	5.6	12.7
Regions:					
Northeast	6.2	9.4	5.3	3.2	8.7
North Central	5.9	10.3	4.3	3.7	8.5
South	8.1	9.6	5.0	6.3	13.7
West	9.5	14.2	8.4	6.7	10.3
Northeast:					
New England	3.0	10.2	1.2	-4.3	5.4
Middle Atlantic	6.5	9.3	5.7	3.8	9.0
North Central:					
East North Central	5.2	10.1	3.3	3.2	7.6
West North Central	8.6	11.4	8.3	5.7	10.7
South:					
South Atlantic	8.8	10.8	6.1	6.5	14.2
East South Central	6.6	7.9	2.6	5.5	12.1
West South Central	8.2	8.9	5.1	6.7	14.4
West:					
Mountain	11.9	19.2	13.2	8.4	3.4
Pacific	8.8	13.0	7.2	6.3	12.6

Table III-E. ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATES OF THE PERCENTS OF NET UNDERCOUNT FOR THE BLACK-AND-OTHER-RACES POPULATION UNDER 35 YEARS OF AGE RESIDENT IN EACH REGION, DIVISION, AND STATE: 1970

(See text for explanation of alternative procedures. The birth statistics used to derive all the estimates are an average of births by place of residence and births by place of occurrence. A minus sign denotes a net overcount)

Region, division, and State	SOR-1		SOR-2		SOR-3		Range		
	A=1, B=1	A=5, B=2	A=1, B=1	A=5, B=2	A=1, B=1	A=5, B=2	Low value	High value	Difference
United States, total	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	(X)	(X)	(X)
Regions:									
Northeast	5.8	7.0	5.1	6.4	5.4	6.7	5.1	7.0	1.9
North Central	5.7	6.6	4.8	5.9	5.2	6.2	4.8	6.6	1.8
The South	7.1	6.0	7.7	6.3	7.4	6.2	6.0	7.7	1.7
The West	7.0	8.0	6.9	8.8	6.9	8.4	6.9	8.8	1.9
Northeast:									
New England	4.0	6.2	2.3	2.5	3.2	4.4	2.3	6.2	3.9
Middle Atlantic	6.0	7.1	5.4	6.8	5.7	7.0	5.4	7.1	1.7
North Central:									
East North Central	5.2	6.3	4.1	5.3	4.7	5.8	4.1	6.3	2.2
West North Central	7.8	8.1	8.1	8.7	7.9	8.4	7.8	8.7	0.9
South:									
South Atlantic	7.7	6.8	8.4	7.7	8.1	7.3	6.8	8.4	1.6
East South Central	5.7	4.0	5.8	2.3	5.8	3.2	2.3	5.8	3.5
West South Central	6.9	5.8	7.8	6.5	7.4	6.2	5.8	7.8	2.0
West:									
Mountain	10.3	10.2	11.2	13.2	10.7	11.7	10.2	13.2	3.0
Pacific	6.4	7.6	6.1	8.0	6.2	7.8	6.1	8.0	1.9
New England:									
Maine	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(X)	(X)
New Hampshire	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(X)	(X)
Vermont	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(X)	(X)
Massachusetts	4.8	6.5	3.1	3.6	4.0	5.0	3.1	6.5	3.4
Rhode Island	8.4	9.2	11.3	15.8	9.9	12.6	8.4	15.8	7.4
Connecticut	2.1	5.2	-3.8	-2.8	-0.8	1.4	-3.8	5.2	9.0
Middle Atlantic:									
New York	6.0	7.1	5.1	6.4	5.5	6.8	5.1	7.1	2.0
New Jersey	6.7	8.2	6.6	9.4	6.7	8.8	6.6	9.4	2.8
Pennsylvania	5.6	6.2	5.0	5.5	5.3	5.9	5.0	6.2	1.2
East North Central:									
Ohio	3.7	4.7	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.6	2.2	4.7	2.5
Indiana	5.2	6.0	4.2	4.6	4.7	5.3	4.2	6.0	1.8
Illinois	6.9	7.6	6.8	8.8	6.9	8.2	6.8	8.8	2.0
Michigan	4.2	5.7	2.2	3.2	3.2	4.5	2.2	5.7	3.5
Wisconsin	4.4	6.3	1.3	1.8	2.9	4.1	1.3	6.3	5.0
West North Central:									
Minnesota	4.2	5.8	1.6	1.6	2.9	3.7	1.6	5.8	4.2
Iowa	4.3	6.2	0.4	-1.0	2.4	2.7	-1.0	6.2	7.2
Missouri	8.1	8.2	8.8	10.6	8.5	9.4	8.1	10.6	2.5
North Dakota	8.5	7.2	8.7	3.2	8.6	5.2	3.2	8.7	5.5
South Dakota	15.4	12.7	20.5	24.4	18.0	19.0	12.7	24.4	11.7
Nebraska	9.2	9.7	11.8	14.4	10.5	12.1	9.2	14.4	5.2
Kansas	6.5	7.6	4.5	-0.5	5.5	3.7	-0.5	7.6	8.1
South Atlantic:									
Delaware	6.2	6.9	6.1	6.5	6.2	6.7	6.1	6.9	0.8
Maryland[1]	8.4	9.6	9.5	12.6	8.9	11.1	8.4	12.6	4.2
District of Columbia[1]	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.4	11.5	5.4	5.4	11.5	6.1
Virginia[1]	5.9	5.5	5.6	4.5	5.8	5.0	4.5	5.9	1.4
West Virginia	4.8	3.4	4.4	-2.4	4.6	0.6	-2.4	4.8	7.2
North Carolina	7.0	5.6	7.3	5.2	7.2	5.4	5.2	7.3	2.1
South Carolina	9.4	6.7	11.5	8.5	10.4	7.6	6.7	11.5	4.8
Georgia	9.2	7.2	10.6	9.0	9.9	8.1	7.2	10.6	3.4
Florida	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.9	7.8	8.4	7.7	8.9	1.
East South Central:									
Kentucky	2.6	2.8	0.8	-0.9	1.7	1.0	-0.9	2.8	3.7
Tennessee	6.0	5.1	5.9	4.3	5.9	4.7	4.3	6.0	1.7
Alabama	5.2	3.4	5.1	1.5	5.2	2.5	1.5	5.2	3.7
Mississippi	6.8	4.2	7.7	2.4	7.3	3.3	2.4	7.7	5.
West South Central:									
Arkansas	13.9	9.2	21.7	18.0	18.0	13.8	9.2	21.7	12.
Louisiana	6.3	4.9	6.4	4.4	6.3	4.7	4.4	6.4	2.
Oklahoma	8.8	8.0	10.4	10.9	9.6	9.5	8.0	10.9	2.
Texas	5.3	5.3	4.6	4.1	4.9	4.7	4.1	5.3	1.
Mountain:									
Montana	11.1	9.6	13.4	13.9	12.3	11.8	9.6	13.9	4.
Idaho	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(X)	(X
Wyoming	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(X)	(X
Colorado	4.6	7.8	-4.2	-6.9	0.4	1.0	-6.9	7.8	14.
New Mexico	9.5	9.3	10.2	10.8	9.9	10.1	9.3	10.8	1.
Arizona	14.1	11.9	18.1	20.1	16.1	16.2	11.9	20.1	8.
Utah	9.3	11.1	10.0	9.4	9.7	10.3	9.3	11.1	1.
Nevada	10.9	12.3	17.9	31.3	14.5	23.0	10.9	31.3	20.
Pacific:									
Washington	9.5	10.1	14.0	17.6	11.8	14.0	9.5	17.6	8.
Oregon	7.3	8.7	7.5	9.3	7.4	9.0	7.3	9.3	2.
California	6.3	8.1	5.6	8.2	6.0	8.1	5.6	8.2	2.
Alaska	14.0	12.1	16.6	17.6	15.4	14.9	12.1	17.6	5.
Hawaii	3.7	2.8	2.7	0.6	3.2	1.7	0.6	3.7	3.

B Enumerated Black-and-other-races population less than 10,000.

X Not applicable.

[1] Adjusted (see text).

Table III-F. AVERAGE ABSOLUTE DIFFERENCES AND CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS FOR ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATES OF THE PERCENTS OF NET UNDERCOUNT FOR THE BLACK-AND-OTHER-RACES POPULATION UNDER 35 YEARS OF AGE RESIDENT IN EACH STATE: 1970

(Based on 46 State areas. Average absolute differences are shown above the diagonal line; product-moment correlation coefficients are shown below the diagonal line)

Series	SOR-1		SOR-2		SOR-3	
	A=1, B=1	A=5, B=2	A=1, B=1	A=5, B=2	A=1, B=1	A=5, B=2
OR-1, A=1, B=1....................		1.376	1.924	3.513	1.096	1.806
SOR-1, A=5, B=2....................	.836		2.978	3.833	2.237	1.939
SOR-2, A=1, B=1....................	.956	.744		2.263	1.085	1.930
SOR-2, A=5, B=2....................	.855	.830	.912		2.844	1.894
SOR-3, A=1, B=1....................	.957	.758	.977	.885		1.706
SOR-3, A=5, B=2....................	.874	.902	.893	.988	.876	

Source: Based on estimates shown in table III-E.

Chapter IV. Coverage of the White Population 35 to 64 Years of Age

GENERAL METHODS AND ISSUES

Estimation of the coverage error for the White population aged 35 to 64 for States in 1970 was carried out in two steps. First, estimates of the coverage error for one sex were derived from the coverage estimates for that sex at ages under 35 and then converted to estimates of corrected population for that sex. Second, estimates of the corrected population of the other sex were derived by applying expected sex ratios (the "true" ratio of males to females) to the estimates of the corrected population for the first sex.

Within the framework of this general procedure, a number of alternative approaches are possible. These are equally plausible and cannot easily be differentiated with respect to accuracy because of the lack of independent procedures for validating them. The options include: (a) use of alternative sets of coverage estimates for Whites under 35 years of age; (b) varying the order of derivation of coverage estimates for males or females aged 35 to 64; and (c) varying the mathematical form of the measure of coverage. The sensitivity of the coverage estimates to a range of assumptions and procedures will be illustrated in later sections of this chapter.

Coverage estimates for the ages 35 to 64 cannot be prepared by the methods used for the population under age 35 principally because of the lack of adequate data on births for States prior to 1935. The Birth Registration Area (BRA) did not encompass the 48 conterminous States and the District of Columbia until 1933 and adequate estimates of the underregistration of births for States are not available until about 1935. In addition, data on births are not available for the oldest cohorts, those aged 55 to 64 in 1970 (i.e., persons born from 1905 to 1915), for any of the States. This lack of basic data forced the "reconstruction" of the population aged 35 to 64 in 1970 on the basis of very indirect methods.

DERIVATION OF EXPECTED SEX RATIOS

As stated, estimates of the expected White population of a given sex aged 35 to 64 years of age in 1970 were derived by applying expected sex ratios to the corrected population of the other sex. The expected sex ratios were designed to relate to the resident population since they were to be applied to the resident population of one sex (rather than to the State-of-birth population) to secure estimates of the resident population of the other sex. The theoretical model for developing these ratios calls for combining allowances for the births, deaths, inmigration, and outmigration of the resident population of the State, for each sex, separately, as summarized by the equation

$$\hat{ESR}^{1970}_{jk} = \frac{EP^{m,\ 1970}_{SOR(j),k}}{EP^{f,\ 1970}_{SOR(j),k}} = \frac{B^m_{jk} - D^m_{jk} + I^m_{jk} - O^m_{jk}}{B^f_{jk} - D^f_{jk} + I^f_{jk} - O^f_{jk}} \qquad (4.1)$$

where the superscripts, *m* and *f*, denote male and female, respectively, and the subscripts denote a State *j* and a 5-year age group *k*. The expected sex ratio for a given age group, $\hat{ESR}^{1970}_{jk}$, is the ratio of the corrected (or expected) male population, EP^m_{jk}, to the corrected female population, EP^f_{jk}, for the age group. In the equation, the corrected population of cohort *k* resident in State *j* in 1970, $EP^{1970}_{SOR(j),k}$, is the result o combining the four components: the births occurrin in State *j* during the period when members of cohor *k* were born, B_{jk}; the migrants into State *j* who belong to birth cohort *k*, counted at the time they enter Stat *j*, I_{jk}; the members of cohort *k* who migrate out of Stat *j*, counted at the time they leave the State, O_{jk}; and th deaths occurring to members of cohort *k* residing i State *j* at the time they die, D_{jk}.

The expected sex ratios were not actually derive according to equation (4.1), however. The data wer not available to estimate the four components of thi theoretical model directly. Instead, life tables rathe than death statistics and data on net lifetime migration obtained in the census rather than data on gros cumulative migration were used. The use of life table to estimate deaths to the resident population fails t allow for the deaths of inmigrants and includes a erroneous allowance for the deaths of outmigrants Fortunately, this error is precisely offset by the us of an allowance for net lifetime migration based o census data, that is, surviving net migrants, which excludes persons who moved and died prior to 1970 Hence, the balance in the theoretical model is preserved.

To adapt the calculations to the use of life table and to improve the quality of the results, the se ratios of four components, or factors allowing for th components, were combined multiplicatively to de ve the expected sex ratios, instead of combining abolute numbers in additive fashion. These four comonents are: (1) the sex ratio at birth (calculated from ata on registered births by sex or estimated by reerse extrapolation); (2) the sex ratio of survival rates om birth to ages in 1970 (interpolated from official r estimated life tables); (3) an adjustment for war ortality; and (4) a factor representing the effect of et lifetime migration on the balance of the sexes. hus, the expected sex ratios for States (subscript *j*) ere derived for 5-year age groups in the range 35 to 4 in 1970 (subscript $k=1$ for ages 35 to 39, . . . $k=6$ r ages 60 to 64) according to the following formula:

$$ESR_{jk} = (B^{m}_{jk}/B^{f}_{jk})\,(S^{m}_{jk}/S^{f}_{jk})\,(W_{k})\,(M_{jk}) \qquad (4.2)$$

here

ESR_{jk} = expected sex ratio in State *j* for age group *k*

B_{jk} = registered births in State *j* for cohort *k*. (If absolute figures are unavailable, the sex ratio of births B^{m}_{jk}/B^{f}_{jk} or SRB_{jk}, is estimated directly as a unit.)

S_{jk} = cumulative (generation) survival rate from birth to age in 1970 for cohort *k* born in State *j*, estimated from various life tables for State *j*

W_{k} = adjustment for war mortality of males to cohort *k* (made in 1970)

M_{jk} = migration factor for cohort *k* in State *j*, representing the effect of the male-female balance of net lifetime migration from birth to age group *k* in 1970 (applied in 1970).

he superscripts, *m* and *f*, denote male and female, espectively.

ex Ratios of Births

ex ratios of births were calculated for 1930–35 925–30, . . ., 1905–10 (covering births occurring om April 1 of the earlier year through March 31 of e later year). These years correspond to the quinuennial age groups, 35–39, 40–44, . . ., 60–64, on the ensus date, April 1, 1970. The sex ratios were deived from registered births for 1915 and later years, s available. For those States which were in the BRA r an entire 5-year period, the sex ratio of births was omputed directly from registered births. For those tates which were not in the BRA at all during a 5-ear period or which entered during a 5-year period or the periods 1930–35, 1925–30, and 1920–25), the ex ratio of births was estimated by substituting the ex ratio of births for the same period in a "guide" tate or combination of States. The guide States were chosen for their similarity to the non-BRA States with respect to geographic location and fertility pattern. For 1930–35, four substitutions were made; for 1925–30, there were 17; and for 1920–25, there were 29. The particular substitutions and guide States are enumerated in appendix E.

For 1915–20, complete data are available for only nine States, a selection too small to use as guide States. Consequently, a different estimation procedure was used for the other 41 States and the District of Columbia for this period. The sex ratio of births for each State at the first available period for the State was adjusted by the difference between the sex ratios of births in the orignial BRA States for 1915–20 and that period. The formula for the adjustment can be written as

$$\hat{SRB}_{i}^{1915-20} = SRB_{i}^{t} + (SRB_{BRA}^{1915-20} - SRB_{BRA}^{t}) \qquad (4.3)$$

where

$\hat{SRB}_{i}^{1915-20}$ = estimated sex ratio of births for State *i* during 1915–20

SRB_{i}^{t} = sex ratio of births for State *i* during the first 5-year period (*t*) in which State *i* was in the BRA for the whole period

$SRB_{BRA}^{1915-20}$ = sex ratio of births for the original BRA during 1915–20

SRB_{BRA}^{t} = sex ratio of births for the original BRA during period *t*.

For the two periods prior to 1915–20, i.e., 1910–15 and 1905–10, no data on registered births are available. The sex ratios of births for each of 48 State areas in these periods were assumed to be the same as the State figures for 1915–20. For three States (Delaware, Arizona, and Nevada), the averages of the sex ratios at birth for the four periods 1915–20 through 1930–35 were assigned as the sex ratios for the periods 1910–15 and 1905–10, because the recorded values for 1915–20 deviated substantially from the values for later periods in each State.

The calculation of sex ratios of births on the basis of registered births of males and females for 1915 and later years implies the assumption for each State that the completeness of registration of male births and female births is the same. The adoption of this assumption obviates the need to determine the actual degree of underregistration of births of each sex. Formal evidence regarding the relative completeness of registration of boys and girls is lacking in the earlier years of this period, but there is no reason to expect a bias in the tendency for a birth to be registered as male or female in the United States milieu.

Sex Ratios of Cumulative Survival Rates

The sex ratios of births for each 5-year period, derived by the procedure just outlined, were "survived" to 1970 by the ratio of male to female survival rates for each 5-year time period from the 5-year period of birth to 1965–70. The information on lifetime mortality was derived from life tables for the White population of each State applicable to the various quinquennia during which a 5-year birth cohort lived. The life tables employed relate to the mortality experience of the *resident* population in each State although the survival rates computed from them were applied to the *births* in each State. This procedure fits the demographic exigencies of producing expected sex ratios for the *resident* population, as descrbied earlier.

The values needed from the life tables to compute the sex ratio of survival rates are 5-year survival rates for each sex which apply to the 5-year birth cohorts of 1905–10 to 1930–35. The particular ages required vary, depending on the year and the birth cohort. In conventional life table notation, the general formula for the sex ratio of survival rates between two 5-year age groups is

$$\frac{{}_5S^m_{x,\,x+5}}{{}_5S^f_{x,\,x+5}}=\left(\frac{{}_5L^m_{x+5}}{{}_5L^m_{x}}\right)\div\left(\frac{{}_5L^f_{x+5}}{{}_5L^f_{x}}\right) \qquad (4.4)$$

Such sex ratios of survival rates had to be computed, as appropriate, from a series of life tables for States. The basic set of life tables consists of tables for States for 1969–71, 1959–61, 1949–51, 1939–41, 1929–31, 1919–20, 1909–11, and 1900–1902.[1] As with the sex ratios at birth, substitutions had to be made to serve for data that were lacking.

For 1950, 1960, and 1970, complete sets of life tables for White males and females for the States were available.[2] For 1920, 1930, and 1940, substitutions were made for those States for which life tables were not available. The selection of "guide" States for the State life tables followed the procedure described for the selection of substitute States in estimating the sex ratios of births. For 1940, two substitutions were made; for 1930, three; and for 1920, twenty-six. The particular substitutions and guide States are enumerated in appendix E.

For 1900 and 1910, only five State life tables are available. These tables, which relate to the total population rather than the White population, were used for the five States themselves and as guides for eight other States. For the remaining 38 States, satisfactory guide data were not available and ratio methods were employed to derive estimates of the required survival rates. Five-year survival rates were computed from available life tables for the area comprised of the 10 Original Death Registration States and the District of Columbia (ODRS) in 1900, 1910, and 1920. The assumption employed in computing life table survival rates for the non-ODRS States which did not have guide States was that the percentage changes in the 5-year mortality rates (complements of 5-year survival rates) for the State from 1900 or 1910 to 1920 were the same as the percentage changes in mortality rates for the ODRS. This relationship can be expressed as

$${}_5S^t_{i,\,x}=1.0-(1.0-{}_5S^{1920}_{i,\,x})\left(\frac{1.0-{}_5S^t_{ODRS,\,x}}{1.0-{}_5S^{1920}_{ODRS,\,x}}\right) \qquad (4.5)$$

where

${}_5S^t_{i,\,x}$ = the estimated 5-year survival rate from age group (x, $x+5$) to group ($x+5$, $x+10$) for State *i* at time *t* (either 1910 or 1900)
${}_5S^{1920}_{i,\,x}$ = 5-year survival rate for the same age group for State *i* in 1920
${}_5S^{1920}_{ODRS,\,x}$ = 5-year survival rate for the same age group for the Original Death Registration States in 1920
${}_5S^t_{ODRS,\,x}$ = 5-year survival rate for the same age group for the Original Death Registration States at time *t* (either 1910 or 1900)

The various procedures described produced surviva rates for White males and White females for the 5-year periods centered on years ending in zero fo every State from 1900 to 1970.

To derive the survival rates required for each 5-year time period 1905–1910 to 1965–1970 for eac State, from the life table survival rates centered o years ending in zero, two linear interpolations betwee survival rates at the same ages for consecutive decennial years were carried out. For the earlier 5-yea period, the estimating formula is

$${}_5S^{t+2.5}_{i,\,x}=0.75\,{}_5S^t_{i,\,x}+0.25\,{}_5S^{t+10}_{i,\,x} \qquad (4.6$$

and for the later period, the formula is

$${}_5S^{t+7.5}_{i,\,x}=0.25\,{}_5S^t_{i,\,x}+0.75\,{}_5S^{t+10}_{i,\,x} \qquad (4.7$$

These interpolated survival rates were then cumulate multiplicatively for each cohort in each State from th period of the cohort's birth to 1970. For example, th survival rate to 1970 for males born in State *i* durin 1925–30 (i.e., the cohort aged 40–44 in 1970) can b expressed as

---

[1] The decennial life tables were assumed to apply to the years ending in zero.

[2] When the calculations were being carried out, the 1969–71 life tables for States had not been published; the unpublished tables were made available by the National Center for Health Statistics to the Census Bureau for the present purpose. Unpublished tables for Alaska and Hawaii for 1949–51 were also made available by the National Center for Health Statistics.

$$
\begin{aligned}
{}^{n}_{i,\,40-44} = {} & \left({}_{5}S^{1927\frac{1}{2},\,m}_{i,\,Birth}\right)\left({}_{5}S^{1932\frac{1}{2},\,m}_{i,\,0}\right)\left({}_{5}S^{1937\frac{1}{2},\,m}_{i,\,5}\right)\left({}_{5}S^{1942\frac{1}{2},\,m}_{i,\,10}\right)\\
& \times\left({}_{5}S^{1947\frac{1}{2},\,m}_{i,\,15}\right)\left({}_{5}S^{1952\frac{1}{2},\,m}_{i,\,20}\right)\left({}_{5}S^{1957\frac{1}{2},\,m}_{i,\,25}\right)\\
& \times\left({}_{5}S^{1962\frac{1}{2},\,m}_{i,\,30}\right)\left({}_{5}S^{1967\frac{1}{2},\,m}_{i,\,35}\right) \qquad (4.8)
\end{aligned}
$$

he survival rates for other cohorts were derived in a imilar fashion. Thus, cumulative survival rates from irth to each 5-year age group, 35–39 to 60–64, in 970, for White males and White females, became vailable for use in the general formula for calculating xpected sex ratios.

djustment for War Mortality

lext, in estimating the expected sex ratios, it was ecessary to adjust for war mortality since the official fe tables do not allow for this element. The data on 'ar mortality for World War II, the Korean Conflict, nd the Vietnam War were combined to produce composite adjustments which could be applied to particlar age groups in 1970. The procedure permitted a one-time" correction of each 5-year age group in 970 to allow for the effect of all war mortality. In prearing the adjustment factors, an allowance was made or the few deaths that would have occurred among .S. Armed Forces overseas under normal conditions. nly one set of adjustment factors, based on the ational experience, was prepared on the assumption nat the percentage loss in population from war morality did not vary from State to State.

In most cases, the adjustments were very small able IV-A). Where the adjustment factor called for a eduction in the size of a male cohort of less than 0.5 ercent, the adjustment was ignored; and no adjustents were made for the female cohorts. The cumuated survival rates for each of the male cohorts (from quation 4.8) were multiplied by the appropriate adistment factor, W_k, to obtain survival rates adjusted or war mortality.

djustment for Net Lifetime Migration

he final step in calculating the expected sex ratios f the resident population in age groups 35–39 to 60–4 for each State was to adjust the "survived" sex atios of births in these age groups for the sex balance f the net lifetime migration to the State. The product f the first three factors (i.e., sex ratio of births, sex atio of survival rates, and the adjustment for war ortality) represents essentially the sex ratio of the urvivors of the cohorts born in each of the States. To onvert the sex ratios for States of birth into sex atios for States of residence some method of allowg for the net lifetime interstate migration of each of e sexes was required. Any factor which allows for igration in this case must take into account the relave contribution of migration to population change as well as the sex ratio of the net lifetime migrants. The net migration of males and females at the same rate would have no effect on the sex ratio of the resident population. However, net inmigration of males at a rate greater than that of females would have the effect of raising the expected sex ratio and net inmigration of females at a greater rate would have the effect of lowering it.

The net effect of lifetime interstate migration to a State on a population age group in 1970 can be measured by the ratio of the population resident in the State in 1970 to the surviving population born in the State in 1970. Accordingly, a "migration adjustment" factor for use in deriving the expected sex ratio was calculated by taking the ratio of the migration effect of males to that of females[3]; i.e.,

$$
M_{jk} = \left(\frac{P^{m}_{SOR(j),\,k}}{P^{m}_{SOB(j),\,k}}\right) \div \left(\frac{P^{f}_{SOR(j),\,k}}{P^{f}_{SOB(j),\,k}}\right) \qquad (4.9)
$$

where

$P_{SOR(j),\,k}$ = population of cohort *k* reported as living in State *j* in the 1970 census

$P_{SOB(j),\,k}$ = population of cohort *k* reported as born in State *j* in the 1970 census

and the superscripts *m* and *f* denote male and female.

Such factors were computed for each of the six 5-year age cohorts for each of the States. They were based on a cross-tabulation of the population resident in each State and the population born in each State given by the 1970 Census. The population aged 35 to

---

[3] It can be shown that this ratio, which was applied as a multiplier of the approximate population born in the State and still living in 1970, allows for the increase or decrease of the resident population due to net lifetime migration—

$$
\frac{P_{SOR(j),\,k}}{P_{SOB(j),\,k}} = \frac{P_{SOB(j),\,k} + \sum\limits_{h\neq j} P^{SOB(h)}_{SOR(j),\,k} - \sum\limits_{h\neq j} P^{SOB(j)}_{SOR(h),\,k}}{P_{SOB(j),\,k}}
$$

$$
= \frac{P^{SOB(j)}_{SOR(j),\,k} + \sum\limits_{h\neq j} P^{SOB(j)}_{SOR(h),\,k} + \sum\limits_{h\neq j} P^{SOB(j)}_{SOR(j),\,k} - \sum\limits_{h\neq j} P^{SOB(j)}_{SOR(h),\,k}}{P_{SOB(j),\,k}}
$$

where

$P^{SOB(j)}_{SOR(j),\,k}$ = population of cohort *k* reported as born in State *j* and living in State *j* in the 1970 census

$P^{SOB(h)}_{SOR(j),\,k}$ = population of cohort *k* reported as born in State *h* and living in State *j* in the 1970 census ($h \neq j$)

$P^{SOB(j)}_{SOR(h),\,k}$ = population of cohort *k* reported as born in State *j* and living in State *h* in the 1970 census ($h \neq j$)

and the other elements are as defined in equation (4.9).

64 whose State of birth was not reported was assigned a State of birth by the procedure described in chapter II.

The census is the only satisfactory basis for estimating the adjustment factors for net lifetime migration even though it would be preferable to employ an independent source for this component. The quality of the migration adjustment factors and hence of the expected sex ratios may be affected by the use of uncorrected census statistics. Fortunately, the effect of any shortcomings in the census data is greatly reduced by employing them in ratio form to compute expected sex ratios. Since the migration adjustment factor is a ratio, only the relative difference of the error in the numerator (migration effect of males) and the error in the denominator (migration effect of females) would have any effect. The possibility of bias in the adjustment is further reduced because the numerator and denominator are each ratios. Thus, the extent of error resulting from the use of uncorrected census data on lifetime migration depends on the relative errors of the ratio of the State-of-birth population to the State-of-residence population as reported in the census for males and the corresponding ratio for females. It would appear that the error from this source is probably small in its effect on the expected sex ratios.

Combination of the Components

Each of the four factors just described were combined multiplicatively according to equation (4.2) for each of the six 5-year age groups in each of the States to give a set of expected sex ratios for the six age groups. (See table IV-B for examples of these calculations.) However, to estimate the coverage of the White population 35 to 64 years of age for each State, only the expected sex ratio for the entire age range in each State was required. Accordingly, expected sex ratios for Whites aged 35 to 64, $ESR^{w}_{j,\,35-64}$, were derived as weighted averages of the expected sex ratios for the component 5-year age groups, ESR^{w}_{jk}. The weights for each State, CP^{wf}_{jk}, are the numbers of White females in the State in the age groups 35–39 to 60–64; that is,

$$ESR^{w}_{j,\,35-64} = \frac{\sum ESR^{w}_{jk} CP^{wf}_{jk}}{\sum CP^{wf}_{jk}} \qquad (4.10)$$

The use of uncorrected census data in the weighting scheme introduces error only to the extent that the population in the component age groups (the weights) is differentially underenumerated. In the present case, the additional error introduced by using uncorrected census data is trivial.

DERIVATION OF COVERAGE ESTIMATES

The next step in estimating the coverage of the White population 35 to 64 years of age for each State was to apply the expected sex ratios to the corrected White population of one sex in this age group, either male or female, in order to estimate the corrected population of the other sex, or to apply the expected sex ratios to the corrected White population of both sexes in order to reestimate the corrected population of each sex. The corrected figures for the 35-to-64-year-old age group for one of the sexes were derived by a number of alternative procedures based on different assumptions regarding the relationships between the pattern of national and State census errors for the ages under 35 years and 35 to 64 years for either males, females, or both sexes. The expected sex ratios could then be applied to the corrected figures for males, females, or both sexes to secure corrected figures for females, males, or males and females, respectively.

Variants in Application of Expected Sex Ratios

We describe first an estimation procedure in which the White male estimates were derived directly from the White female estimates. The first step in the procedure was the selection of a set of undercount estimates for the White female population under 35 years of age for the States from the several sets available (ch. II). The second step in the procedure was the estimation of the census undercount rates for the White female population aged 35 to 64 for the States. The estimation procedure was based on the assumption that for every State *j* the ratio of the undercount rate for White females aged 35 to 64 years to the undercount rate for White females under 35 years was the same as the ratio at the national level; that is,

$$k^{wf} = \frac{E^{wf}_{j,\,35-64}}{E^{wf}_{j,\,0-34}} = \frac{E^{wf}_{n,\,35-64}}{E^{wf}_{n,\,0-34}} \qquad (4.11)$$

where *E* denotes the estimated percent net undercount and the subscript *n* denotes the United States. The national rates for White females under age 35 and aged 35 to 64 are 1.6 percent and 0.8 percent, respectively (table I-B), and their ratio, denoted in equation (4.11) by k^{wf}, is approximately equal to 0.5.[4] Thus, the estimated census undercount rate for White females aged 35 to 64 in each State was computed by multiplying the census undercount rate for White females under 35 years of age by this factor[5]

---

[4] In the actual computations, the corrected populations shown in table I-B were used to compute k^{wf}. The value used for k^{wf} is 0.49906.

$$E^{wf}_{j,\,35-64}=k^{wf}\,E^{wf}_{j,\,0-34}=0.49906\,E^{wf}_{j,\,0-34}\qquad (E^{wf}_{j,\,0-34}\geqq 0)\tag{4.12}$$

The corresponding corrected population for White females aged 35 to 64 in each State, $EP^{wf}_{j,\,35-64}$, was computed by dividing the census count of the population by the complement of the undercount rate—

$$EP^{wf}_{j,\,35-64}=CP^{wf}_{j,\,35-64}\div(1-E^{wf}_{j,\,35-64})\tag{4.13}$$

Next, the corrected White male population aged 35 to 64 for each State was obtained by multiplying the corrected White female population at these ages in the State by the expected sex ratio for Whites aged 35 to 64—

$$EP^{wm}_{j,\,35-64}=ESR^{w}_{j,\,35-64}\,EP^{wf}_{j,\,35-64}\tag{4.14}$$

The final step in the estimation procedure was the separate pro rata adjustment of the corrected White male and White female populations aged 35 to 64 for States so that they summed to the independently derived estimates of the national corrected White male and White female populations aged 35 to 64 as shown in table I–B. The net census undercount rates for the White population aged 35 to 64 were then obtained by dividing the difference between the corrected population and the census population by the corrected population—

$$E^{w}_{j,\,35-64}=(EP^{w}_{j,\,35-64}-CP^{w}_{j,\,35-64})\div EP^{w}_{j,\,35-64}\tag{4.15}$$

The estimated percents of net undercount for the White population 35 to 64 years of age for geographic divisions and for the total (all ages) White population of States, derived by the procedure described above, are shown in column 1 of tables IV-C and IV-D, respectively. This estimation procedure is designated as variant EF (also called WEF).

Five other variants of the procedure described were used to estimate the coverage of the White population aged 35 to 64 for States. Two of these variants result from different applications of the expected sex ratios to the corrected population of one or both sexes. The other three are the result of estimating the corrected population of one or both sexes by use of coverage rates (rather than undercount or error rates) and then applying the expected sex ratios in the three alternative ways.

One variant, EM (or WEM), used the ratio of the national undercount rate for White males 35 to 64 years of age to the national undercount rate for White males under 35 years of age to derive the undercount rate for White males 35 to 64 years of age in each State. This ratio, defined algebraically as

$$k^{wm}=\frac{E^{wm}_{n,\,35-64}}{E^{wm}_{n,\,0-34}}=\frac{E^{wm}_{j,\,35-64}}{E^{wm}_{j,\,0-34}}\tag{4.16}$$

is approximately 1.2.[6] Multiplying the undercount rate for White males under age 35 in each State by this factor gave the estimated undercount rate in each State for White males aged 35 to 64—

$$E^{wm}_{j,\,35-64}=k^{wm}E^{wm}_{j,\,0-34}=1.19605\,E^{wm}_{j,\,0-34}\tag{4.17}$$

The corrected population for White males aged 35 to 64 in each State was computed by dividing the census count of the population by the complement of the undercount rate—

$$EP^{wm}_{j,\,35-64}=CP^{wm}_{j,\,35-64}\div(1-E^{wm}_{j,\,35-64})\tag{4.18}$$

The corrected White female population of each State was then estimated by dividing the corrected White male population, obtained from equation (4.18), by the expected sex ratio

$$EP^{wf}_{j,\,35-64}=EP^{wm}_{j,\,35-64}\div ESR^{w}_{j,\,35-64}\tag{4.19}$$

Pro rata adjustment of the corrected White male and White female populations for States to the national corrected totals for these two groups (table I-B) completed the estimation procedure for Whites aged 35 to 64 according to the variant designated as EM (or WEM). Table IV-C, column 3, shows coverage estimates for Whites 35 to 64 years of age for geographic divisions, and table IV-D, column 3, shows coverage estimates for the total White population for States, according to the variant EM.

The last variant in the application of expected sex ratios borrowed from the results the other two methods. Preliminary estimates of the corrected White female population aged 35 to 64 for States as derived from (4.12) and (4.13), and preliminary estimates of the corrected White male population aged 35 to 64 for States as derived from (4.17) and (4.18), were added together to obtain estimates of the corrected White population aged 35 to 64 for each State—

$$EP^{wt}_{j,\,35-64}=EP^{*wm}_{j,\,35-64}+EP^{*wf}_{j,\,35-64}\tag{4.20}$$

where * denotes a preliminary estimate.

Then the corrected White male and White female populations for each State were obtained by allocating the total for both sexes combined to each of the sexes according to the expected sex ratios—

---

[5] If $E^{wf}_{j,\,0-34}$ is negative (denoting an estimated net overcount in State j for White females under age 35), the estimating equation is

$$E^{wf}_{j,\,35-64}=E^{wf}_{j,\,0-34}/k^{wf}=E^{wf}_{j,\,0-34}/0.49906\qquad (E^{wf}_{j,\,0-34}<0)$$

[6] The value of k^{wm} used in the actual computations is 1.19605.

$$EP^{wm}_{j,\,35-64} = EP^{wt}_{j,\,35-64}\left(\frac{ESR^{w}_{j,\,35-64}}{1.0+ESR^{w}_{j,\,35-64}}\right) \qquad (4.21)$$

and

$$EP^{wf}_{j,\,35-64} = EP^{wt}_{j,\,35-64} - EP^{wm}_{j,\,35-64} \qquad (4.22)$$

Finally, to complete the estimation procedure designated as ET (or WET), the corrected White male and White female populations aged 35 to 64 for the States were each adjusted pro rata to the national totals. Table IV-C, column 5, shows undercount rates for the White population 35 to 64 years of age for geographic divisions and table IV-D, column 5, shows rates of underenumeration for the total White population for States, according to the variant ET.

Use of Coverage Rates Instead of Error Rates

The three remaining variants of the procedure used to derive estimates of the corrected White population aged 35 to 64 for States were based on the assumption that the ratio of the coverage rate (rather than the undercount rate) for White males or females aged 35 to 64 to the coverage rate for White males or females under age 35 for the United States could be applied to each State. The coverage rate is the complement of the undercount rate and is defined for White females 35 to 64 years of age as

$$C^{wf}_{j,\,35-64} = CP^{wf}_{j,\,35-64} \div EP^{wf}_{j,\,35-64} = 1.0 - E^{wf}_{j,\,35-64} \qquad (4.23)$$

Variant CF was based on the coverage rates of White females under age 35 in each State and is directly analogous to variant EF. First, the ratio of the national coverage rates for the two age groups was calculated

$$g^{wf} = \frac{C^{wf}_{n,\,35-64}}{C^{wf}_{n,\,0-34}} \qquad (4.24)$$

This ratio, which has a value of 1.00797 (table I-B), was then applied to the coverage rate for White females under age 35 in each State to obtain estimates of coverage rates and undercount rates for White females aged 35 to 64 in each State;[7] i.e.,

$$C^{wf}_{j,\,35-64} = g^{wf}\,C^{wf}_{j,\,0-34} = 1.00797\,C^{wf}_{j,\,0-34} \qquad (4.25)$$

and

$$E^{wf}_{j,\,35-64} = 1.0 - C^{wf}_{j,\,35-64} \qquad (4.26)$$

These estimated coverage or undercount rates for White females were then used in combination with the corresponding census population figures and expected sex ratios to estimate the corrected White male population (equations 4.13 and 4.14). Finally, the corrected population figures were adjusted to national totals and converted to the estimated percents of net undercount shown in column 2 of tables IV-C and IV-D as variant CF (or WCF).

Variant CM (or WCM) used the ratio of national coverage rates for White males—

$$g^{wm} = \frac{C^{wm}_{n,\,35-64}}{C^{wm}_{n,\,0-34}} \qquad (4.27)$$

to derive coverage and undercount rates for White males aged 35 to 64 in each State from the coverage rates for White males under age 35 in the States[8]

$$C^{wm}_{j,\,35-64} = g^{wm}\,C^{wm}_{j,\,0-34} = 0.99517\,C^{wm}_{j,\,0-34} \qquad (4.28)$$

and

$$E^{wm}_{j,\,35-64} = 1.0 - C^{wm}_{j,\,35-64} \qquad (4.29)$$

Use of these estimated coverage or undercount rates for White males in combination with the corresponding census population figures and expected sex ratios yielded estimates of the corrected White male and White female population aged 35 to 64 in each State (equations 4.18 and 4.19). The corrected population figures were then each adjusted pro rata to the independently derived national totals. The resulting coverage estimates are shown in column 4 of tables IV-C and IV-D.

The final variant of the procedure for estimating State populations aged 35 to 64, CT or WCT, combined elements of variants CF and CM and is directly analogous to ET. The ratios of national coverage rates for males and females, g^{wf} and g^{wm}, as defined by (4.24) and (4.27), were applied in the same manner as before (equations 4.25 and 4.28) to obtain estimated coverage and undercount rates for White males and White females aged 35 to 64 in each State. These rates were then applied in the same manner as in variant ET to obtain preliminary estimates of the corrected White male and White female populations aged 35 to 64 in each State. Next, these preliminary estimates were summed to yield the corrected total White population aged 35 to 64 for each State, which was then allocated to each of the sexes on the basis of the expected sex ratio (equations 4.20 to 4.22). As the final step in the procedure, the corrected White male and White female populations aged 35 to 64 were adjusted to the previously specified national totals. (See column 6 of tables IV-C and IV-D for the coverage estimates based on variant CT or WCT.)

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[7] Because this ratio involves coverage rates, no special difficulties arise in dealing with net overcounts at ages under 35.

[8] g^{wm} has a value of 0.99517 when computed from the corrected population figures shown in table I-B.

REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF RESULTS

The six sets of coverage estimates shown in tables IV-C and IV-D illustrate the effects on the estimated coverage of the White population of States of varying the procedures used to estimate the corrected White population aged 35 to 64 years. In order to isolate these effects, the same estimates for the population under age 35 and 65 years and over were used in each of the six sets of estimates of the total White population: (1) for the population under 35, the State-of-residence model-3 estimates based on composite births, with A=1 and B=1, "SOR-3-1" (table II-C, col. 5); (2) for the population aged 65 and over, the "low" estimates based on aggregate data on Medicare enrollments (table VI-C, col. 1).

The estimated coverage rates for the White population aged 35 to 64 years for regions and divisions appear to be quite reasonable and consistent for the various estimation procedures (table IV-C). In every set of estimates, the South has the largest estimated percent net undercount for this age group, and the Northeast has the smallest, among the regions. The largest range from the low estimate to high estimate is only 0.7 percentage point for the regions. The coverage estimates for the divisions tend to vary somewhat more but only in the South Atlantic and West South Central divisions does the range exceed 1.0 percentage point.

Generally, the rates of underenumeration for States shown in table IV-D are also reasonable and quite consistent from one set to another. There are very few States with either net overcounts or extremely large net undercounts. The estimated net overcounts are confined to four States (New Jersey, Wisconsin, Maryland, and Utah) and these overcounts are all quite small (the largest being 0.8 percent). The estimated net overcounts are primarily the result of estimated net overcounts for the White population under age 35 in these States, on which the estimates for population 35 to 64 were based.

There are no very large estimated net undercounts (greater than 10 percent) in any of the sets of estimates for the total White population. Only three States (West Virginia, New Mexico, and Alaska) have estimated net undercounts in excess of 5.0 percent. Again, these large estimated net undercounts are primarily the result of large undercount estimates for Whites under age 35.

There is a substantial amount of variation from State to State within each of the sets of undercount estimates for total Whites. Comparison of the distribution of net undercounts for any of the sets shown in table IV-D with estimates derived by synthetic methods[9] reveals that there is much greater variation among the States in the estimates derived by the demographic method (table IV-E and table VII-F). The much greater variation occurs in spite of the fact that the synthetic estimates relate to the total population of each State whereas the analytic estimates relate to Whites only.

The level of estimated undercoverage for total Whites in each State shown in table IV-D is relatively insensitive to variation in the assumptions and procedures used for the White population aged 35 to 64, as would be expected. The range in the estimates of underenumeration among the various sets of estimates is generally quite small for any particular area. At the regional level, the South, which shows the largest variation, has a range from the high estimate to the low estimate of only 0.3 percentage point. Only six States (New Hampshire, West Virginia, Florida, New Mexico, Alaska, and Hawaii) have ranges which are 1.0 percentage point or larger; four of these States are among the group with large estimates of underenumeration.

The largest differences between estimates for any State generally occur between estimates derived from the three different procedures for applying the expected sex ratios rather than between those derived from the two different forms for the measure of coverage. For the States which have a relatively large range in estimated underenumeration, the expected sex ratios differ substantially from the recorded sex ratios. Most of these States have experienced relatively large sex-selective migration (either in or out). The fact that these few States show large ranges and most States show small ranges suggests that the migration adjustment factor may provide an adequate correction to the expected sex ratios when the sex difference in migration is small but that the factor provides only a rough approximation when the sex difference in migration is large.

The differences among the various sets of estimates can be examined with the two summary measures shown in table IV-F: (1) the average absolute difference in estimated percents of underenumeration for any two sets of estimates; and (2) the correlation coefficient between the two sets of estimates of underenumeration. The values of these measures show the relative insensitivity of the estimates to the different assumptions made for Whites aged 35 to 64. The correlation coefficients between pairs of distributions are all very high; the lowest is 0.92 and the highest is nearly 1.00.[10] Similarly, the average absolute differences are all very small; the range is 0.06 to 0.45 percentage point.[11]

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[9] U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports,** Series P-23, No. 56, "Coverage of Population in the 1970 Census and Some Implications for Public Programs", 1975.

[10] Unweighted figures. The corresponding figures weighted for the size of the White population are 0.94 and nearly 1.00.

The highest correlation coefficients and the smallest average absolute differences occur in the pairs of distributions derived from the same method of applying the expected sex ratios, i.e., EF-CF, EM-CM, and ET-CT. Conversely, the lowest correlation coefficients and the largest average absolute differences occur in the pairs which were derived by opposite applications of the expected sex ratios, i.e., EF-EM, CF-CM, EF-CM, CF-EM. Intermediate values occurred in comparisons involving "M" or "F" distributions and those designated "T". Thus, in terms of the effect on the overall distribution of net undercounts for Whites, the method of applying the expected sex ratios for Whites aged 35 to 64 is much more important than the way the coverage error is expressed.

Although, as stated earlier, State coverage estimates for Whites aged 35 to 64 appear to be quite reasonable, they must be considered as very rough approximations. The paucity of data from sources independent of the census and the gaps in the data that are available prevent the construction of an estimated population from data on demographic components for this age group, as was done for the population under 35. The estimates had to be made without benefit of much data specifically bearing on the population 35 to 64 for each State; rather, they were derived on the basis of a number of mechanical assumptions which are generally untestable. Because of the rather sweeping assumptions required and the inadequacy of the data for testing these assumptions, coverage estimates for the middle age range are somewhat more tenuous and are subject to more restricted interpretation and use than corresponding estimates for either the ages under 35 or the ages 65 and over.

The estimates of the White population 35 to 64 years of age developed up to this point do not represent the whole range of estimates for this group even within the framework of the alternative procedures and assumptions considered in this report. The analysis has been primarily concerned with the variations which result from the different ways in which expected sex ratios are applied and the coverage estimates are expressed. Tables IV-G, IV-H, and IV-I show the results of applying a single procedure for the White population aged 35 to 64 years, variant CF, to several series of estimates of coverage for the White population under 35.

The estimates of coverage for Whites aged 35 to 64 at the regional and divisional level show little variation when based on different sets of coverage estimates for Whites under age 35 (table IV-G). The largest range from the low estimate to the high estimate for any area is only 0.9 percentage point for the Pacific division and most of the ranges are much smaller. The estimates of coverage for the total White population of States show similar consistency (table IV-H). The areas with relatively large ranges are those for which the estimated coverage for Whites under age 35 varies considerably according to the assumptions employed (ch. II).

For purposes of later synthesis of the results, it appears desirable to select one of the many sets of coverage estimates for the White population 35 to 64 years of age as a "preferred" set, even though there is little basis for a strong preference. We have selected the set CF, based on the State-of-residence series 3. In addition to the use of coverage rates rather than undercount rates, this set of estimates accepts the directly computed estimates for White females and derives the estimates for White males by use of expected sex ratios. The White female population tends to be the group best enumerated and the group whose coverage is most accurately estimated.

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[11] Unweighted figures. The corresponding weighted figures are 0.05 and 0.30 percentage point.

Table IV-A. ADJUSTMENT FACTORS AND PERCENT REDUCTION IN COHORT SIZE FROM WAR MORTALITY FOR WHITE MALES, BY AGE: 1970

Age of cohort in 1970	Adjustment factor	Percent reduction in cohort size
5 to 39 years.............................	1.0000	-
0 to 44 years.............................	0.9917	0.83
5 to 49 years.............................	0.9747	2.53
0 to 54 years.............................	0.9776	2.24
5 to 59 years.............................	0.9873	1.27
0 to 64 years.............................	0.9922	0.78

- Represents zero.

Table IV-B. ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CALCULATION OF EXPECTED SEX RATIOS FOR THE WHITE POPULATION OF A STATE 35 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE IN 1970 ON THE BASIS OF COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, FOR MASSACHUSETTS AND CALIFORNIA

Age of cohort in 1970	Sex ratio of births (1)	Sex ratio of life table survival rates (2)	Adjustment for war mortality (3)	Sex ratio of survivors (1)x(2)x(3)= (4)	Migration adjustment factor (5)	Expected sex ratio (4)x(5)x100= (6)	Census sex ratio (per 100) (7)	Difference (7)-(6)= (8)
	MASSACHUSETTS							
35 to 39 years	1.0523	.970816	1.0000	1.021590	1.013759	103.6	96.7	-6.
40 to 44 years	1.0510	.961708	.9917	1.002366	.986092	98.8	94.6	-4.
45 to 49 years	1.0546	.945558	.9747	.971957	.981278	95.4	92.0	-3.
50 to 54 years	1.0540	.921005	.9776	.948995	.973007	92.3	90.3	-2.
55 to 59 years	1.0540	.883343	.9873	.919219	.954904	87.8	87.2	-0.
60 to 64 years	1.0540	.827470	.9922	.865351	.955778	82.7	81.1	-1.
Weighted average[2]	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	93.6	90.5	-3.
	CALIFORNIA							
35 to 39 years	1.0547	.966472	1.0000	1.019338	1.047940	106.8	101.4	-5.
40 to 44 years	1.0580	.957821	.9917	1.004964	1.014536	102.0	97.0	-5.
45 to 49 years	1.0549	.946457	.9747	.973158	1.023821	99.6	95.1	-4.
50 to 54 years	1.0556	.924274	.9776	.953809	1.049179	100.1	95.7	-4.
55 to 59 years	1.0556	.885587	.9873	.922953	1.019201	94.1	93.1	-1.
60 to 64 years	1.0556	.830898	.9922	.870255	.992937	86.4	88.0	+1.
Weighted average[2]	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	98.8	95.4	-3.

X Not applicable.

[1] A minus sign (-) denotes a deficit, and a plus sign (+) denotes an excess, in the census sex ratios.

[2] The weights are the resident female population of each State as enumerated in the 1970 census.

Table IV-C. ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATES OF THE PERCENTS OF NET UNDERCOUNT FOR THE WHITE POPULATION 35 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE, FOR REGIONS AND DIVISIONS, ACCORDING TO ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURES FOR ESTIMATING THE COVERAGE OF THE POPULATION IN THIS AGE RANGE: 1970

(See text for explanation of the alternative procedures. All estimates are based on estimates of percent net undercount for the white population under 35 years of age according to method SOR-3, A=1, B=1, described in Chapter II)

Region and division	Variant for 35 to 64 years of age						Range		
	EF	CF	EM	CM	ET	CT	Low value	High value	Difference
United States	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	(X)	(X)	(X
Regions:									
Northeast	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.
North Central	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.5	0.
South	2.9	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.9	3.0	2.6	3.3	0.
West	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.9	0.
Northeast:									
New England	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.
Middle Atlantic	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.
North Central:									
East North Central	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.4	0.
Weat North Central	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.6	0.
South:									
South Atlantic	3.0	3.4	2.2	1.9	2.6	2.7	1.9	3.4	1.
East South Central	2.4	2.6	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.4	3.2	0.
Weat South Central	2.9	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.6	2.9	3.9	1.
Weat:									
Mountain	2.6	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.6	3.3	0.
Pacific	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.8	0.

X Not applicable.

able IV-D. ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATES OF THE PERCENTS OF NET UNDERENUMERATION FOR THE TOTAL WHITE POPULATION, FOR REGIONS, DIVISIONS, AND STATES, ACCORDING TO ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURES FOR ESTIMATING THE COVERAGE OF THE POPULATION 35 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE: 1970

(See text for explanation of the alternative procedures noted. Population under 35 years of age estimated by method SOR-3, A=1, B=1 as described in chapter II; and population 65 years and over estimated from Medicare data, as described in chapter VI. A minus sign denotes a net overcount)

Region, division, and State	Variant for population 35 to 64 years of age						Range		
	EF	CF	EM	CM	ET	CT	Low value	High value	Difference
United States, total	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	(X)	(X)	(X)
gions:									
Northeast	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.2
North Central	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.2
South	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.1	0.3
West	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.1
rtheast:									
New England	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.1
Middle Atlantic	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.2
rth Central:									
East North Central	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.2
West North Central	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	0.2
uth:									
South Atlantic	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.9	0.5
East South Central	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.9	0.3
West South Central	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.6	0.3
st:									
Mountain	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1	0.2
Pacific	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.6	0.2
w England:									
Maine	3.3	3.5	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.7	3.5	0.8
New Hampshire	2.0	1.8	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.0
Vermont	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.9	0.5
Massachusetts	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3
Rhode Island	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.4
Connecticut	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.7
ddle Atlantic:									
New York	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.1
New Jersey	(Z)	(Z)	-0.1	(Z)	0.1	(Z)	-0.1	0.1	0.2
Pennsylvania	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.4
st North Central:									
Ohio	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.4
Indiana	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.6	0.3
Illinois	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.6	0.5
Michigan	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.1
Wisconsin	-0.8	-0.6	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.8	-0.2	0.6
st North Central:									
Minnesota	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3
Iowa	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.9	0.3
Missouri	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	0.1
North Dakota	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.6	0.4
South Dakota	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.2	0.5
Nebraska	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.1
Kansas	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.7	0.4
uth Atlantic:									
Delaware	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	0.2
Maryland[1]	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.2	(Z)	-0.1	-0.4	(Z)	0.4
District of Columbia[1]	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.9	0.6
Virginia[1]	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.1
West Virginia	5.5	6.2	7.2	6.9	6.3	6.5	5.5	7.2	1.7
North Carolina	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	0.2
South Carolina	3.7	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	4.1	0.4
Georgia	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	0.2
Florida	3.9	4.1	2.1	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	4.1	2.1
ast South Central:									
Kentucky	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.8	0.4
Tennessee	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.7	0.5
Alabama	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.1	0.4
Mississippi	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.2	0.7
est South Central:									
Arkansas	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.1	0.4
Louisiana	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.8	0.3
Oklahoma	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	0.1
Texas	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.3	0.3
ountain:									
Montana	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.4	0.6
Idaho	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.9	0.2
Wyoming	1.7	1.6	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.6	2.5	0.9
Colorado	2.4	2.5	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.5	0.6
New Mexico	7.1	8.0	8.3	7.9	7.7	7.9	7.1	8.3	1.2
Arizona	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	0.2
Utah	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	(Z)	(Z)	-0.1	-0.4	(Z)	0.4
Nevada	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.8	0.5
acific:									
Washington	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.7	0.5
Oregon	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.5	0.5
California	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.9	0.2
Alaska	6.0	5.9	3.6	3.4	4.6	4.4	3.4	6.0	2.6
Hawaii	4.6	4.8	3.4	3.3	3.9	3.9	3.3	4.8	1.5

X Not applicable.

Z Less than ± 0.05.

[1] Based on adjusted figures for ages under 35.

Table IV-E. NUMBER OF STATES WITH SPECIFIED PERCENTS OF NET UNDERENUMERATION FOR THE TOTAL WHITE POPULATION, ACCORDING TO ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURES FOR ESTIMATING THE COVERAGE OF THE POPULATION 35 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE: 1970

(See text for explanation of the alternative procedures)

Percent	Variant for population 35 to 64 years of age					
	EF	CF	EM	CM	ET	CT
Total[1]	51	51	51	51	51	51
Net overcount	3	4	4	2	2	4
Net undercount:						
Less than 1.0	5	5	7	8	7	5
1.0 to 1.9	18	17	14	16	17	17
2.0 to 2.9	10	9	11	11	12	9
3.0 to 3.9	[2]11	[2]9	[2]10	[2]11	[2]9	[2]11
4.0 to 4.9	1	4	3	1	2	3
5.0 and over	3	3	2	2	2	2
Average percent net underenumeration (unweighted)	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2

[1] Percent for all States is 1.9 (weighted).
[2] Includes the District of Columbia.

Source: Based on estimates shown in table IV-D.

Table IV-F. AVERAGE ABSOLUTE DIFFERENCES AND CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS FOR ESTIMATES OF THE PERCENTS OF NET UNDERENUMERATION FOR THE TOTAL WHITE POPULATION OF STATES, ACCORDING TO ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURES FOR ESTIMATING THE COVERAGE OF THE POPULATION 35 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE: 1970

(Average absolute differences are shown above the diagonal line; correlation coefficients are shown below the diagonal line)

Series	Variant for population 35 to 64 years of age					
	EF	CF	EM	CM	ET	CT
EF		.157	.449	.420	.233	.24
CF	.995		.398	.388	.229	.19
EM	.921	.939		.088	.228	.21
CM	.918	.935	.999		.198	.19
ET	.975	.985	.983	.981		.05
CT	.971	.983	.985	.984	.999	

Source: Based on estimates shown in table IV-D.

able IV-G. ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATES OF THE PERCENTS OF NET UNDERCOUNT FOR THE WHITE POPULATION 35 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE, FOR REGIONS AND DIVISIONS, ACCORDING TOALTERNATIVE PROCEDURES FOR ESTIMATING THE COVERAGE OF THE POPULATION UNDER 35 YEARS OF AGE: 1970

All estimates are based on procedure CF for the white population 35 to 64 years of age; see text for explanation of the procedure. See text of chapter II for explanation of the alternative procedures noted for ages under 35)

Region and division	Variant for population under 35 years of age		
	SOR-3, A=1, B=1	SOR-3, A=1, B=2	SOR-3, A=5, B=2
United States, total	1.8	1.8	1.8
egions:			
Northeast	0.5	0.4	0.4
North Central	0.8	0.7	0.5
South	3.3	3.3	3.2
West	2.9	3.2	3.6
ortheast:			
New England	0.5	0.5	0.6
Middle Atlantic	0.4	0.3	0.3
orth Central:			
East North Central	0.7	0.6	0.6
West North Central	1.0	0.9	0.5
outh:			
South Atlantic	3.4	3.5	3.5
East South Central	2.6	2.4	1.9
West South Central	3.6	3.6	3.6
est:			
Mountain	3.3	3.5	3.2
Pacific	2.8	3.1	3.7

Table IV-H. ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATES OF THE PERCENTS OF NET UNDERENUMERATION FOR THE TOTAL WHITE POPULATION, FOR REGIONS, DIVISIONS, AND STATES, ACCORDING TO ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURES FOR ESTIMATING THE COVERAGE OF THE POPULATION UNDER 35 YEARS OF AGE: 1970

(All estimates are based on procedure CF for the white population 35 to 64 years of age; see text for explanation of the procedure. See text of chapter II for explanation of the alternative procedures noted for ages under 35. A minus sign denotes a net overcount)

Region, division, and State	Variant for population under 35 years of age		
	SOR-3, A=1, B=1	SOR-3, A=1, B=2	SOR-3, A=5, B=2
United States, total	1.9	1.9	1.9
Regions:			
Northeast	0.8	0.7	0.7
North Central	1.2	1.1	0.9
South	3.1	3.1	3.0
West	2.7	3.0	3.4
Northeast:			
New England	0.8	0.8	0.9
Middle Atlantic	0.8	0.7	0.7
North Central:			
East North Central	1.1	1.0	0.9
West North Central	1.4	1.3	0.8
South:			
South Atlantic	2.9	3.0	3.1
East South Central	2.7	2.5	2.1
West South Central	3.5	3.5	3.5
West:			
Mountain	3.1	3.3	3.0
Pacific	2.6	2.9	3.5
New England:			
Maine	3.5	3.5	2.6
New Hampshire	1.8	1.8	2.0
Vermont	2.4	2.5	1.8
Massachusetts	0.4	0.3	0.5
Rhode Island	0.7	0.7	0.6
Connecticut	0.1	0.1	0.6
Middle Atlantic:			
New York	1.2	1.0	1.1
New Jersey	(Z)	-0.1	0.2
Pennsylvania	0.8	0.7	0.4
East North Central:			
Ohio	1.3	1.2	1.1
Indiana	1.3	1.2	0.9
Illinois	1.1	0.9	0.9
Michigan	1.7	1.7	1.7
Wisconsin	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8
West North Central:			
Minnesota	0.2	0.1	-0.1
Iowa	1.6	1.5	0.8
Missouri	2.0	1.9	1.9
North Dakota	2.3	2.2	0.7
South Dakota	2.7	2.6	1.4
Nebraska	1.2	1.0	0.4
Kansas	1.3	1.2	0.5
South Atlantic:			
Delaware	2.2	2.3	2.7
Maryland[1]	-0.1	(Z)	(Z)
District of Columbia[1]	3.7	3.6	3.5
Virginia[1]	2.4	2.4	2.1
West Virginia	6.2	6.0	4.6
North Carolina	2.0	1.9	2.1
South Carolina	3.9	4.0	4.2
Georgia	3.2	3.2	3.5
Florida	4.1	4.6	4.9
East South Central:			
Kentucky	3.5	3.3	2.6
Tennessee	3.4	3.3	3.2
Alabama	1.7	1.5	1.1
Mississippi	1.0	0.8	0.3
West South Central:			
Arkansas	4.1	3.9	2.9
Louisiana	1.5	1.3	1.6
Oklahoma	1.9	1.4	0.8
Texas	4.3	4.4	4.7
Mountain:			
Montana	1.4	1.2	0.5
Idaho	3.9	4.4	3.4
Wyoming	1.6	1.3	0.1
Colorado	2.5	2.5	2.2
New Mexico	8.0	8.6	8.0
Arizona	3.6	3.9	4.0
Utah	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4
Nevada	3.7	4.5	4.9
Pacific:			
Washington	1.6	1.5	1.7
Oregon	1.0	1.0	1.3
California	2.9	3.2	4.0
Alaska	5.9	6.8	3.7
Hawaii	4.8	5.3	5.0

Z Less than + 0.05.

[1] Based on adjusted figures for ages under 35.

Table IV-I. AVERAGE ABSOLUTE DIFFERENCES AND CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS FOR ESTIMATES OF THE PERCENTS OF NET UNDERENUMERATION FOR THE TOTAL WHITE POPULATION OF STATES, ACCORDING TO ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURES FOR ESTIMATING THE COVERAGE OF THE POPULATION UNDER 35 YEARS OF AGE: 1970

(Average absolute differences are shown above the diagonal line; correlation coefficients are shown below the diagonal line)

Series	Variant for population under 35 years of age		
	SOR-3, A=1, B=1	SOR-3, A=1, B=2	SOR-3, A=5, B=2
SOR - 3, A = 1, B = 1		.184	.549
SOR - 3, A = 1, B = 2	.993		.486
SOR - 3, A = 5, B = 2	.924	.938	

Source: Based on estimates shown in table IV-H.

Chapter V. Coverage of the Black-and-Other-Races Population 35 to 64 Years of Age

GENERAL METHOD

As in the case of the White population, coverage estimates for the Black-and-other-races population aged 35 to 64 for States in 1970 could not be prepared by the component method because of the lack of adequate data on births for the Black population for the years prior to 1935. Consequently, an indirect procedure, based on expected sex ratios, similar to the procedure used for Whites, was employed to circumvent inadequacies in the basic data.

The estimation of census coverage for Black-and-other-races females aged 35 to 64 in each State involved, first, use of two alternative general bases, namely coverage estimates of White females aged 35 to 64 in the State and coverage estimates of Black females under age 35 in the State. Then the number of Black-and-other-races males aged 35 to 64 was estimated by applying expected sex ratios to the corresponding estimates for females. Unlike the expected sex ratios for Whites aged 35 to 64, which were derived by a component method (i.e., from data on births, life table mortality, and net migration), those for the Black-and-other-races population aged 35 to 64 were estimated from the expected sex ratios for the Black-and-other-races population under age 35 in each State or from the observed sex ratios for the Black-and-other-races population 35 to 64 years of age in each State, in combination with observed and expected sex ratios for the entire United States.

Because of the very lack of data there are many plausible alternative approaches to estimating coverage of the Black-and-other-races population aged 35 to 64 following the general method outlined. Only a few alternatives had to be applied, however, to reflect the likely variation in the results. The variants include use of (a) coverage estimates for the White population aged 35 to 64 and the Black population under age 35 for States as alternative bases, (b) alternative sets of coverage estimates for the White population 35 to 64 years of age, (c) alternative methods of estimating expected sex ratios for the Black-and-other-races population aged 35 to 64, and (d) alternative mathematical forms of the measure of coverage.

The sensitivity of the resulting coverage estimates for the Black-and-other-races population to the variations in procedure proved to be somewhat greater than for Whites. The greater degree of variation in the coverage estimates was expected and is viewed as desirable because the data for the Black population are sparser and weaker than for Whites, particularly for the period prior to 1935, and the undercount rates are on the whole higher.

ESTIMATING COVERAGE OF BLACK-AND-OTHER-RACES FEMALES AGED 35 TO 64

It was decided to favor the approach of deriving coverage estimates for Black-and-other-races *females* first and then of deriving coverage estimates for Black-and-other-races *males* from the estimates for Black-and-other-races females by applying expected sex ratios. Basically two general approaches were considered for estimating coverage of Black females: (1) to link the level of the Black-and-other-races undercount in each State directly to the level of the Black-and-other-races undercount at the national level and at ages below 35 in each State and (2) to link the level of the undercount of the Black-and-other-races population in each State to the level of the undercount of Whites aged 35 to 64 in the same States and the Nation. Linking the estimates for the Black-and-other-races population aged 35 to 64 for States to the White estimates was viewed as producing potentially sounder coverage estimates because of the generally weak nature of the estimates for the Black-and-other-races population under age 35 for States (ch. III). Consequently, a wider range of alternatives linked to the estimates for the White population are shown in this chapter.

The decision to derive coverage estimates for the Black-and-other-races male population aged 35 to 64 in each State from the coverage estimates for the Black-and-other races female population was based on similar reasoning, that is, that more accurate coverage estimates can be derived for Black females in the adult ages than for Black males. The fact that the national estimated undercount rate for Black males in the age group 35 to 64 is substantially greater than the corresponding rate for Black females strongly suggests the possibility that the estimated rates for Black males aged 35 to 64 for States would have greater error than the estimated rates for Black females.

Derivation of Coverage Estimates from the White Population Aged 35 to 64

The actual derivation of coverage estimates for the Black-and-other-races female population of States from coverage estimates for the White female population was based on the assumption that substantial similarity exists within sex groups, irrespective of race, with regard to the completeness of census coverage. The mathematical form for implementing this assumption can be varied in the same manner as was done in connection with the estimates for the White population aged 35 to 64. Two variants of the procedure for deriving coverage estimates for the Black-and-other-races population of States aged 35 to 64 were employed: (1) a variant based on *undercount rates* for White females aged 35 to 64; and (2) a variant based on *coverage rates* for White females aged 35 to 64.

Estimating coverage on the basis of undercount rates. The assumption of similarity in census coverage within sex groups was implemented in the variant based on *undercount rates* by assuming that the ratio of the Black-and-other-races net undercount rate to the White net undercount rate, for females aged 35 to 64 in each State was equal to the corresponding national ratio. The national net undercount rate for Black-and-other-races females aged 35 to 64 (symbolized here by $E^{bf}_{n,\,35-64}$) is equal to 4.8 percent, as shown in table I–B, and the corresponding rate for White females (symbolized here by $E^{wf}_{n,\,35-64}$) is equal to 0.8 percent. The ratio of these two values, denoted by $V^{f}_{n,\,35-64}$, is equal to

$$V^{f}_{n,\,35-64} = \frac{E^{bf}_{n,\,35-64}}{E^{wf}_{n,\,35-64}} = \frac{.0483835}{.0078124} = 6.19317 \qquad (5.1)$$

The estimated net undercount rates for Black-and-other-races females aged 35 to 64 for States were obtained by applying this ratio to the net undercount rate for White females aged 35 to 64 in each State, i.e.,

$$E^{bf}_{j,\,35-64} = V^{f}_{n,\,35-64}\,E^{wf}_{j,\,35-64} = 6.19317\,E^{wf}_{j,\,35-64} \qquad (5.2)$$

where

$V^{f}_{n,\,35-64}$ = is defined in equation (5.1)

$E^{bf}_{j,\,35-64}$ = estimated net undercount rate for Black-and-other-races females aged 35 to 64 in State *j*

$E^{wf}_{j,\,35-64}$ = estimated net undercount rate for White females aged 35 to 64 in State *j*.

The estimated net undercount rates for White females aged 35 to 64 in each State had previously been obtained by the methods described in chapter IV. Any of the various available sets of estimates for White females could have been employed in the estimation procedure, but only two were selected for use in this chapter—the sets designated "SOR-3, A=1, B=1, WCF" (or "SOR-3-1, WCF-1") and "SOR-3, A=1, B=1, WEF" (or "SOR-3-1, WEF-1"). Coverage estimates for the Black-and-other-races population of States based on *error* or *undercount* rates as indicated by equation (5.2), are designated by the letters "EF" in the notation used to identify the various sets of coverage estimates; four such sets are shown in tables V–A and V–B.

Estimating coverage on the basis of coverage rates. As for Whites, other variants of the procedure for estimating the corrected Black-and-other-races population aged 35 to 64 for States were based on *coverage rates* rather than error or undercount rates. Specifically, it was assumed that State variation in coverage rates for White females aged 35 to 64 applied to Black-and-other-races females aged 35 to 64. Accordingly, the ratio of the national coverage rate for Black-and-other-races females aged 35 to 64 to the national coverage rate for White females aged 35 to 64 was applied to each State coverage rate for White females aged 35 to 64. The national coverage rate for Black-and-other-races females aged 35 to 64 in 1970 was

$$C^{bf}_{n,\,35-64} = \frac{CP^{bf}_{n,\,35-64}}{EP^{bf}_{n,\,35-64}} = \frac{3{,}676{,}144}{3{,}863{,}052} = 0.951616 \qquad (5.3)$$

where the census population, *CP*, and the corrected population, *EP*, correspond to the figures shown in table I-B. For White females aged 35 to 64, the national coverage rate in 1970 was

$$C^{wf}_{n,\,35-64} = \frac{CP^{wf}_{n,\,35-64}}{EP^{wf}_{n,\,35-64}} = \frac{30{,}017{,}894}{30{,}254{,}252} = 0.992188 \qquad (5.4)$$

The ratio of these two coverage rates, designated as $u^{f}_{n,\,35-64}$, is equal to

$$u^{f}_{n,\,35-64} = \frac{C^{bf}_{n,\,35-64}}{C^{wf}_{n,\,35-64}} = \frac{0.951616}{0.992188} = 0.959109 \qquad (5.5)$$

The estimated coverage rates for Black-and-other-races females aged 35 to 64 in each State were obtained by multiplying the coverage rate for White females 35 to 64 in each State by the ratio of the coverage rate for Black-and-other-races females 35 to 64 to the coverage rate for White females 35 to 64, for the United States—

$$C^{bf}_{j,\,35-64} = u^{f}_{n,\,35-64}\,C^{wf}_{j,\,35-64} = 0.959109\,C^{wf}_{j,\,35-64} \qquad (5.6)$$

where

$u^{f}_{n,\,35-64}$ is defined in equation (5.5) and

$C^{bf}_{j,\,35-64}$ = estimated coverage rate for Black-and-other-races females aged 35 to 64 in State *j*

$C^{wf}_{j,\,35-64}$ = estimated coverage rate for White females aged 35 to 64 in State *j*.

The estimated coverage rates for White females aged 35 to 64 in each State are the complements of the net undercount rates obtained by the methods described in chapter IV. Since any of the various sets of estimates for White females could be used, a number of alternative sets of coverage estimates for the Black-and-other-races female population aged 35 to 64 for States could be derived by equation (5.6). However, two of the sets of estimates for White females aged 35 to 64, "SOR–3–1, WCF–1" and "SOR–3–1, WEF–1," were considered sufficient to represent the variation in coverage estimates resulting from this estimation procedure. Estimates for the Black-and-other-races population derived by use of equation (5.6) and based on *coverage* rates are designated by the letters "CF;" four sets of "CF" estimates are shown in tables V-A and V-B.

Derivation of Coverage Estimates from the Black-and-Other-Races Population Under Age 35

The derivation of coverage estimates for the Black-and-other-races female population of States aged 35 to 64 from the Black-and-other-races population under age 35 followed the procedures used for deriving coverage estimates of the White population aged 35 to 64, as described in chapter IV. These procedures are based on the assumption that a substantial similarity in census coverage exists for race-sex groups within a State irrespective of age. Here again the coverage estimates derived from the Black-and-other-races population can be based on two alternative mathematical expressions of census coverage for Black-and-other-races females under age 35, i.e., undercount rates and coverage rates.

Estimating coverage on the basis of undercount rates. In the first variant, it was assumed that the ratio of the *undercount* rate for Black-and-other-races females aged 35 to 64 to the undercount rate for ages under 35 for each State was equal to the corresponding ratio for the Nation. The national net undercount rate for Black-and-other-races females under age 35 (denoted by $E^{bf}_{n,\,0-34}$) was equal to 5.1 percent in 1970, as shown in table I–B, and the rate for ages 35 to 64 was 4.8 percent, as stated earlier. The ratio of these two values, denoted by v^{*bf}_{n}, is equal to

$$v^{*bf}_{n} = \frac{E^{bf}_{n,\,35-64}}{E^{bf}_{n,\,0-34}} = \frac{.0483835}{.0505095} = 0.957909 \qquad (5.7)$$

The estimated net undercount rates for Black-and-other-races females aged 35 to 64 for States were obtained by multiplying this ratio by the undercount rate for Black-and-other-races females under age 35 in each State obtained by the methods described in chapter III; i.e.,

$$E^{bf}_{j,\,35-64} = v^{*bf}_{n}\, E^{bf}_{j,\,0-34} = 0.957909\, E^{bf}_{j,\,0-34} \qquad (5.8)$$

where

v^{*bf}_{n} is defined in equation (5.7)

$E^{bf}_{j,\,k}$ = estimated net undercount rate for Black-and-other-races females in age group *k* (0–34 or 35–64) in State *j*.

Any of the various sets of estimated net undercount rates for Black-and-other-races females aged under 35 described in chapter III could have been used in equation (5.8). However, only the single set of estimates designated as "SOR–3, A = 1, B = 1" (or "SOR–3–1") was employed to develop coverage estimates on this methodological variant. Coverage estimates for the Black-and-other-races population of States aged 35 to 64 based on *undercount* rates derived from equation (5.8) have been designated by the symbol "EF*" in the notation used to identify the various sets of coverage estimates (tables V-A and V-B).

Estimating coverage on the basis of coverage rates. In a second variant, it was assumed that State variation in *coverage* rates (i.e.,complements of net undercount rates) for Black-and-other-races females aged 35 to 64 was the same as the variation for ages under 35. The national coverage rate for Black-and-other-races females aged 35 to 64 was equal to 0.951616 in 1970, as shown in equation (5.3). For Black-and-other-races females under age 35, the national coverage rate in 1970 was

$$C^{bf}_{n,\,0-34} = \frac{CP^{bf}_{n,\,0-34}}{EP^{bf}_{n,\,0-34}} = \frac{8{,}492{,}767}{8{,}944{,}552} = 0.949490 \qquad (5.9)$$

where the census population, *CP,* and the corrected population, *EP,* correspond to the figures shown in table I-B. The ratio of the two coverage rates, denoted by u^{*bf}_{n}, is equal to

$$u^{*bf}_{n} = \frac{C^{bf}_{n,\,35-64}}{C^{bf}_{n,\,0-34}} = \frac{0.951616}{0.949490} = 1.002239 \qquad (5.10)$$

The estimated coverage rates for Black-and-other-races females aged 35 to 64 in each State were obtained by multiplying the coverage rate for Black-and-other-races females under age 35 for each State by the ratio of the coverage rate for Black-and-other-races females aged 35 to 64 to the coverage rate for Black-and-other-races females under age 35, for the United States—

$$C^{bf}_{j,\,35-64} = u^{*bf}_{n}\, C^{bf}_{j,\,0-34} = 1.002239\, C^{bf}_{j,\,0-34} \tag{5.11}$$

where

u^{*bf}_{n} is defined in equation (5.10)

$C^{bf}_{j,k}$ = estimated coverage rate for Black-and-other-races females in age group *k* (0–34 or 35–64) in State *j*.

Although any of the various sets of coverage estimates for Black-and-other-races females under age 35 in each State could have been used for the present purposes, only the set designated as "SOR–3, A=1, B=1" (or "SOR–3–1") was actually employed. Estimates of coverage for the Black-and-other-races population derived from equation (5.11), based on *coverage* rates, are designated by the symbols "CF*" (tables V-A and V-B).

ESTIMATING COVERAGE OF BLACK-AND-OTHER-RACES MALES AGED 35 TO 64

We turn next to the calculation of coverage estimates for Black-and-other-races males 35 to 64 years of age in each State. This involved, first, the computation of the corrected Black-and-other-races female population aged 35 to 64 in each State, the derivation of the corresponding expected sex ratios, and then the application of these expected sex ratios to the corrected female population to obtain estimates of the corrected male population. To determine the corrected Black-and-other-races female population aged 35 to 64, the coverage rates for States derived by equation (5.6) or (5.11), or the complements of the net undercount rates derived by equation (5.2) or (5.8), were divided into the corresponding census populations, as indicated by the following equations:

$$EP^{bf}_{j,\,35-64} = \frac{CP^{bf}_{j,\,35-64}}{C^{bf}_{j,\,35-64}} = \frac{CP^{bf}_{j,\,35-64}}{1-E^{bf}_{j,\,35-64}} \tag{5.12}$$

where

$C^{bf}_{j,\,35-64}$ is defined in equation (5.6) or (5.11),

$E^{bf}_{j,\,35-64}$ is defined in equation (5.2) or (5.8), and

$EP^{bf}_{j,\,35-64}$ = corrected Black-and-other-races female population aged 35 to 64 in State *j*

$CP^{bf}_{j,\,35-64}$ = census Black-and-other-races female population aged 35 to 64 in State *j*.

Ideally, expected (or corrected) sex ratios would be derived in the same manner as for the White population aged 35 to 64, but expected sex ratios for the Black-and-other-races population aged 35 to 64 for States could not be developed by the component method. Data on Black births prior to 1930 are not generally available for the States with the bulk of the Black population, i.e., States in the South. Very few life tables for the Black population are available for dates prior to 1940. As a result of this general lack of data, it was necessary to devise other less refined methods of estimating the expected sex ratios for the Black-and-other-races population aged 35 to 64 in each State. These methods involved certain simple arithmetic devices rather than "demographic" methods.

The methods used to develop expected sex ratios for the Black-and-other-races population aged 35 to 64 in each State in 1970 start with the expected (or corrected) sex ratios for the entire United States for Black and other races aged 35 to 64 and Black and other races under age 35. The national expected sex ratios for Black and other races in 1970 were

$$ESR^{b}_{n,\,35-64} = \frac{EP^{bm}_{n,\,35-64}}{EP^{bf}_{n,\,35-64}} = \frac{3{,}636{,}056}{3{,}863{,}052} = 0.941239$$

and

$$ESR^{b}_{n,\,0-34} = \frac{EP^{bm}_{n,\,0-34}}{EP^{bf}_{n,\,0-34}} = \frac{8{,}832{,}609}{8{,}944{,}552} = 0.987485 \tag{5.13}$$

where

$ESR^{b}_{n,k}$ = national expected sex ratios for the Black-and-other-races population of age group *k* (0–34 or 35–64)

$EP^{b(m\ or\ f)}_{n,k}$ = national corrected Black-and-other-races population of age group *k* (0–34 or 35–64) for males or females (from table I-B).

Two alternative procedures were used to derive sex ratios for the Black-and-other-races population aged 35 to 64 for the States, one an *additive* procedure and the other a *ratio* procedure, as described in the following sections.

Additive Procedure of Estimating Expected Sex Ratios

The additive procedure of estimating expected sex ratios, designated "A" in the notation used to identify the estimation procedures, was based on the census or "enumerated" sex ratios for the Black-and-other-races population aged 35 to 64 nationally and in each State. The assumption was made that the difference between the census sex ratio and the expected sex ratio for each State is the same as the difference for the country as a whole. The national census sex ratio and the State census sex ratios may be represented, espectively, as

$$CSR^b_{n,\ 35-64} = \frac{CP^{bm}_{n,\ 35-64}}{CP^{bf}_{n,\ 35-64}} = \frac{3{,}153{,}458}{3{,}676{,}144} = 0.857817$$

and

$$CSR^b_{j,\ 35-64} = \frac{CP^{bm}_{j,\ 35-64}}{CP^{bf}_{j,\ 35-64}} \tag{5.14}$$

vhere

$CSR^b_{n,\ 35-64}$ = national census sex ratio for the Black-and-other-races population aged 35–64

$CSR^b_{j,\ 35-64}$ = census sex ratio for the Black-and-other-races population aged 35–64 for State *j*

$CP^{b(m\ or\ f)}_{(n\ or\ j),\ 35-64}$ = national or State census Black-and-other-races population aged 35 to 64 (national figures shown in table I–B).

First, the difference between the census sex ratio nd expected sex ratio for the United States as a whole or the age group 35–64, symbolized by $d^b_{n,\ 35-64}$, was alculated

$$\begin{aligned} d^b_{n,\ 35-64} &= ESR^b_{n,\ 35-64} - CSR^b_{n,\ 35-64} \\ &= 0.941239 - 0.857817 = 0.083422 \end{aligned} \tag{5.15}$$

hen, to derive the expected sex ratio for each State, ne difference between the census sex ratio and the expected sex ratio for the nation was added to the cenus sex ratio for each State; that is,

$$\begin{aligned} ESR^b_{j,\ 35-64} &= CSR^b_{j,\ 35-64} + d^b_{n,\ 35-64} \\ &= CSR^b_{j,\ 35-64} + 0.083422 \end{aligned} \tag{5.16}$$

here $CSR^b_{j,\ 35-64}$ is defined by equation (5.14), $d^b_{n,\ 35-64}$ s defined by equation (5.15), and $ESR^b_{j,\ 35-64}$ is the expected sex ratio for the Black-and-other-races popuation aged 35–64 in State *j*.

Accordingly, the expected sex ratio for each State the census sex ratio for the State plus a constant, e., the amount of error in the national estimate of ne sex ratio for ages 35 to 64. Hence, in the additive 'A") technique of estimating expected sex ratios, the rimary source of State-to-State variation in the exected sex ratios is the State-to-State variation in the ensus sex ratios for the same age group.

Ratio Procedure of Estimating Expected Sex Ratios

Consideration was next given to deriving the expected sex ratios by the ratio procedure corresponding to the additive procedure just described. This ratio procedure involves adjusting the census or "enumerated" sex ratios for each State by the ratio of the national expected sex ratio to the national census or "enumerated" sex ratio—

$$ESR^b_{j,\ 35-64} = CSR^b_{j,\ 35-64} \times \frac{ESR^b_{n,\ 35-64}}{CSR^b_{n,\ 35-64}} \tag{5.17}$$

Because of the narrow range of variation in the enumerated sex ratios for the States, it was recognized that this procedure would produce estimates of expected sex ratios that varied little from those produced by the additive procedure already applied and, hence, it was omitted.

A more complex and refined ratio procedure was also considered. This procedure would take account of the relative difference between the correction factors of the sex ratios for the United States and each State at ages under 35 to impute State-to-State variation to the correction factor for the United States at ages 35 to 64—

$$ESR^b_{j,\ 35-64} = \frac{\dfrac{ESR^b_{j,\ 0-34}}{CSR^b_{j,\ 0-34}}}{\dfrac{ESR^b_{n,\ 0-34}}{CSR^b_{n,\ 0-34}}} \times \frac{ESR^b_{n,\ 35-64}}{CSR^b_{n,\ 35-64}} \times CSR^b_{j,\ 35-64} \tag{5.18}$$

Each correction factor in the formula is the ratio of the expected (or corrected) sex ratio to the census (or enumerated) sex ratio. This procedure was not actually employed because another simpler ratio procedure produced approximately the same results.

The alternative ratio procedure actually employed to derive expected sex ratios for the Black-and-other-races population aged 35 to 64 was based directly on the expected or corrected sex ratios for the age group under 35. In this procedure it was assumed that the ratio of the expected sex ratio for ages 35 to 64 to the expected sex ratio for ages under 35 in each State was the same as the national ratio. The ratio of the national expected sex ratio for the Black-and-other-races population 35 to 64 years of age to the national expected sex ratio for Black and other races under 35 years of age, designated here as $f^b_{n,\ 35-64}$ was calculated as

$$f^b_{n,\ 35-64} = \frac{ESR^b_{n,\ 35-64}}{ESR^b_{n,\ 0-34}} = \frac{0.941239}{0.987485} = 0.953168 \tag{5.19}$$

where the expected sex ratios were based on the population figures shown in table I-B. Then, the expected sex ratios for the Black-and-other-races population under age 35 in each State were computed by use of the estimates of the corrected Black-and-other-races population derived in chapter III (table III-E). Finally, to derive the expected sex ratios for Blacks aged 35 to 64 in each State, the expected sex ratios for States at ages under 35 were multiplied by the ratio of the expected sex ratio at ages 35 to 64 for the United States to the expected sex ratio at ages under 35 for the United States; that is,

$$ESR^b_{j,\,35-64} = f^b_{n,\,35-64} ESR^b_{j,\,0-34} = 0.953168\, ESR^b_{j,\,0-34} \tag{5.20}$$

where

$f^b_{n,\,35-64}$ is defined by equation (5.19), and

$ESR^b_{j,\,0-34}$ = expected sex ratio for the Black-and-other-races population under age 35 in State *j*.

Whenever estimates of expected sex ratios derived according to equation (5.20) were incorporated into an estimation procedure, the identification of the resulting sets of estimates of net undercount includes an "R." In the ratio ("R") set of estimates of the expected sex ratios of the Black-and-other-races population aged 35 to 64 for States, the basic source of State-to-State variation is clearly variation in the expected sex ratios of the Black-and-other-races population under 35 in each State.

Evaluation of Additive and Ratio Procedures

The choice betwen the "A" set and the "R" set of estimates of expected sex ratios for Black and other races aged 35 to 64 cannot easily be made on logical or theoretical grounds. Both sets of estimates are based on plausible assumptions which are difficult to test directly. However, a limited test of the two procedures was performed involving application of the "A" and "R" procedures to the White population and a comparison of the resulting figures with the expected sex ratios for the White population aged 35 to 64 derived by the component-survival method in chapter IV as a standard. The additive ("A") method was based on the census sex ratios for the White population of States aged 35 to 64 and the difference between the national expected sex ratio for the White population under age 35 and the national expected sex ratio for the White population aged 35 to 64; this method can be described by changing the superscript *b*'s to *w*'s and substituting the appropriate constant for Whites in equation (5.16). The ratio ("R") method employed the expected sex ratios for the White population of States under age 35 and the ratio of the expected national sex ratio for Whites aged 35 to 64 to the corresponding figures for ages under 35; this procedure adapted equation (5.20) to the White population. Both of the resulting sets of estimates were compared to the presumably more accurate expected sex ratios derived by the component-survival method in chapter IV (shown in table V-E).

The evidence from this limited test suggests that the "A" method gives superior results. The average absolute difference between the expected sex ratios derived by the component method and those derived by the "A" method is relatively small, 1.7, but the difference for those derived by the "R" method is much greater, 3.6. Furthermore, the "A" estimates differ from the component estimates by an amount larger than 3.5 for only 3 States (Florida, Alaska, and Hawaii). These States were all subject to heavy migration; and this is the type of State for which the component method of calculating expected sex ratios tends to give the poorest results. On the other hand, for the "R" estimates, 20 States differ by more than 3.5 from the component estimates.

The evidence of the supposed superiority of the "A" method based on the White population must be treated with caution, however, since we cannot be sure that the results apply to the Black population, particularly since most States have been subjected to heavy migration of Blacks in this age range. Fo the Black-and-other-races population, direct evaluation of the alternative methods does not appear to be possible. Accordingly, it was decided to employ both sets of expected sex ratios for Blacks to derive alternative coverage estimates for States.

Application of Expected Sex Ratios

The next step was the computation of preliminary estimates of the corrected Black-and-other-races male population aged 35 to 64 for each State. This was achieved, as in the case of the White population, by applying the expected sex ratios, computed according to equation (5.16) or (5.20), to the corrected female population aged 35 to 64, computed according to equation (5.12)—

$$EP^{bm}_{j,\,35-64} = ESR^b_{j,\,35-64}\, EP^{bf}_{j,\,35-64} \qquad (5.21$$

The final step in the estimation procedure was the separate *pro rata* adjustment of the corrected Black-and-other-races male and female populations aged 35 to 64 for the States to the national totals shown in table I-B.

The coverage estimates for the Black-and-other-races population aged 35 to 64 derived by the methods described were designated variously as series BAEF, BACF, BREF, BRCF, BACF*, or BREF*. The "B" refers to the Black-and-other-races population and the "F" signifies that females were the basis of estimation (equation 5.21). The "E" refers to the fact that the estimates were developed on the basis of the percent census *error* or *undercount* in the population (equation 5.2). The alternative to "E" is "C," which indicates that the estimates were developed on the basis of the percent *coverage* of the population (equation 5.6). The second letter, "A" or "R," designates the method by which the expected sex ratios were estimated, "A" for the *additive* procedure of equation (5.16) and "R" for the *ratio* procedure of equation (5.20). The asterisk is used to denote those sets of estimates which were based on coverage estimates for Black-and-other-races females under age 35 (equations 5.8 and 5.11) rather than on estimates for White females aged 35 to 64.

DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

The coverage estimates shown in tables V-A and V-B demonstrate the effects, on the coverage estimates for he 35-to-64-year-old and the total Black-and-other-races population of each geographic region, division, and State, of varying the methods used to estimate the corrected Black-and-other-races population aged 35 o 64 and the corrected White population aged 35 to 64. In order to isolate these effects, the same combination of estimates for the Black-and-other-races population under 35 and 65 years and over were used in each comparison. These were: (1) the estimates for he population under 35 (table III-E, col. 5), tied to he series SOR–3–1 estimates for Whites under age 35, corresponding to the State-of-residence model 3 based on composite births, with A=1 and B=1 (table I-A, col. 5); and (2) the low Medicare estimates for he population aged 65 and over (table VI-C, col. 1). Two sets of estimates for the White population aged 5 to 64 were chosen to demonstrate the effects of lternative procedures for estimating this group. The vo sets are the ones designated as WEF and WCF ch. IV, especially tables IV-C and IV-D).

Black-and-Other-Races Population 35 to 64 Years of Age

he estimates of the percents of net undercount for he Black-and-other-races population aged 35 to 64 or regions and divisions, as shown in table V-A, are much larger than the corresponding estimates for the White population (table IV-C), and exhibit considerble variation from area to area within each series nd from estimate to estimate for the same area. The ifference between the low and the high estimates for very region equals 4 percentage points or more. The stimates for two of the geographic divisions (West North Central and South Atlantic) have fairly narrow ranges, but for most of the divisions the ranges are fairly large, with the range for the Mountain division reaching 12 percentage points. The levels of the estimated net undercounts for this age group exceed 20 percent in one case (Mountain division, WCF-BAEF) and many of the estimates are greater than 10 percent. These high figures may not be unrealistic in view of the high level of the estimated net undercount for the country as a whole for the Black-and-other-races population aged 35 to 64 (8.9 percent). However, the impact of the undercount figures for this age-race group on the estimates of underenumeration of the total population of States is limited because of the relatively small size of the group.

Total Black-and-Other-Races Population

The estimates of the net underenumeration of the total Black-and-other-races population of States are also much greater than the corresponding estimates for Whites and the range of variation within each set of estimates for the Black-and-other-races population is larger than the range within each set for the White population. (See table V-B for estimates of the Black underenumeration and table IV-D for estimates of the White underenumeration.) Many States show a large net underenumeration of the Black-and-other-races population; for example, between 7 and 11 States show a net underenumeration in excess of 10 percent (table V-C). Some estimates of this magnitude are to be expected, as these figures vary around a national average rate of 6.9 percent. Few of the estimates exceed 15 percent and none exceed 20 percent, however. At the other end of the scale, one or two States (Connecticut and Idaho) show an estimated net overenumeration of the total Black-and-other-races population in some of the sets of estimates. These estimates are generally quite small, however. The pattern of coverage estimates for the total Black-and-other-races population among the States reflects essentially the pattern of the estimates for the population under age 35 since the latter age group constitutes a large share of the population of all ages and, in some series, the estimates for this age group were the basis for the estimates at ages 35 to 64.

The range of variation among the various sets of estimates of total net underenumeration for any particular region, division, or State is also substantially larger for Blacks than for Whites. For example, the range of 1.1 percentage points from 7.7 percent to 8.8 percent for the Black-and-other-races population in the South (as shown in table V-B) is larger than the range for the White populaton in all but five States (as shown in table IV-C). The situation for other regions is similar. The estimates for the Northeast have a range of 1.6 percentage points, from 4.0 percent to 5.6

percent; the North Central region has a range of 1.8 percentage points, from 3.9 percent to 5.7 percent; and the West has an even wider range of 2.3 percentage points, from 6.5 percent to 8.8 percent. The ranges of the estimates for many geographic divisions and States are, of course, even greater than the ranges for regions.

EVALUATION OF RESULTS

Mainly because of the lack of adequate data, the coverage estimates for the Black-and-other-races population are based on broader and more arbitrary assumptions than are the coverage estimates for the White population. As a consequence of the greater reliance on assumed relationships, we would expect the estimates of net underenumeration of the Black-and-other-races population of States to be much more sensitive to variations in the underlying assumptions than the corresponding White estimates. This is, in fact, the case. The various sets of estimates for Blacks are much less consistent than the corresponding estimates for Whites.

The sensitivity of the coverage estimates for the Black-and-other-races population of States to the various assumptions can be partially assessed by examining the summary measures shown in table V-D for the 10 series of estimates. This table gives the average absolute differences between pairs of figures for States and the correlation coefficients based on paired distributions of the percents of net underenumeration for the States.[1] These measures show, first, that the estimates of net underenumeration of the Black-and-other-races population of States are relatively insensitive to the choice of the set of estimates for the White population on which the Black estimates are based. The correlation coefficients for those estimates which employed similar procedures to measure the coverage of the Black-and-other-races population aged 35 to 64, but different sets of White estimates, include the two largest coefficients in the table (.999 for sets BACF and BRCF); and all coefficients exceed .96. Similarly, the average absolute differences between the distribution based on the same procedures for Blacks but different estimates for Whites under age 35 are among the smallest in the table (0.128 for sets BACF and BRCF).

The estimates of coverage for the Black-and-other-races population of States are more sensitive to other variations in the procedures used to prepare them than to the choice of coverage estimates for Whites employed in their calculation. The effect of the choice of the method used to compute the expected sex ratios for the Black-and-other-races population aged 35 to 64 ("A" or "R") appears to be larger than the effect of the choice of coverage estimates for Whites, but smaller than the effect of varying the coverage factor ("C" or "E"). The average absolute differences in the percent underenumeration for distributions which differ only in the method of computing the expected sex ratios concentrate at 0.77 and 0.78; similarly, the corresponding correlation coefficients fall in a narrow range between 0.968 and 0.982 (table V-D). On the other hand, the differences for distributions which differ only in the choice of coverage factor are about 0.75 percentage point for estimates based on the WEF set of estimates and about 1.4 percentage points for estimates based on the WCF set. Finally the greatest differences between distributions based on Whites tend to be those which differ in both the method of computing expected sex ratios and the choice of coverage factors, if not also in the choice of coverage estimates for Whites. In these cases, all of the average absolute differences in the percents of net underenumeration are well above 1 percentage point (except for the pair WEF-BRCF and WEF-BAEF). For the most part, these average absolute differences are substantially larger, and coefficients of correlation are substantially smaller, than those calculated for the White population (table IV-F).

The two sets of estimates for the total Black-and other-races population which are based solely on the estimates for Blacks and other races under age 35 i.e., BACF* and BREF*, differ somewhat from the othe estimates. The average absolute differences between these sets of estimates and the other eight range from 0.82 to 2.14; the correlation coefficients are in the range 0.77 to 0.99 (table V-D). Similarly, the two sets based solely on the estimates for Black and othe races account for a disproportionate share of the extreme values of estimates of State net underenumeration shown in table V-B. For fully 26 of the 47 State areas included, either the high or low value is taken from set BACF* or BREF*.

Clearly then these two sets of estimates are different from the other eight. The estimates of the ne underenumeration of the Black-and-other-races population—even the national estimates on which the BACF* and BREF* estimates are partly based—are considered to be generally weaker than the corresponding estimates for the White population. Furthermore, the estimates of the Black-and-other-races undercount for ages under 35 for States which provide the basis for State-to-State variation in sets BACF and BREF* are considered to be much weaker tha those for Whites (ch. III). Consequently, the linkage of estimates for the Black-and-other-races population of States to the White estimates for States and the United States in the 35-to-64-year age group, rathe than to the State and national estimates for Black and other races at ages under 35, was viewed a producing the sounder State coverage estimates for the Black-and-other-races population.

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[1] These methods were first described in chapter II.

It is clear that the estimates of net underenumeration for the Black-and-other-races population of States are much more sensitive to variation in the underlying assumptions than are the estimates for the White population. Yet, as was the case for the White population, all of the assumptions made seemed reasonable. Furthermore, there seemed to be no sound basis for evaluating the assumptions or for discriminating among the alternatives. As a result, the various sets of coverage estimates for the Black-and-other-races population of States that were calculated here were accepted as equally plausible and reasonable.

It is believed that the coverage estimates for the Black-and-other-races population aged 35 to 64 are the weakest of all the coverage estimates for the age-sex-race categories presented in this report. This belief is based on the judgements that the estimates for ages 35 to 64 are weaker than those for either of the other age groups and the estimates for Blacks are weaker than those for Whites. If the coverage estimates for the White population aged 35 to 64 for States may be viewed as crude, as seems appropriate, then the estimates for the Black-and-other-races population aged 35 to 64 must be viewed as even more problematical, even conjectural. However, the Black-and-other-races population in the age group 35 to 64 represents only about 27 percent of the national Black-and-other-races population and about 3 percent of the total national population. Although the percentage of the total varies somewhat from State to State, it exceeds 9 percent in only two States (Hawaii, 20.2 percent, and the District of Columbia, 21.5 percent). As a result, the effect of variation in coverage estimates for the Black-and-other-races population aged 35 to 64 on the coverage estimates for the entire population of States is generally small.

Table V-A. ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATES OF THE PERCENTS OF NET UNDERCOUNT FOR THE BLACK-AND-OTHER-RACES POPULATION 35 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE, FOR REGIONS AND DIVISIONS: 1970

(See text for explanation of the alternative procedures)

Region and division	Based on White series SOR-3, A=1, B=1, WCF				Based on White series SOR-3, A=1, B=1, WEF				Based on Black-and-other-races series SOR-3, A=1, B=1		Range		
	BACF	BRCF	BAEF	BREF	BACF	BRCF	BAEF	BREF	BACF*	BREF*	Low value	High value	Difference
United States, total	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	(X)	(X)	(X
Regions:													
Northeast	7.9	7.5	3.5	3.1	8.4	8.0	5.7	5.3	8.6	8.2	3.1	8.6	5.
North Central	8.3	6.3	4.5	2.4	8.7	6.6	7.0	4.9	7.9	5.9	2.4	8.7	6.
South	9.4	11.3	11.3	13.1	9.2	11.1	10.2	12.1	9.4	11.2	9.2	13.1	3.
West	9.6	6.1	13.6	10.2	9.2	5.7	11.4	8.0	9.4	5.9	5.7	13.6	7.
Northeast:													
New England	7.2	5.5	3.4	1.7	7.5	5.8	4.4	2.6	6.5	4.7	1.7	7.5	5.
Middle Atlantic	8.0	7.7	3.5	3.2	8.4	8.2	5.8	5.5	8.7	8.5	3.2	8.7	5.
North Central:													
East North Central	8.2	5.7	3.9	1.2	8.6	6.0	6.7	4.1	7.3	4.8	1.2	8.6	7.
West North Central	8.8	9.4	7.6	8.2	8.9	9.5	8.4	9.0	10.5	11.1	7.6	11.1	3
South:													
South Atlantic	9.1	10.2	10.3	11.4	9.0	10.1	9.6	10.8	10.0	11.0	9.0	11.4	2
East South Central	9.1	12.9	8.6	12.3	9.2	12.9	9.1	12.8	7.5	11.4	7.5	12.9	5
West South Central	10.1	12.1	15.4	17.1	9.6	11.6	12.4	14.3	9.5	11.5	9.5	17.1	7
West:													
Mountain	10.4	9.4	20.6	19.6	9.6	8.6	14.3	13.3	12.3	11.1	8.6	20.6	12
Pacific	9.5	5.7	12.6	8.9	9.2	5.4	11.0	7.3	9.0	5.2	5.2	12.6	7

X Not applicable.

Table V-B. ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATES OF THE PERCENTS OF NET UNDERENUMERATION FOR THE TOTAL BLACK-AND-OTHER-RACES POPULATION, FOR REGIONS, DIVISIONS, AND STATES: 1970

(See text for explanation of the alternative procedures. A minus sign denotes a net overcount)

Region, division, and State	Based on White series SOR-3, A=1, B=1, WCF				Based on White series SOR-3, A=1, B=1, WEF				Based on Black-and-other-races series SOR-3, A=1, B=1		Range		
	BACF	BRCF	BAEF	BREF	BACF	BRCF	BAEF	BREF	BACF	BREF	Low value	High value	Difference
United States, total	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	(X)	(X)	(X)
egions:													
Northeast	5.4	5.3	4.1	4.0	5.6	5.4	4.8	4.6	5.6	5.5	4.0	5.6	1.6
North Central	5.6	5.0	4.5	3.9	5.7	5.1	5.2	4.6	5.5	4.9	3.9	5.7	1.8
South	7.7	8.3	8.3	8.8	7.7	8.2	8.0	8.5	7.7	8.3	7.7	8.8	1.1
West	7.6	6.6	8.8	7.7	7.5	6.5	8.1	7.1	7.5	6.5	6.5	8.8	2.3
ortheast:													
New England	3.4	3.0	2.4	2.0	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.2	3.2	2.8	2.0	3.5	1.5
Middle Atlantic	5.6	5.5	4.3	4.2	5.8	5.7	5.0	4.9	5.9	5.8	4.2	5.9	1.7
orth Central:													
East North Central	5.2	4.5	4.0	3.2	5.3	4.6	4.8	4.0	4.9	4.2	3.2	5.3	2.1
West North Central	7.4	7.6	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.5	7.9	8.1	7.1	8.1	1.0
outh:													
South Atlantic	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.9	8.2	8.5	8.4	8.7	8.5	8.8	8.2	8.9	0.7
East South Central	6.7	7.7	6.5	7.6	6.7	7.7	6.7	7.7	6.2	7.3	6.2	7.7	1.5
West South Central	7.6	8.1	9.1	9.6	7.5	8.0	8.3	8.8	7.4	8.0	7.4	9.6	2.2
est:													
Mountain	10.5	10.3	13.1	12.8	10.3	10.1	11.4	11.2	11.0	10.7	10.1	13.1	3.0
Pacific	7.1	5.9	8.0	6.9	7.0	5.8	7.5	6.4	6.9	5.8	5.8	8.0	2.2
ew England:													
Maine	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(X)	(X)	(X)
New Hampshire	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Vermont	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Massachusetts	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.5	4.1	3.6	3.2	2.7	3.9	3.4	2.5	4.1	1.6
Rhode Island	7.8	9.2	6.8	8.2	7.9	9.3	7.0	8.4	9.1	10.5	6.8	10.5	3.7
Connecticut	0.6	-0.4	-0.4	-1.4	0.7	-0.3	-0.2	-1.2	-0.3	-1.3	-1.4	0.7	2.1
iddle Atlantic:													
New York	5.6	5.6	4.2	4.2	5.7	5.7	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.8	4.2	5.8	1.6
New Jersey	6.1	5.9	5.1	4.9	6.1	5.9	5.3	5.1	6.7	6.5	4.9	6.7	1.8
Pennsylvania	5.4	5.2	4.0	3.8	5.6	5.4	4.6	4.4	5.5	5.3	3.8	5.6	1.8
ast North Central:													
Ohio	4.0	3.4	2.5	1.9	4.1	3.5	3.4	2.8	3.1	2.5	1.9	4.1	2.2
Indiana	6.4	6.1	5.5	5.1	6.5	6.1	6.2	5.8	6.1	5.7	5.1	6.5	1.4
Illinois	6.6	5.9	5.3	4.6	6.7	6.0	6.1	5.4	7.0	6.3	4.6	7.0	2.4
Michigan	4.2	3.1	3.1	2.0	4.3	3.2	3.8	2.8	3.5	2.5	2.0	4.3	2.3
Wisconsin	3.0	2.0	2.2	1.2	2.9	1.9	2.4	1.4	3.1	2.0	1.2	3.1	1.9
est North Central:													
Minnesota	3.2	1.7	2.3	0.8	3.3	1.8	2.6	1.1	3.0	1.5	0.8	3.3	2.5
Iowa	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.6	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	4.3	1.2
Missouri	7.8	8.2	7.7	8.1	7.8	8.2	7.9	8.2	8.3	8.7	7.7	8.7	1.0
North Dakota	8.2	7.8	8.8	8.4	8.1	7.7	8.5	8.1	8.3	7.9	7.7	8.8	1.1
South Dakota	15.5	15.2	15.8	15.5	15.4	15.1	15.7	15.4	17.6	17.2	15.1	17.6	2.5
Nebraska	9.5	9.1	8.8	8.4	9.6	9.2	9.3	8.9	10.8	10.3	8.4	10.8	2.4
Kansas	5.7	6.4	4.6	5.2	5.9	6.5	5.0	5.6	5.8	6.5	4.6	6.5	1.9
outh Atlantic:													
Delaware	6.5	5.4	6.6	5.4	6.5	5.3	6.6	5.5	6.6	5.5	5.3	6.6	1.3
Maryland[1]	7.8	7.2	6.9	6.3	7.8	7.2	7.1	6.6	8.9	8.3	6.3	8.9	2.6
District of Columbia[1]	6.0	5.4	4.6	4.1	6.2	5.6	5.3	4.7	6.0	5.5	4.1	6.2	2.1
Virginia[1]	6.7	6.6	6.1	6.0	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.7	0.7
West Virginia	7.5	9.0	16.1	17.7	6.9	8.3	10.7	12.3	5.4	6.9	5.4	17.7	12.3
North Carolina	7.6	8.3	6.8	7.5	7.6	8.3	7.3	8.0	7.8	8.5	6.8	8.5	1.7
South Carolina	10.2	11.3	11.6	12.6	10.1	11.1	10.8	11.9	10.6	11.6	10.1	12.6	2.5
Georgia	9.7	10.7	11.0	12.0	9.5	10.5	10.3	11.3	10.1	11.0	9.5	12.0	2.5
Florida	8.6	8.5	9.8	9.7	8.5	8.3	9.2	9.0	8.6	8.5	8.3	9.8	1.5
ast South Central:													
Kentucky	4.4	5.8	5.5	6.9	4.3	5.7	4.9	6.4	2.6	4.1	2.6	6.9	4.3
Tennessee	7.1	7.8	8.7	9.4	6.9	7.6	7.8	8.5	6.5	7.2	6.5	9.4	2.9
Alabama	6.3	7.5	5.4	6.6	6.3	7.5	6.0	7.2	5.7	6.9	5.4	7.5	2.1
Mississippi	7.5	8.5	6.4	7.4	7.6	8.6	7.0	8.0	7.6	8.7	6.4	8.7	2.3
est South Central:													
Arkansas	14.6	15.9	17.3	18.6	14.4	15.7	15.7	17.0	16.4	17.7	14.4	18.6	4.2
Louisiana	6.7	7.3	5.9	6.6	6.8	7.4	6.5	7.1	6.6	7.2	5.9	7.4	1.5
Oklahoma	7.2	8.1	6.1	7.0	7.3	8.2	6.9	7.7	8.2	9.0	6.1	9.0	2.9
Texas	6.5	6.6	9.7	9.9	6.2	6.4	7.8	8.0	5.5	5.6	5.5	9.9	4.4
ountain:													
Montana	10.3	9.9	9.7	9.3	10.3	9.9	10.1	9.7	11.3	10.9	9.3	11.3	2.0
Idaho	-1.2	-2.3	1.3	0.2	-1.4	-2.5	-0.1	-1.2	-4.6	-5.6	-5.6	1.3	6.9
Wyoming	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Colorado	3.1	3.7	3.6	4.2	3.0	3.6	3.4	4.0	1.2	1.8	1.2	4.2	3.0
New Mexico	11.0	10.5	19.6	19.0	10.4	9.9	13.9	13.4	10.5	10.0	9.9	19.6	9.7
Arizona	14.6	14.5	15.4	15.3	14.5	14.4	15.0	14.9	16.2	16.0	14.4	16.2	1.8
Utah	9.0	8.4	8.4	7.8	8.9	8.3	8.5	7.9	10.7	10.0	7.8	10.7	2.9
Nevada	12.8	11.7	15.2	14.0	12.6	11.5	13.8	12.7	14.3	13.0	11.5	15.2	3.7
acific:													
Washington	9.9	9.2	8.7	8.0	10.0	9.3	9.5	8.8	11.6	10.8	8.0	11.6	3.6
Oregon	6.2	4.6	5.0	3.4	6.4	4.7	5.4	3.8	7.2	5.5	3.4	7.2	3.8
California	6.8	5.9	7.7	6.8	6.7	5.8	7.3	6.4	6.6	5.7	5.7	7.7	2.0
Alaska	12.9	11.2	12.0	10.4	12.9	11.3	12.6	11.0	15.5	13.6	10.4	15.5	5.1
Hawaii	6.5	4.2	9.0	6.7	6.3	4.0	7.6	5.3	5.4	3.1	3.1	9.0	5.9

B Enumerated Black-and-other-races population less than 10,000.

X Not applicable.

[1] Based on adjusted estimates for the White population under 35 years of age.

Table V-C. NUMBER OF STATES WITH SPECIFIED PERCENTS OF NET UNDERENUMERATION FOR THE TOTAL BLACK-AND OTHER-RACES POPULATION, ACCORDING TO ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURES FOR ESTIMATING THE COVERAGE OF THE POPULATION 35 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE: 1970

(See text for explanation of the alternative procedures. Four States with an enumerated Black-and-other-races population of less than 10,000 are excluded

Percent	Based on White series SOR-3, A=1, B=1, WCF				Based on White series SOR-3, A=1, B=1, WEF				Based on Black-and-other-races series SOR-3, A=1, B=1	
	BACF	BRCF	BAEF	BREF	BACF	BRCF	BAEF	BREF	BACF*	BREF*
Total[1]	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	4
Net overcount	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	
Net undercount:										
Under 2.5	1	2	3	6	1	2	1	2	1	
2.5 to 4.9	8	7	[2]9	[2]8	8	7	8	[2]8	7	
5.0 to 7.4	[2]18	[2]15	14	13	[2]18	[2]14	[2]17	13	[2]17	[2]1
7.5 to 9.9	11	13	11	10	10	15	9	13	8	
10.0 to 14.9	7	6	3	4	8	5	8	7	8	
15.0 and over	1	2	6	5	1	2	2	2	4	
Average percent net underenumeration (unweighted)	7.2	7.1	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.

[1] Percent for all States is 6.9 (weighted).
[2] Includes the District of Columbia.

Source: Based on estimates shown in table V-B.

Table V-D. AVERAGE ABSOLUTE DIFFERENCES AND CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS FOR ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATES OF THE PERCENTS OF NET UNDERENUMERATION FOR THE TOTAL BLACK-AND-OTHER-RACES POPULATION OF STATES: 1970

(Four States with an enumerated Black-and-other-races population of less than 10,000 are excluded. Average absolute differences are shown above the diagonal line; product-moment correlation coefficients are shown below the diagonal line)

Series	Based on White series SOR-3, A=1, B=1, WCF				Based on White series SOR-3, A=1, B=1, WEF				Based on Black-and-other-races series SOR-3, A=1, B=1	
	BACF	BRCF	BAEF	BREF	BACF	BRCF	BAEF	BREF	BACF*	BREF*
Based on White series SOR-3, A=1, B=1, WCF:										
BACF		.774	1.449	1.677	.128	.766	.649	1.077	.868	1.0
BRCF	.968		1.406	1.443	.800	.128	.832	.651	1.174	.8
BAEF	.878	.866		.781	1.568	1.513	.804	1.006	1.887	1.8
BREF	.857	.894	.981		1.792	1.562	1.194	.796	2.140	1.8
Based on White series SOR-3, A=1, B=1, WEF:										
BACF	.999	.966	.854	.834		.779	.768	1.153	.851	1.0
BRCF	.968	.999	.845	.873	.968		.892	.770	1.157	.8
BAEF	.974	.952	.961	.942	.962	.942		.772	1.228	1.3
BREF	.942	.977	.942	.966	.930	.967	.974		1.536	1.2
Based on Black-and-other-races series SOR-3, A=1, B=1:										
BACF*	.984	.939	.796	.769	.990	.946	.923	.882		.7
BREF*	.975	.983	.805	.817	.979	.988	.923	.929	.978	

Source: Based on estimates shown in table V-B.

Table V-E. EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURES FOR ESTIMATING THE EXPECTED SEX RATIOS FOR THE POPULATION 35 TO 64 YEARS OF AGE, FOR STATES: 1970

(All figures pertain to the White population)

Division, region, and State	Observed sex ratios	Expected sex ratios derived by--			Deviation from component method	
		Component method	Additive ("A") method	Ratio ("R") method	"A" method	"R" method
United States, total	93.6	95.6	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
NORTHEAST						
ew England:						
Maine	93.1	97.4	95.1	94.9	-2.3	-2.5
New Hampshire	94.3	99.3	96.3	95.9	-3.0	-3.4
Vermont	94.7	96.0	96.7	96.0	+0.7	(Z)
Massachusetts	90.5	93.6	92.5	94.1	-1.1	+0.5
Rhode Island	90.4	93.7	92.5	101.0	-1.2	+7.3
Connecticut	94.0	95.3	96.0	95.1	+0.7	-0.2
iddle Atlantic:						
New York	90.8	92.8	92.8	93.0	(Z)	+0.2
New Jersey	93.4	95.9	95.4	94.6	-0.5	-1.3
Pennsylvania	91.2	92.9	93.3	93.8	+0.4	+0.9
NORTH CENTRAL						
ast North Central:						
Ohio	93.8	97.0	95.8	93.6	-1.2	-3.4
Indiana	94.4	95.9	96.4	94.7	+0.5	-1.2
Illinois	94.6	95.5	96.6	94.8	+1.1	-0.7
Michigan	95.3	97.9	97.3	94.6	-0.6	-3.3
Wisconsin	95.8	97.1	97.8	94.8	+0.7	-2.3
est North Central:						
Minnesota	96.4	98.2	98.4	94.0	+0.2	-4.2
Iowa	94.5	96.1	96.5	94.1	+0.4	-2.0
Missouri	92.1	94.4	94.1	94.5	-0.3	+0.1
North Dakota	102.0	102.6	104.0	97.2	+1.4	-5.4
South Dakota	98.8	100.9	100.8	96.8	-0.1	-4.1
Nebraska	96.0	97.5	98.0	93.7	+0.5	-3.8
Kansas	94.8	97.7	96.8	98.4	-0.9	+0.7
SOUTH						
uth Atlantic:						
Delaware	95.9	97.5	97.9	93.8	+0.4	-3.7
Maryland	95.7	99.3	97.7	95.7	-1.6	-3.6
District of Columbia	82.2	85.6	84.2	92.5	-1.4	+6.9
Virginia	95.3	99.2	97.3	100.0	-1.9	+0.8
West Virginia	90.9	92.7	92.9	94.9	+0.2	+2.2
North Carolina	92.5	95.7	94.5	99.5	-1.2	+3.8
South Carolina	93.4	97.6	95.4	102.5	-2.2	+4.9
Georgia	94.3	97.7	96.4	97.3	-1.3	-0.4
Florida	87.1	95.9	89.1	96.2	-6.8	+0.3
st South Central:						
Kentucky	93.1	96.8	95.1	98.4	-1.7	+1.6
Tennessee	91.4	94.2	93.4	96.1	-0.8	+1.9
Alabama	92.7	94.9	94.7	96.0	-0.2	+1.1
Mississippi	93.1	96.2	95.1	96.5	-1.1	+0.3
st South Central:						
Arkansas	92.1	95.0	94.1	94.9	-0.9	-0.1
Louisiana	94.1	95.7	96.1	96.7	+0.4	+1.0
Oklahoma	92.7	95.7	94.7	97.7	-1.0	+2.0
Texas	94.3	97.9	96.3	96.3	-1.6	-1.6
WEST						
untain:						
Montana	101.2	103.7	103.2	94.1	-0.5	-9.6
Idaho	98.9	102.7	100.9	96.4	-1.8	-6.3
Wyoming	101.3	101.2	103.3	96.3	+2.1	-4.9
Colorado	95.9	99.6	97.9	95.0	-1.7	-4.6
New Mexico	95.4	99.2	97.4	95.3	-1.8	-3.9
Arizona	92.3	96.8	94.3	96.4	-2.5	-0.4
Utah	97.1	99.6	99.2	94.9	-0.4	-4.7
Nevada	106.4	108.4	108.4	95.2	(Z)	-13.2
cific:						
Washington	97.7	101.6	99.7	97.2	-1.9	-4.4
Oregon	95.8	98.0	97.8	94.8	-0.2	-3.2
California	95.4	98.8	97.4	97.1	-1.4	-1.7
Alaska	127.2	151.3	129.2	120.0	-22.1	-31.3
Hawaii	113.7	125.7	115.7	114.4	-10.0	-11.3
erage absolute difference (unweighted).	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	1.7	3.6

X Not applicable.
Z Less than ± 0.05.

Chapter VI. Coverage of the Population 65 Years and Over

USE OF AGGREGATED MEDICARE DATA

The availability of appropriate administrative record data covering substantially the entire population 65 years and over obviated the need to rely entirely on demographic analysis or purely statistical procedures to estimate the "true" population of this age group. Estimates of net census error rates for the population 65 years old and over for States, according to sex and race (White and Black-and-other-races) groups, were derived by comparing census counts for race and sex groups with corresponding estimates of the corrected population derived from aggregated Medicare data. Aggregated Medicare data, obtained from records of the Social Security Administration, were subject to certain small adjustments, additions, and corrections, designed to allow for persons not included in the Medicare rolls and to achieve comparability with the census data.

The Medicare tabulations were available for each State, for age, race (White and Black-and-other-races), and sex groups, for January 1, 1970 and July 1, 1970, for persons having hospital insurance (Part A), supplementary Medicare insurance (Part B), or both hospital and medical insurance. To determine the total number of Medicare participants without duplication, that is, the total number having hospital and/or supplementary medical insurance, those with both hospital insurance and medical insurance were subtracted from the combined number of those with either type of coverage. The adjustments, additions, and corrections were then applied to these unduplicated Medicare enrollments.

National Medicare figures which incorporate the various adjustments, additions, and corrections have been published by the Census Bureau.[1] To derive the adjusted figures for States, each component of the adjustments was distributed among the States separately and the results were then summed. The procedure of allocating the adjustments separately instead of imputing a single State distribution to the combined adjustments in the national figures was employed to improve the accuracy of the State distribution of the adjustments since each component has its own characteristic distribution among the States.

Adjustment for Nonreports and Difference in Age Classification

Persons resident in each State whose race was not reported in the Medicare data (approximately 571,000 persons, or 2.8 percent nationally) were distributed by race according to the distribution of those whose race was reported in each State. Similarly, those whose residence was not reported (approximately 9,000 persons) were distributed by State according to the distribution of those whose residence was reported. As a prior step, persons of race "unknown" among those of "unknown" residence were distributed by race according to the distribution by race of those of "unknown" residence but of "known" race. "Unknowns" in each case were distributed separately for each age and sex group.

These adjusted data were then linearly interpolated between January 1, 1970 and July 1, 1970 to April 1, 1970, the date of the census. Data obtained from the Social Security Administration were 9-month "updates" of those enrolled at the beginning and middle of the year—to October 1, 1970 for the January 1, 1970 figures, and to April 1, 1971 for the July 1, 1970 figures. The reference dates are the initial ones, that is, January 1 and July 1, 1970, but the files were adjusted to take account of information obtained in the subsequent 9 months.

Differences between the census and Medicare in the way in which age is determined necessitated a small adjustment in the Medicare data. According to the Social Security Act, a person becomes eligible for health insurance on the first day of the month in which his 65th birthday falls. Thus, if a person was born during April, 65 years prior to April, 1970, the Social Security Administration records would show the person as 65 years of age on April 1, 1970, while the census count would show the person as 64 years of age. Accordingly, the population in each age group of the Medicare data was "younged" by a month to achieve conformity with the conventional completed ages as recorded in the census. The Medicare data were available for various 2- and 5-year age groups. They were then redistributed to yield two 5-year age groups and a terminal group, that is, age groups 65–69, 70–74, and 75 and over.

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[1] U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing: 1970, Evaluation and Research Program PHC(E)–4, **Estimates of Coverage of Population by Sex, Race, and Age: Demographic Analysis**, 1974, pp. 11–17.

Adjustment for Population Groups Excluded

The Medicare figures required further adjustment for groups excluded from coverage by law, by preference, or for other reasons. Among the additions made to the Medicare data were approximately 151,000 Federal employees (active and retired) 65 years of age and over in 1970 who, in addition to being ineligible for Social Security benefits and, therefore, ineligible for hospital insurance, did not enroll for supplementary medical insurance. These data, which are available only for sex groups, were distributed by race nationally according to the racial distribution of all active Civil Service employees 65 years old and over in 1970 and by States within each national sex-race total according to the distribution of active Public Federal Administrative and Postal Service Employees 65 and over.

The use of these data involved assuming that these wo groups of government employees adequately represent Federal employees who did not enroll for medical insurance and that government employees largely reside after retirement in the areas in which they were last employed. Furthermore, since the census data on Public Federal Administrative and Postal Service employees are not available for race groups, it was assumed that the Federal employees not enrolled in each State have the same distribution by race as all active Civil Service employees 65 years old and over. This final assumption is subject to some question. However, test calculations in which the number of Federal employees was distributed by a "test" race distribution showed that, although the percent distribution by race varied substantially for some States, he "test" numbers for most of the States (especially hose with larger numbers of Federal employees, such s California and New York) were not significantly ifferent from the actual numbers.

Another group not represented in the Medicare files were some 65,000 aliens and conditional entrants who were not eligible for Medicare benefits because of esidence requirements. Aliens with less than 5 years f continuous residence in the United States and conitional entrants are ineligible to enroll in the Mediare program. Conditional entrants include persons dmitted conditionally from various foreign countries e.g., Cuba and Hong Kong) and "refugee-escapees." wo remaining groups of "immigrants," civilian citizens rom overseas and arrivals from Puerto Rico, were not ncluded in the additions to Medicare since these perons are not subject to any special regulations which would exclude them from health insurance coverage.

In addition to the adjustments just described, the Medicare data appeared to require some further corections for underenrollment. A comparison of the ex ratios implied by these preliminary Medicare estimates and expected "true" sex ratios for the United States suggested a slight underenrollment of White women in relation to White men in Medicare and a substantial underenrollment of Black women in relation to Black men in Medicare. The preliminary Medicare estimates for States were corrected on the basis of the assumption that the rates of underenrollment in Medicare for the United States previously estimated[2] applied to each State within each race and sex group.[3] Implementation of this assumption merely involved distributing the amount of underenrollment in Medicare established nationally among the States in accordance with the State distribution of the preliminary Medicare estimates.

The principal set of corrected population estimates based on Medicare enrollments (tables VI-A, VI-B, and VI-C) employed the "low" estimates of Medicare underenrollment previously established for the United States. These national estimates were derived on the specific assumptions that: (1) White males aged 65 and over were fully accounted for by the preliminary Medicare estimates; (2) the sex ratios of the "true" population 65 and over for each race conform to the expected sex ratios; and (3) the preliminary Medicare estimates for Black-and-other-races males understate the "true" population by the same percentage as the Medicare estimates for White females. In accordance with these assumptions, the preliminary population estimates based on Medicare enrollments for White females and Black-and-other-races males 65 and over in 1970 understate the "true" population by 0.9 percent and the estimate for Black-and-other-races females understates the "true" population by 7.6 percent (table VI-A). Overall, the understatement in the preliminary Medicare estimate for the population 65 and over is merely 181,000, or 0.9 percent of the final population estimate. The understatement in the original Medicare enrollment prior to any adjustment is 397,000, or 2.0 percent of the final population estimate.

A second set of estimates with a maximal allowance for Medicare underenrollment was calculated for illustrative purposes. These estimates were based on the assumptions that (1) the preliminary Medicare estimates for White males aged 65 and over understate the "true" population by 3 percent; (2) the sex ratios of the "true" population 65 and over for each race conform to the expected sex ratios; and (3) the preliminary Medicare estimates for Black-and-other-races males understate the "true" population by 4.5 percent, i.e., by 50 percent more than the rate for White males. These assumptions imply an understatement of 3.9 percent in the preliminary Medicare estimates for White females and of 11 percent in the estimates for Black-and-other-races females (table VI-A). Overall, the figures imply an understatement of 824,000, or 3.7 percent, in the preliminary Medicare estimate of the total population 65 and over. The understatement in the original Medicare enrollment is 1,040,000, or 5.0 percent of the final population estimate. The illustrative estimates derived according to these assumptions are designated "high estimates" of corrected population (tables VI-A and VI-C).

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[2] U.S. Bureau of the Census, op cit, PHC(E)–4, p. 17.

[3] Since additions for Federal employees, aliens, and conditional entrants were made prior to the development of corrections for underenrollment in Medicare, it was implicitly assumed that these added groups were understated to the same relative extent as the Medicare enrollments. Though there is little question that these groups were undercounted, this assumption is quite arbitrary. The effect of alternative corrections would be very small, however.

Adjustment for Inconsistency in Reporting Residence

Estimates of coverage of the population 65 and over, derived as described above, showed net census "overcounts" for Arizona and Florida (table VI-B). This anomaly could be attributed in part to a large flow of aged inmigrants to these States just prior to the census date. The movement consists of both permanent and temporary ("circular") migrants. Those who moved permanently to these States during the winter months prior to 1970 might still have been carried on the Medicare rolls as residents of the State of origin on April 1, 1970, while they were enumerated in the census as residents of Florida or Arizona on this date.[4]

Moreover, those vacationing or residing at a second residence in these States around April 1, and returning to their homes in other States after the census date, might have indicated on the census questionnaire that their "usual" place of residence was the State in which they happened to be living on census day. Because the 1970 census was conducted on the basis of self-enumeration, the indication of "usual" place of residence was generally left to the respondent. To the extent that circular migrants indicated Arizona or Florida as their place of residence in the census on April 1, 1970, and some other place for the Social Security records, and that a change of address was not made in the Medicare files for the permanent migrants moving to these two States just prior to April 1970, the Medicare figures for these States are "deflated" relative to the census figures.

No data are available to quantify the movement of either circular or permanent migrants to Arizona and Florida and to measure the extent to which such persons indicated these States as places of usual residence on the census questionnaire. So far as circular migrants are concerned, the census rules called for reporting the place where the respondents spent most of their time if they had two residences. It is possible that many people reported Florida and Arizona as their States of residence who should have reported another State and that the "true" census residence was the State in the Medicare files. Then, the comparison of the census counts and the adjusted Medicare figures provides a true measure of the net error in the census counts, encompassing the net effect of undercoverage and bias in residence reporting.

On the other hand, we may want to gauge only the omissions from the census as it would affect the Florida and Arizona counts, disregarding possible residence bias in the census, or we may reason that there was a residence bias in the Medicare figures but not in the census. The latter assumption was the one made here. Allowances then had to be made for the inconsistency of reporting residence in the census and the Medicare records to arrive at satisfactory estimates of the net undercounts for these States. Accordingly, substitute census error rates were assigned to Florida and Arizona on the assumption that these States had rates of net undercount for the elderly similar to those of adjacent States. Specifically, each of these two States was assigned a rate of net undercount for the population 65 and over of each race and sex group which represented the average rates of three surrounding States. The Medicare counts for Arizona and Florida were, then, inflated by the difference between the original net overcounts in the census based on the adjusted Medicare data and the net undercounts corresponding to the assigned rates. The adjusted Medicare counts in the remaining States were correspondingly reduced so as to maintain the national total. This downward adjustment was carried out on the basis of a State distribution of persons covered in the Old-Age, Survivors, Disability and Health Insurance (OASHDI) program who had migrated in 1967.[5] These data provided information on the State of origin and destination of migrants in that year.

Summary of the Adjustments and Their Effects

In summary, the adjustments, additions, and corrections in the "raw" Medicare data were as follows. First, after the raw Medicare figures for persons having hospital and/or supplementary medical insurance were adjusted for unknown race and unknown residence, they were interpolated to the census date, and then reduced slightly for the small discrepancy in reording age between Medicare files and census data. econd, Federal employees, to the extent that they vere not already included, resident aliens of recent rrival, and conditional entrants were added. Third, he data were corrected for underenrollment of the ledicare files. Finally, the data were adjusted for the pparent net census overcounts (or, alternatively, the pparent underenrollment in Medicare) in Arizona and lorida and then "controlled" to the United States otals for each of the race-sex groups as shown in able I-B.

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[4] Because of the fact that the Medicare data were updated by 9 months, the effect of this "time" discrepancy has been mitigated somewhat.

[5] U.S. Social Security Administration, **Interstate Migration of Aged Beneficiaries**, by William J. Nelson, Research and Statistics Note No. 3, February 25, 1970.

The effect of the second and third sets of adjustnents of the Medicare data was to contribute to an ncrease in the net census undercount rates for most tates. For several States, potential net overcount ates were converted to net undercount rates while, or Arizona and Florida, rates of net census overcount vere merely lowered. The rates for Maryland, Virginia, nd the District of Columbia were particularly affected ecause of the addition of relatively large numbers of ederal employees who were living in these areas as ither workers or retirees. Hawaii showed a sizeable ncrease in its undercount figure because of the large umber of aliens residing there. The only States showng net overcount rates after the third set of adjustnents were Arizona (1.8 percent) and Florida (6.4 perent). The net census overcounts which originally apeared in the South Atlantic, West South Central, and acific divisions were eliminated by these adjustnents, so that none of the nine divisions showed net vercounts afterwards.

The final adjustments, required mainly by the net vercounts in Arizona and Florida, generally produced ather small changes in the coverage estimates among e other States (table VI-B). As expected, for Arizona nd Florida the changes were more pronounced beause the net census overcounts were converted to et census undercounts for these States. The effect of his procedure was to reduce the net undercount rates lightly for most of the remaining States and the Disict of Columbia, but certain States in the Northeast nd North Central regions—Connecticut, Illinois, Iniana, Michigan, New Jersey, and New York—States hich contributed the bulk of the migrants to Florida, xperienced relatively large reductions in their underount rates. The divisions most affected by this downard adjustment were the New England, Middle Atlanc, and East North Central divisions. Undercount rates or the South Atlantic and Mountain divisions rose subtantially at the same time because of the direct effect f the adjustments in Florida and Arizona.

ISCUSSION AND EVALUATION OF RESULTS

iscussion of Results

reliminary calculations of net census error rates for ge groups within the broad age range 65 and over (65–69, 70–74, and 75 and over) produced extremely large undercount rates and net overcount rates in some States. Such problematic results occurred chiefly in States of the New England division which have small numbers in the older age groups, especially among Blacks. Consequently, only the estimates for the age group 65 and over as a whole are thought to be sufficiently accurate for further consideration and use in this study.

Net census error rates for the population 65 and over for race and sex groups are shown in table VI-C for regions, divisions, and States, according to both the low and high series, but only the low series is considered here. Regionally, the South has the highest net undercount rate (2.2 percent) and the Northeast region has the lowest rate (1.3 percent). Among divisions the Mountain division shows the highest net undercount rate (3.1 percent) and the Middle Atlantic division shows the lowest rate (1.1 percent).

The estimated net undercount rates for States range from 0.5 percent in New Jersey and Connecticut to 11.9 percent in Hawaii. Rates for 37 States, however, fall in the range from 1.0 percent to 3.9 percent. States with undercount rates below 1.0 percent, in addition to Connecticut and New Jersey, are Ohio, Indiana, Maryland, and Oregon. At 4.0 percent or higher, in addition to Hawaii, are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, District of Columbia, Wyoming, and New Mexico.

For the White population, net undercount rates are quite similar among the regions, varying only slightly from 1.7 percent in the South to 1.9 percent in the Northeast. Net undercount rates for divisions show greater variation, of course, with the two divisions of the West having the highest (Mountain, 2.9 percent) and lowest (Pacific, 1.5 percent) rates. The net undercount rate for White males is 0.8 to 1.3 percentage points less than the rate for females in the various regions. Only a few States show larger net undercount rates for White males than for White females. These States are concentrated in the South Atlantic (Maryland, District of Columbia, and Virginia) and Mountain (New Mexico, Utah, and Nevada) divisions.

For the Black-and-other-races population 65 and over, net overcount rates and undercount rates are larger than for the White population. For the total Black-and-other-races population 65 and over, all the divisions of the Northeast and North Central regions show net overcount rates, ranging from 2.6 percent in the West North Central division to 15.2 percent in the divisions of the Northeast. The divisions of the South and West, on the other hand, show net undercount rates, varying from 1.2 percent in the West South Central division to 7.9 percent in the Mountain division. Black-and-other-races males tend to be more highly "overcounted" than females in this racial group; this was true for all but the East South Central, Mountain, and Pacific divisions.

Table VI-D shows a frequency distribution for the States for each race and sex group according to the low series of net census error rates.[6] For White males a net overcount rate appears in two States and net undercount rates are concentrated below 2 percent. For White females there are no net overcount rates and most of the undercount rates fall between 1.0 percent and 3.9 percent.

The Black-and-other-races population shows many more States with net overcount rates than the White population. For Black-and-other-races males net overcount rates occur in 17 States, concentrated in the size intervals under 15 percent. Rates of net census undercount for Black-and-other-races males are concentrated in the class under 5 percent (five States). About half as many States show net overcount rates for Black-and-other-races females as for males, with the largest concentration in the interval under 5 percent. For Black-and-other-races females most of the State undercount rates fall between 5 and 15 percent (12 States out of 17).

The indications of net overcount rates are believed generally to reflect the actual enumerative situation. They are not a result principally of duplicate counting or bias in reporting residence in the census, however. The occurrence of numerous net overcount rates for the Black-and-other-races population can be attributed mainly to age overstatement in the census.

Evaluation of Results

The estimates of census coverage for State populations aged 65 and over presented here are subject to several types of errors. The most probable source of major errors is the adjustment for underenrollment in Medicare. Because of the uncertainty about the completeness of registration of Medicare, a "low" set and a "high" set of estimates of Medicare underenrollment were generated. The "true" amount of underenrollment is believed to fall somewhere between these two estimates but closer to the smaller figure. Consequently, the estimates of the corrected population for ages 65 and over based on the low estimates of Medicare underenrollment have been selected for combination with other age-race-sex groups to produce the coverage estimates for the total population of States shown in this report.

A very likely source of error in the estimates is the inconsistency in the reporting of State of residence in the two sets of records. The occurrence of large estimated net overcounts in the preliminary estimates for Florida and Arizona necessitated a complementary adjustment which affected a great number of States. Because of the nature of the adjustments for the other States, the effect on most States is small and little or no additional error may have been introduced. However, because of the lack of data bearing on the problem, the large arbitrary adjustment applied to Florida and Arizona could have produced coverage estimates that are substantially in error for these States. Other States which may have been importantly affected by the residence adjustment are those which contributed a large number of migrants to these two States, particularly New York and Michigan. In spite of the arbitrary nature of the adjustments, the resulting coverage estimates are undoubtedly superior to any based on unadjusted numbers.

Among the less serious sources of error are those associated with the allocation of persons of unreported race, sex, or residence and the distribution of Federal annuitants and other excluded persons among the States. Only small numbers of persons were involved in these adjustments, except in a few areas.

The effect of errors in the estimates of coverage of the population aged 65 and over for States on the coverage estimates for the total population of States is not very large. Nationally the population aged 65 and over represented only 9.8 percent of the total population in 1970. At the State level, this group reaches a maximum of 14.5 percent of the total in the State of Florida. Thus, even a 10 percent error in estimating the corrected population aged 65 and over in Florida would produce an error of only 1.5 percent in the estimated net underenumeration for the total population of this State. Naturally any such errors in other States would have even smaller effects.

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[6] In table VI-D the total number of States for each race, especially Black and other races, does not equal 51 (i.e., 50 States and the District of Columbia). The deficit in the total (25 for Black and other races) is due to the omission of States for which the enumerated population 65 years old and over did not exceed 10,000 persons.

Table VI-A. DERIVATION OF ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND RACE, BASED ON MEDICARE ENROLLMENTS, SHOWING ADJUSTMENTS FOR EXCLUSION OF VARIOUS GROUPS, AND CORRESPONDING NET CENSUS ERROR RATES, FOR REGIONS: 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Net census error is based on census data which have been adjusted for race misclassification in the complete count and the overstatement of centenarians; base of percentages is the corresponding population estimate based on Medicare data. A minus sign denotes a net undercount; a plus sign denotes a net overcount)

Sex, race, and region	Medicare enroll-ments before adjust-ment[1]	Preliminary figures				Final figures								Census
						Low estimates				High estimates[6]				
		Medicare enroll-ments adjusted for age[2]	Adjust-ment for excluded persons[3]	Prelim-inary popula-tion estimate	Prelim-inary net error rate	"Low" ad-justment for Medicare underenroll-ment[4]	Adjust-ment for residence bias[5]	Adjusted population estimate	Net error rate	"High" ad-justment for Medicare underenroll-ment[4]	Adjust-ment for residence bias[5]	Adjusted population estimate	Net error rate	
All classes......	20,051	19,931	216	20,147	-0.9	181	-	20,328	-1.8	824	-	20,971	-4.8	19,972
Northeast.............	5,224	5,193	56	5,249	-1.4	39	-42	5,245	-1.3	247	-88	5,408	-4.3	5,176
North Central.........	5,772	5,737	44	5,781	-1.4	43	-33	5,791	-1.5	259	-69	5,971	-4.5	5,703
South.................	5,968	5,932	69	6,000	+0.2	76	73	6,149	-2.2	198	152	6,350	-5.3	6,014
West..................	3,088	3,069	47	3,116	-1.2	23	2	3,142	-2.0	120	5	3,241	-5.0	3,080
Male..............	8,362	8,299	135	8,434	-0.8	6	-	8,440	-0.9	270	-	8,704	-3.9	8,367
Northeast.............	2,118	2,103	32	2,135	-1.3	1	-18	2,118	-0.5	85	-36	2,184	-3.5	2,108
North Central.........	2,431	2,413	27	2,440	-1.4	1	-15	2,427	-0.9	92	-29	2,503	-3.9	2,406
South.................	2,497	2,478	47	2,526	+0.6	4	31	2,561	-0.8	52	63	2,641	-3.8	2,540
West..................	1,315	1,305	28	1,333	-1.5	1	1	1,335	-1.6	42	2	1,377	-4.6	1,314
Female............	11,690	11,632	81	11,713	-0.9	175	-	11,888	-2.4	553	-	12,267	-5.4	11,605
Northeast.............	3,105	3,090	24	3,114	-1.5	38	-24	3,128	-1.9	162	-52	3,224	-4.8	3,068
North Central.........	3,340	3,324	17	3,341	-1.3	42	-18	3,365	-2.0	167	-40	3,469	-4.9	3,297
South.................	3,471	3,453	21	3,475	-	72	42	3.588	-3.2	146	89	3,710	-6.4	3,474
West..................	1,773	1,765	19	1,783	-0.9	23	1	1,807	-2.2	78	3	1,864	-5.2	1,767
WHITE														
Both sexes.........	18,441	18,331	178	18,509	-1.3	99	-	18,608	-1.8	677	-	19,186	-4.8	18,272
Northeast.............	4,998	4,968	49	5,017	-2.1	27	-40	5,004	-1.9	224	-81	5,160	-4.8	4,911
North Central.........	5,502	5,469	37	5,506	-1.8	30	-31	5,505	-1.8	232	-63	5,675	-4.8	5,404
South.................	5,020	4,990	57	5,047	+0.1	27	69	5,142	-1.7	115	140	5,302	-4.7	5,054
West..................	2,922	2,904	35	2,939	-1.2	16	2	2,957	-1.8	105	5	3,049	-4.8	2,903
Male..............	7,655	7,598	110	7,708	-1.2	-	-	7,708	-1.2	236	-	7,945	-4.1	7,615
Northeast.............	2,022	2,007	27	2,034	-1.9	-	-17	2,017	-1.1	79	-33	2,081	-4.1	1,995
North Central.........	2,310	2,293	22	2,315	-1.9	-	-14	2,301	-1.3	85	-27	2.373	-4.3	2,271
South.................	2,095	2,079	39	2,118	+0.3	-	30	2,148	-1.1	35	58	2,210	-3.9	2,124
West..................	1,228	1,219	22	1,241	-1.3	-	1	1,242	-1.4	37	2	1,281	-4.3	1,226
Female............	10,786	10,733	68	10,801	-1.3	99	-	10,900	-2.2	441	-	11,241	-5.2	10,657
Northeast.............	2,975	2,961	22	2,983	-2.2	27	-23	2,987	-2.4	145	-48	3,080	-5.3	2,916
North Central.........	3,192	3,176	15	3,191	-1.8	30	-17	3,204	-2.2	148	-37	3,302	-5.1	3,133
South.................	2,925	2,911	18	2,929	+0.1	27	39	2,995	-2.1	81	82	3,091	-5.2	2,930
West..................	1,693	1,685	13	1,698	-1.2	16	1	1,715	-2.2	68	3	1,768	-5.2	1,677
BLACK AND OTHER RACES														
Both sexes.........	1,610	1,600	38	1,638	+3.8	82	-	1,720	-1.1	147	-	1,785	-4.7	1,700
Northeast.............	226	224	7	232	+14.2	11	-2	241	+9.8	23	-7	248	+6.7	265
North Central.........	270	268	7	275	+8.5	13	-2	286	+4.2	26	-6	296	+0.8	298
South.................	948	942	12	954	+0.6	49	4	1,007	-4.7	83	12	1,049	-8.5	960
West..................	166	165	12	177	+0.2	8	-	185	-4.1	15	-	192	-7.5	178
Male..............	706	701	24	725	+3.6	6	-	732	+2.8	34	-	759	-1.0	752
Northeast.............	96	95	5	100	+12.1	1	-1	100	+12.2	6	-3	103	+9.0	113
North Central.........	121	121	5	125	+7.6	1	-1	125	+7.4	7	-2	129	+4.0	135
South.................	402	399	8	408	+2.1	4	2	413	+0.8	17	5	430	-3.3	416
West..................	86	86	6	92	-4.0	1	-	93	-4.9	4	-	96	-8.3	88
Female............	904	899	14	912	+4.0	76	-	988	-4.0	113	-	1,025	-7.5	949
Northeast.............	130	129	2	131	+15.9	11	-1	141	+8.1	17	-4	145	+5.1	152
North Central.........	149	148	2	150	+9.2	12	-1	161	+1.6	20	-3	166	-1.6	164
South.................	546	543	3	546	-0.4	46	2	594	-8.5	66	7	619	-12.1	543
West..................	80	79	6	85	+4.7	7	-	92	-3.3	10	-	96	-6.7	89

- Represents zero.

[1] The original tabulations for January 1, 1970 and July 1, 1970 have been adjusted to include a pro rata share of Medicare enrollees whose race or residence was not reported and then interpolated to April 1, 1970.

[2] Adjustment is to allow for the small discrepancy between census data and Medicare data in the assignment of age.

[3] Adjustment is for alien residents in the United States less than 5 years and for Federal employees and annuitants who had not registered for Medicare.

[4] Adjustment for "other persons" who had not registered for Medicare.

[5] Adjustment for inconsistencies in reporting of residence between census data and Medicare data; this adjustment primarily affects Florida and Arizona.

[6] High estimates are illustrative only.

Table VI-B. PRELIMINARY AND ADJUSTED ESTIMATES OF NET CENSUS ERROR RATES FOR THE POPULATION 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, FOR DIVISIONS AND SELECTED STATES, BY RACE AND SEX: 1970

(Adjusted estimates are the final "low" estimates; preliminary estimates do not include the adjustment for residence bias. A minus sign denotes a net census undercount; a plus sign denotes a net census overcount)

Division and State	All classes		White						Black-and-other-races					
			Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	Preliminary	Adjusted	Preliminary	Adjusted	Preliminary	Adjusted	Preliminary	Adjusted	Preliminary	Adjusted	Preliminary	Adjusted	Preliminary	Adjusted
United States, total	-2.0	-1.8	-2.1	-1.8	-1.5	-1.2	-2.5	-2.2	-1.4	-1.1	+2.4	+2.8	-4.2	-4.
New England	-2.9	-2.0	-3.2	-2.2	-2.6	-1.6	-3.5	-2.6	+14.0	+15.2	(B)	(B)	+18.8	+19.
Middle Atlantic	-2.3	-1.1	-2.9	-1.8	-2.1	-0.9	-3.4	-2.3	+8.1	+9.3	+11.1	+12.4	+6.0	+7.
New York	-2.6	-1.2	-3.4	-2.0	-2.5	-1.1	-3.9	-2.6	+10.4	+12.0	+13.0	+14.7	+8.7	+10.
Remainder	-1.9	-1.0	-2.4	-1.5	-1.8	-0.8	-2.8	-2.0	+5.8	+6.8	+9.3	+10.3	+3.2	+4.
East North Central	-2.4	-1.4	-2.8	-1.7	-2.4	-1.3	-3.0	-2.0	+3.4	+4.6	+6.8	+8.1	+0.8	+1.
Michigan	-3.5	-2.2	-4.2	-3.0	-4.0	-2.6	-4.4	-3.2	+6.0	+7.4	+9.3	+10.9	+3.2	+4.
Remainder	-2.1	-1.1	-2.4	-1.4	-2.0	-1.0	-2.7	-1.8	+2.6	+3.7	+6.0	+7.2	(Z)	+1.
West North Central	-2.4	-1.9	-2.5	-2.0	-1.9	-1.3	-2.9	-2.5	+2.1	+2.6	+4.5	+5.1	+0.1	+0.
South Atlantic	-0.2	-2.5	+0.8	-1.8	+1.6	-1.2	+0.2	-2.3	-5.3	-6.0	+0.8	(Z)	-9.4	-10.
Florida	+6.4	-2.4	+7.1	-1.7	+8.5	-0.4	+6.0	-2.8	-2.7	-10.7	+1.6	-6.7	-5.9	-13.
Remainder	-3.2	-2.5	-2.6	-1.9	-2.5	-1.7	-2.6	-2.0	-5.8	-5.1	+0.7	+1.5	-9.9	-9.
East South Central	-3.1	-2.6	-2.3	-1.7	-1.5	-0.9	-2.8	-2.3	-6.5	-6.0	-0.6	(Z)	-10.7	-10.
West South Central	-1.9	-1.5	-1.9	-1.6	-1.6	-1.1	-2.2	-1.9	-1.6	-1.2	+2.1	+2.6	-4.4	-4.
Mountain	-2.4	-3.1	-2.3	-2.9	-1.9	-2.4	-2.6	-3.3	-6.5	-7.9	-9.7	-11.0	-3.0	-4.
Arizona	+1.8	-3.0	+2.4	-2.5	+3.8	-1.0	+1.2	-3.6	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B
Remainder	-3.6	-3.1	-3.6	-3.0	-3.4	-2.8	-3.7	-3.2	-5.8	-5.2	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B
Pacific	-2.1	-1.6	-2.0	-1.5	-1.5	-1.0	-2.3	-1.9	-4.0	-3.5	-4.5	-4.0	-3.5	-3.

B Enumerated population 65 years old and over less than 10,000.

Z Less than ± 0.05.

able VI-C. ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATES OF NET CENSUS ERROR RATES FOR THE POPULATION 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, FOR REGIONS, DIVISIONS, AND STATES: 1970

(A minus sign denotes a net census undercount; a plus sign denotes a net census overcount)

Region, division, and State	Low series							High series[1]
	All classes	White			Black-and-other races			All classes
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
United States, Total	-1.8	-1.8	-1.2	-2.2	-1.1	-2.8	-4.0	-4.8
ons:								
rtheast	-1.3	-1.9	-1.1	-2.4	+9.8	+12.2	+8.1	-4.3
rth Central	-1.5	-1.8	-1.3	-2.2	+4.2	+7.4	+1.6	-4.5
uth	-2.2	-1.7	-1.1	-2.1	-4.7	+0.8	-8.5	-5.3
st	-2.0	-1.8	-1.4	-2.2	-4.1	-4.9	-3.3	-5.0
heast:								
w England	-2.0	-2.2	-1.6	-2.6	+15.2	(B)	+19.9	-4.9
ddle Atlantic	-1.1	-1.8	-0.9	-2.3	+9.3	+12.4	+7.2	-4.1
h Central:								
st North Central	-1.4	-1.7	-1.3	-2.0	+4.6	+8.1	+1.9	-4.3
st North Central	-1.9	-2.0	-1.3	-2.5	+2.6	+5.1	+0.6	-4.8
h:								
uth Atlantic	-2.5	-1.8	-1.2	-2.3	-6.0	(Z)	-10.0	-5.6
st South Central	-2.6	-1.7	-0.9	-2.3	-6.0	(Z)	-10.2	-5.7
st South Central	-1.5	-1.6	-1.1	-1.9	-1.2	+2.6	-4.1	-4.6
e:								
untain	-3.1	-2.9	-2.4	-3.3	-7.9	-11.0	-4.4	-6.1
cific	-1.6	-1.5	-1.0	-1.9	-3.5	-4.0	-3.1	-4.6
England:								
ine	-6.0	-6.0	-5.3	-6.5	(B)	(B)	(B)	-8.8
w Hampshire	-4.8	-4.8	-4.2	-5.3	(B)	(B)	(B)	-7.7
rmont	-5.5	-5.4	-5.4	-5.4	(B)	(B)	(B)	-8.3
ssachusetts	-1.2	-1.4	-0.7	-1.9	+12.5	(B)	(B)	-4.2
ode Island	-1.8	-2.2	-1.5	-2.6	(B)	(B)	(B)	-4.8
nnecticut	-0.5	-1.0	-0.3	-1.5	(B)	(B)	(B)	-3.5
le Atlantic:								
w York	-1.2	-2.0	-1.1	-2.6	+12.0	+14.7	+10.2	-4.2
w Jersey	-0.5	-1.0	-0.3	-1.5	+7.8	+11.8	+5.0	-3.5
nnsylvania	-1.3	-1.8	-1.1	-2.2	+6.2	+9.6	+3.6	-4.3
North Central:								
io	-0.8	-1.3	-1.1	-1.5	+6.4	+10.3	+3.4	-3.8
diana	-0.7	(Z)	+0.7	-0.4	-14.1	-10.9	-16.6	-3.7
linois	-1.5	-2.1	-1.6	-2.5	+6.9	+10.2	+4.3	-4.5
chigan	-2.2	-3.0	-2.6	-3.2	+7.4	+10.9	+4.6	-5.2
sconsin	-1.4	-1.6	-1.0	-2.1	(B)	(B)	(B)	-4.4
North Central:								
nnesota	-2.0	-2.1	-1.5	-2.5	(B)	(B)	(B)	-4.9
wa	-1.9	-1.9	-1.2	-2.4	(B)	(B)	(B)	-4.9
ssouri	-1.4	-1.8	-1.1	-2.3	+3.8	+8.8	+0.1	-4.4
rth Dakota	-3.2	-3.3	-2.6	-3.9	(B)	(B)	(B)	-6.1
uth Dakota	-2.6	-2.7	-1.7	-3.5	(B)	(B)	(B)	-5.6
braska	-1.8	-1.8	-1.5	-2.0	(B)	(B)	(B)	-4.8
nsas	-1.9	-1.9	-1.1	-2.5	-1.4	(B)	(B)	-4.9
h Atlantic:								
laware	-3.7	-4.5	-4.3	-4.6	(B)	(B)	(B)	-6.7
ryland	-0.8	-1.0	-1.7	-0.6	+0.4	+3.5	-2.0	-3.9
strict of Columbia	-7.5	-12.7	-17.0	-10.2	+0.5	+7.1	-3.7	-10.6
rginia	-2.9	-2.2	-2.7	-1.9	-6.1	-0.9	-9.9	-5.9
st Virginia	-3.1	-3.0	-2.2	-3.6	-5.9	(B)	(B)	-6.1
rth Carolina	-1.9	-0.6	+0.1	-1.1	-6.7	+0.7	-11.5	-5.0
uth Carolina	-3.4	-1.5	-0.2	-2.4	-7.9	+1.0	-13.1	-6.5
orgia	-2.1	-1.0	-0.6	-1.3	-5.4	+1.9	-9.7	-5.2
orida	-2.4	-1.7	-0.4	-2.8	-10.7	-6.7	-13.7	-5.7
South Central:								
ntucky	-2.4	-2.2	-1.4	-2.8	-4.9	-0.6	-7.9	-5.4
nnessee	-2.2	-1.6	-0.8	-2.2	-5.1	+0.6	-9.1	-5.2
abama	-2.6	-1.3	-0.5	-1.8	-6.2	+0.3	-10.4	-5.7
ssissippi	-3.6	-1.7	-0.7	-2.4	-6.8	-0.6	-11.4	-6.7
South Central:								
kansas	-1.8	-1.8	-1.0	-2.5	-1.7	+2.9	-5.3	-4.9
uisiana	-1.8	-1.2	-0.8	-1.5	-3.2	+2.3	-7.0	-4.9
lahoma	-1.0	-2.6	-2.0	-2.9	+18.0	+17.4	+18.4	-4.0
xas	-1.5	-1.3	-0.9	-1.5	-3.2	-0.2	-5.5	-4.5
tain:								
ntana	-3.3	-3.8	-3.7	-3.8	(B)	(B)	(B)	-6.4
aho	-3.0	-3.0	-2.7	-3.3	(B)	(B)	(B)	-6.1
oming	-4.1	-4.1	-3.8	-4.3	(B)	(B)	(B)	-7.2
lorado	-2.4	-2.3	-1.7	-2.8	(B)	(B)	(B)	-5.3
w Mexico	-5.0	-4.4	-4.5	-4.3	(B)	(B)	(B)	-7.9
izona	-3.0	-2.5	-1.0	-3.6	(B)	(B)	(B)	-6.0
ah	-2.6	-2.4	-2.8	-2.2	(B)	(B)	(B)	-5.7
vada	-2.6	-3.2	-3.3	-3.1	(B)	(B)	(B)	-5.9
fic:								
shington	-1.9	-2.1	-1.7	-2.4	(B)	(B)	(B)	-4.8
egon	-0.8	-1.0	-0.4	-1.5	(B)	(B)	(B)	-3.7
lifornia	-1.4	-1.4	-0.8	-1.8	-1.2	-2.4	-0.1	-4.4
aska	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
waii	-11.9	+0.3	(B)	(B)	-15.8	-13.3	-18.4	-15.0

Enumerated population 65 years old and over less than 10,000.
Less than ± 0.05.
High estimates are illustrative only.

Table VI-D. NUMBER OF STATES WITH SPECIFIED NET CENSUS ERROR RATES FOR THE POPULATION 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND RACE: 1970

(Based on "low" estimates of Medicare underenrollment. States with an enumerated population 65 years old and over of less than 10,000 for any group are excluded from the tabulations for that group)

Race and percent	Total	Male	Female
All classes[1]	50	50	5
Net overcount	-	6	
Net undercount:			
Under 1.0	6	18	
1.0 to 1.9	17	11	1
2.0 to 2.9	12	5	1
3.0 to 3.9	8	4	1
4.0 to 4.9	2	1	
5.0 to 9.9	[2]4	[2]4	[2]
10.0 and over	1	1	
White[1]	50	49	4
Net overcount	2	2	
Net undercount:			
Under 1.0	1	14	
1.0 to 1.9	22	17	1
2.0 to 2.9	15	7	2
3.0 to 3.9	3	3	
4.0 to 4.9	4	3	
5.0 to 9.9	2	2	
10.0 and over	[2]1	[2]1	[2]
Black and other races[1]	28	25	2
Net overcount:			
Under 5.0	[2]3	8	
5.0 to 9.9	5	[2]3	
10.0 to 14.9	2	5	
15.0 and over	1	1	
Net undercount:			
Under 5.0	6	5	[2]
5.0 to 9.9	8	1	
10.0 to 14.9	2	1	
15.0 and over	1	1	

- Represents zero.

[1] Percent error rates for all States (weighted) are:

	Total	Male	Female
All classes	-1.8	-0.9	-2.4
White	-1.8	-1.2	-2.2
Black and other races	-1.1	+2.8	-4.0

[2] Includes District of Columbia.

Source: Based on estimates shown in table VI-C.

Chapter VII. Synthesis of Estimates of Coverage and Principal Findings

OVERAGE ESTIMATES FOR THE TOTAL OPULATION DERIVED BY DEMOGRAPHIC NALYSIS

stimates of the percents of net underenumeration for e total population of each of the 50 States and the istrict of Columbia were derived by combining esti-ates of the corrected population for each of the 12 ge-race-sex groups which have been separately con-idered in this study and then comparing these totals ith the 1970 census counts. The sets of State esti-ates for each of the 12 age-race-sex groups were djusted pro rata so that they would sum to the previ-usly published "preferred" estimates of the national orrected population for each group derived by emographic analysis (table I-B).[1]

The methods which have been described in the revious chapters do not produce a single definitive et of estimates of net census underenumeration for tates. Rather, because of the several major but un-stable assumptions which had to be made in the stimation procedure, a number of alternative sets of lausible estimates were produced for the component ge-race-sex groups. These alternative sets of esti-ates for parts of the population can be combined many different ways to yield many different sets of stimates of census coverage for the total population f States. In order to reduce the number of alternative eries of estimates to a manageable "package," we ave presented in tables VII-A to VII-D only a small umber of the plausible sets of estimates, selected so s to reflect the principal variation resulting from the ifferent assumptions. The various estimates shown in ese tables were based on mid-range estimates for e age-sex-race groups where the limiting assump-ons could be quantified reasonably well and the ange was reasonably narrow, and on alternative, part- arbitrary methods for other subgroups of the popu-tion.

eview of Age-Sex-Race Variants

wo sets of estimates of the coverage of the popula-on under age 35 that differ with respect to the dis-ibution among the States of the persons of "unknown" State of birth and with respect to the relative extent of underenumeration of "lifetime" interstate migrants and nonmigrants were employed in this synthesis of the coverage estimates. These two sets of estimates are both specific variants of the State-of-residence model 3, the variant where A=1 and B=1 ("SOR–3–1") and the variant where A=5 and B=2 ("SOR–3–2"). The State-of-residence model 3 represents a mid-range estimate or average between model 1, in which coverage is assumed to be determined by the State of birth, and model 2, in which coverage is assumed to be determined by the State of current residence. In the pair of assumptions noted as A=1 and B=1, A=1 indicates that the "lifetime" migrants to a given State failed to respond to the State-of-birth question at the same rate as nonmigrants for the State and B=1 indicates that "lifetime" migrants were missed in the census at the same rate as nonmigrants. In the pair of assumptions noted as A=5 and B=2, A=5 indicates that the migrants failed to respond to the State-of-birth question at five times the rate of nonmigrants and B=2 indicates that migrants were missed at twice the rate of nonmigrants. These assumptions were applied in the combinations noted both to Whites and to Blacks and other races of each sex under 35 years of age.[2] (The designations "SOR–3–1" and "SOR–3–2" refer to the estimates for both the White population and the Black-and-other-races population under age 35.)

For Whites, a principal problem in the estimation procedure relates to the inconsistency between the reporting of residence for births in the vital registration and reporting of State of birth for the population in the census. This inconsistency is attributable to the tendency for persons to report the place where their birth occurred rather than the mother's residence. The resolution of this problem consisted in the averaging of coverage estimates based on births assigned to place of occurrence and births assigned to place of residence. For the Black population serious inadequacies in the 1970 census data forced the abandonment of these data in estimating coverage. Derivation of the final coverage estimates for the Black population under age 35 involved reconstructing the census figures on the State-of-birth distribution of the population in 1970 from earlier censuses, as described in chapter III.

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[1] U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Hous-g: 1970, Evaluation and Research Program PHC(E)–4, **Esti-ates of Coverage of Population by Sex, Race, and Age: Demo-aphic Analysis**, 1974, tables 3 and 6.

[2] Another variant of the State-of-residence model 3 employed the two paired assumptions A=5, B=3, but only the estimates for Whites were usable. A few sets of coverage estimates for the total White population employing this variant for ages under 35 are shown in appendix F (Series SOR–3–3). The assumption B=3 is viewed as generally far too extreme but it may apply to some States in some age groups under age 35.

As indicated in chapter VI, Medicare data are believed to represent the best basis for establishing the corrected population 65 years of age and over in 1970. Two sets of coverage estimates for this age group—a low set and a high set—were developed. Although the low and high sets differ substantially from one another, the use of the alternative figures would have a negligible effect on the coverage estimates for the total population because this age group is generally only a small fraction of the population of any State. All of the estimates shown in tables VII-A to VII-D were based on the low set of Medicare estimates for the population aged 65 and over.

The procedures and assumptions employed to produce the coverage estimates for the population aged 35 to 64, particularly for Blacks, were more arbitrary and "mechanical" than those employed for the population under age 35, since less independent information specifically relevant to the coverage of the population 35 to 64 was available for making the estimates. The estimates shown in tables VII-A to VII-D were based on a limited and partly arbitrary selection from the many alternative sets of estimates of the corrected population 35 to 64 which were possible within the framework of the method employed.

Six alternative procedures were originally employed to estimate coverage for Whites aged 35 to 64. Three ways of applying expected sex ratios (F, M, and T) were combined with two ways of mathematically structuring the coverage factor (C and E). (See chapter IV, especially tables IV-C and IV-D.) Inasmuch as the estimates of the White population 35 to 64 years of age were based in part on the estimates of the White population under 35 years of age, the number of possible sets of estimates for the 35-to-64-year-old group depends on the number of sets of estimates for the under-35-year-old group.

For the Black-and-other-races population aged 35 to 64 eight alternative procedures were initially considered. Two methods of deriving expected sex ratios (A and R) were combined with two ways of mathematically structuring the coverage factor (C and E) and with two general procedures for deriving estimates of the coverage of Black-and-other-races females from the existing coverage estimates (F and F*). (See chapter V, especially tables V-A and V-B). The possible number of sets of estimates of Black-and-other-races population aged 35 to 64 depends on the number of sets of estimates of Whites aged 35 to 64 and Blacks under age 35, on which the estimates of Blacks 35 to 64 were based.

Each of the six alternative procedures for the White population could have been paired with each of the eight alternatives for the Black-and-other-races population. Combination of all of these alternative procedures would have yielded 48 alternative sets of coverage estimates for the total population of States for *each* set of estimates of coverage for the population under age 35. All of these combinations were not considered necessary to reflect the general level of the estimates and their range of uncertainty and, hence were not made.

Variants Employed in This Synthesis

It was noted in chapter IV that the six series of coverage estimates for Whites aged 35 to 64 obtained by varying the estimating procedures (but not the series under age 35 used in the estimation) differed little from one another for nearly all States and that it appeared satisfactory to select the single set of estimates designated "WCF" as a basis for combination with the estimates for the other age, sex, and race groups. In this series the calculations were done in terms o *coverage* rates (C), and expected sex ratios were applied to the corrected *female* population to derive estimates of corrected male population (F). Two sets o WCF estimates (WCF-1 and WCF-2), differing only in the use of different coverage estimates for the population under age 35 (SOR–3–1 and SOR–3–2), were employed in this synthesis of the various estimates for age, sex, and race groups.

On the other hand, the variation in the coverage estimates of the Black-and-other-races population aged 35 to 64, resulting from the use of alternative procedures (BAEF, BACF, BREF, BRCF) and alternative estimates of coverage for Whites aged 35 to 64 (WCF-1 and WCF-2) or Blacks under age 35 (F* variants), was much greater. It appeared desirable, therefore, to retain several of the series for Blacks aged 35 to 64 for use in combination with the coverage estimates for Whites of the same ages and the other age-sex-race groups. The R variants have been shown to have less technical merit than the A variants and the F* variants are thought to be weaker than the F variants, however. Accordingly, more prominence has been given to the A and F variants in this synthesis Of the many possible sets of estimates for Blacks aged 35 to 64, the following eight sets were selected for our synthesis: BACF, BAEF, and BREF, each based on WCF-1 or WCF-2, and BACF* and BREF*, each based on SOR–3–1 for Blacks.

These eight series for the Black-and-other-races population aged 35 to 64 were combined in the synthesis of the coverage estimates developed for this chapter with the WCF sets of estimates for the White population aged 35 to 64 (WCF-1 or WCF-2) corresponding to each set of estimates of the White popuation under age 35 (SOR–3–1 or SOR–3–2). The eight eries were combined only with the appropriate (conistent) sets of estimates for the population under age 5 and with the low series of estimates for the popuation 65 and over. In this way, eight sets of coverage stimates for the total population of States were obained. These correspond to two sets of estimates of he total White population, eight sets of estimates of he total Black population, and eight sets of estimates f the total male and female population.

The various sets of coverage estimates are dislayed in tables VII-A to VII-D and in appendix tables -1 to F-7. Table VII-A presents the eight sets of lemographic estimates of net underenumeration for he total population, the male population, and the emale population of regions and divisions. Table 'II-B and table VII-C present, respectively, the two ets of demographic estimates for the White populaion by sex, and the eight sets of estimates for the lack-and-other-races population by sex, for regions nd divisions. Table VII-D presents estimates of net nderenumeration for the total population of States or five of the eight demographic series; these are the um of (a) estimates of the total White population for wo series, namely, the combination of series WCF-1 r WCF-2 with series SOR–3–1 or SOR–3–2, for Vhites; and (b) estimates for the total Black-andther-races population for five series, namely, the ombination of the BACF and BREF variants (based n series WCF-1 or WCF-2) and series SOR–3–1 or OR–3–2 for Blacks, and the combination of the ACF* variant with series SOR–3–1 for Blacks. The ollowing paradigm presents a summary of the compoents of these five demographic series:

ge group	White	Black and Other Races
nder 35 years	SOR–3–1	SOR–3–1
5 to 64 years	WCF–1	BACF–1
nder 35 years	SOR–3–1	SOR–3–1
35 to 64 years	WCF–1	BREF–1
Under 35 years	SOR–3–2	SOR–3–2
35 to 64 years	WCF–2	BACF–2
Under 35 years	SOR–3–2	SOR–3–2
35 to 64 years	WCF–2	BREF–2
Under 35 years	SOR–3–1	SOR–3–1
35 to 64 years	WCF–1	BACF*–1

The other series shown in this chapter will be discussed in the next section; they were derived, in part, from match studies. The tables of appendix F show estimates of net underenumeration for the total population, the White population, and the Black-and-other-races population, by sex, for States, for many series displayed in the text only for regions or divisions and for some other series not displayed elsewhere.

COVERAGE ESTIMATES FROM THE CPS-CENSUS MATCH STUDY

Scope and Limitations

As was noted in the introductory chapter of this study, estimates of census coverage for geographic areas within the United States can also be prepared by dual systems analysis, that is, by matching a sample of cases obtained from an independent collection system to the census records. A match study linking the Current Population Survey (CPS) for March 1970 with the 1970 census was in fact conducted and estimates of coverage were obtained for regions and divisions for race (White-and-other-races and Black), sex, and broad age groups (under 35 years, 35 to 64 years). These estimates are subject to several major limitations. Two of these are related to the very nature of match studies. They are the difficulty of approximating "perfection" in the matching operation and the failure to achieve "independence" between the census and the Current Population Survey. The latter problem is the more serious and may have produced a substantial overstatement of the extent of coverage. This overstatement should be least for the White female population, the sex-race group which, from the evidence available, tends to be the best enumerated.

Next, the estimates are subject to sampling error, which varies inversely with the (square root of the) size of the population group. For the White population, the figures for regions and divisions, by sex and broad age groups (under 35 and 35 to 64), were considered sufficently reliable for presentation here; but, for the Black population, only the figures for the regions, by sex (except the West), and for some of the divisions were considered reliable. The Black figures for New England, the West North Central States, the Mountain States, and the Pacific States, for example, were based on an extremely small number of sample cases and hence are subject to extremely large sampling errors.

Next, the original match figures tended to understate census coverage because they failed to allow for the fact that the final census counts, unlike the original field counts, included many persons who could not be enumerated by direct interview. We have adjusted the "observed" omission rates from the CPS-Census Match Study downward to take account of this problem. The principal basis of the adjustment was a set of figures available from the census on the State distribution of "substitutions" due to noninterview.[3] In the recalculation of the omission rates, the South region received the largest downward adjustment. Limited information was also available on the race, sex, and age distribution of the substitutions. This information suggested that a disproportionate share of the substitutions was assigned to the Black population in the census but that each sex-age group received about the share of substitutions in the census expected on the basis of its proportion in the population. As a result, the omission rates for Blacks were reduced more than those for Whites but the omission rates for males were reduced by about the same amount as those for females. It should be noted that, since the adjustments for age, sex, and race categories were based on weak and incomplete information, they are subject to substantial error. Moreover, because of the possible underallowance in the omission rates for substitutions in the census figures, the final omission rates are believed to overstate somewhat the actual omission rates in the field, but the extent of this overstatement is not precisely known. A final point should be made regarding the definition of the omission rates from the CPS-Census Match Study. The match estimates, as expected, represent omissions or underenumeration for the all-ages population; they also represent only omissions for age groups (i.e., they exclude the effect of age misreporting) and, hence, do not correspond to net undercounts, which reflect both omissions and net age misreporting. Most such misreporting is "washed out" for the broad age groups employed in this study.

Table VII-G shows adjusted CPS-Census Match estimates of omission rates for the total population of regions and divisions by sex, and estimates for the two race groups for the regions and most divisions by sex. A comparison of these estimates with the estimates derived by demographic methods indicates that the geographic pattern of error reflected in the two sets of figures is different. (See illustrative figures in table VII-H.) Regardless of the series, the match figures are higher for the Northeast region (New England and Middle Atlantic divisions), lower for the North Central region (West North Central division only), lower for the South (West South Central division only), and lower for the West (Mountain and Pacific divisions). With respect to the rank of the regions on the level of underenumeration, the South remains the highest in both sets of estimates; however, the order of the other three regions differs, particularly for the Northeast, where the percent of underenumeration is second highest according to the CPS-Census Match estimates and lowest according to the demographic estimates.

Composite with Demographic Estimates

In view of our reservations regarding the quality of the demographic estimates for States and in view of the availablity of another set of coverage estimates for geographic divisions derived by a wholly independent and direct method, i.e., the CPS-Census Match estimates, it was considered desirable to prepare some sets of estimates for States which took account of the CPS-Census Match results, at least in part. Accordingly, three sets of composite estimates were developed.

Composite series 1. For the first set, the CPS-Census Match results only for White females 35 to 64 years of age for the nine divisions were employed and demographic estimates were employed for all remaining categories. In this set, the estimates for States for White females 35 to 64 years of age derived by the demographic method that we have labeled "SOR–3–1 WCF–1" were adjusted to agree with the corresponding figures from the CPS-Census Match for the nine divisions (table VII-G, col. 4). Then new estimates for White males aged 35 to 64 were obtained through the application of "expected" sex ratios (using the WCF procedures). New estimates for Blacks and other races aged 35 to 64 were derived using the BACF procedures in combination with the newly derived estimates for White females aged 35 to 64. These estimates were combined with the estimates from series SOR–3–1 for the ages under 35 and the low Medicare series for ages 65 and over. There was a final proportional adjustment to the previously established national estimates of coverage for the 12 component age-sex-race categories. This set of estimates is labeled "Composite-1" in tables VII-A through VII-D.

The substitution of the match study figures for White females 35 to 64 years of age for divisions in place of the corresponding demographic estimates was based on the reasonable possibility that the match study results for this group may be superior to the estimates derived by the demographic method. This age-sex-race group tends to have a very low coverage error and, therefore, "independence" between the census and the Current Population Survey may not be a serious problem. At the same time, the demographic estimates for the group are weak in view of the paucity of data directly pertinent to this group and the need to employ relatively "mechanical" assumptions to prepare them. The same advantage does not apply to the coverage estimates for Black females 35 to 64 years of age from the match study; they may well be of much poorer quality than the demographic estimates, both as a result of larger sampling errors and as a result of greater problems in the field, even at the regional level.

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[3] U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970, Vol. 1, **Characteristics of the Population**, Part 1, **United States Summary**, section 1, table B-6.

Composite series 2. The second set of composite esti- ates represents an average of estimates for States d into selected results from the match study, mainly r females, and estimates derived by demographic alysis. Various match study figures for females om table VII-G) were used sequentially as controls r the State estimates of female population in series OR–3–1, WCF–1, BACF–1." The estimates of the ale population of States in the various age-sex-race oups were then derived by applying the "expected" x ratios from series "SOR–3–1, WCF–1, BACF–1" the appropriate corrected female population.[1]

The derivation of estimates for the White female pulation required four separate adjustments. The timates of the corrected White female populations States under 35 years of age and 35 to 64 years of e were adjusted to agree with the match study re- lts for the White-and-other-races female population the separate age groups for the nine census divi- ons. Then, the new estimates of White females under e 35 and aged 35 to 64 were added to the demo- aphic estimates for White females aged 65 and over r the States and the totals of all ages were adjusted the estimates for White females of each division om the match study. Next, the estimates for the three e groups for each State were adjusted pro rata so to sum to the new totals for White females for each ate from the previous adjustment. The corrected hite male figures for each age group in each State ere then obtained by multiplying the estimated popu- ltion for White females by the appropriate expected x ratios from series "SOR–3–1, WCF–1, BACF–1." nally, the estimates for each age-sex group were ljusted pro rata so as to sum to the previously estab- hed national estimates of the corrected population these categories (table I-B).

The procedure for Blacks and other races was mewhat more involved because coverage estimates om the match study for some of the age-sex groups ere based on too few cases to be reliable. First, the timates for the Black-and-other-races female popu- ltions of States under 35 years of age were adjusted the match results for the five divisions with the rgest numbers of Blacks: Middle Atlantic, East North ntral, South Atlantic, East South Central, and West uth Central. Then the Black-and-other-races female pulations under age 35 of the States in the North- st and the North Central regions were readjusted to e match results for Black females under age 35 for ese regions. Next, the Black-and-other-races popu- ltions of States in the West under age 35 for both xes combined were adjusted to agree with the atch result for this group. An adjusted estimate for females under age 35 for each of the Western States was obtained from the total for both sexes by applying the expected sex ratios.

The totals of the new estimates for Black-and-other-races females under age 35 and unadjusted estimates for females aged 35 and over in each State were then readjusted to the match results for Black females according to the procedures just described for ages under 35—first, to five division totals for females; then, to two region (Northeast and North Central) totals for females; and finally, to the total for both sexes for the West and then allocated to the sexes on the basis of sex ratios. For each State, the estimates of the female population in the three age groups were adjusted pro rata to the new State totals. Then the corrected male figures for each age group were obtained with the appropriate expected sex ratios. As a last step, the estimates for each age-sex group were adjusted pro rata to the national estimates of the corrected population for these categories.

The set of figures designated "Composite-2" was obtained by averaging the estimates derived by these adjustment procedures with series "SOR–3–1, WCF–1, BACF–1." This set of composite estimates makes use of information from the Census-CPS Match Study for the sex group which is subject to the smaller net census errors (females), in the maximum detail by age and geographic level for which sampling errors are not excessive. At the same time the imposition of the expected sex ratios derived by demographic analysis assures that the final estimates will have a reasonable balance of the sexes. The composite estimates are also intended to secure the advantages of averaging estimates that are based on independent methods and data. Such averaging may reduce opposite bases inherent in the two methods and hence has the potentiality for reducing the average error over all States as well as eliminating extreme errors.

Composite series 3. The third set of composite estimates also represents an average of estimates for States tied to CPS-Census Match Study results and estimates derived by demographic analysis, but match results for each sex were employed. Estimates from series "SOR–3–1, WCF–1, BACF–1" for the total White male and total White female populations of States were adjusted to agree with the match study results for the total White-and-other-races population of each sex for the nine divisions. Then the estimates for each sex were readjusted to the national estimates of undercoverage shown in table I-B.

For the Black-and-other-races population, the adjustment procedure followed, in part, that described for Composite-2. First, the Black-and-other-races male and female populations of States were adjusted separately to the division totals for the Black male and female populations from the match study for the five divisions previously listed. Then, the male and female populations for States in the Northeast and North Central regions and the populations of both sexes for States in the West were adjusted to the appropriate match results. Next, the total Black-and-other-races populations of States were readjusted to the national estimate of undercoverage.

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[1] For this purpose, the "expected" sex ratio for an age-race oup is equal to the corrected male population in the group ided by the corrected female population.

Finally, the adjusted estimates and series "SOR–3–1, WCF–1, BACF–1" were averaged. This series has been designated as "Composite-3" and is presented in appendix F. These estimates are very similar in magnitude to the Composite-2 set of coverage estimates.

PRINCIPAL FINDINGS FOR REGIONS AND DIVISIONS

Total Population

The several series of estimates of net underenumeration for the total population of regions and divisions shown in table VII-A represent a plausible range of values and are generally quite consistent with one another. The absolute difference between the low and high estimates of underenumeration for the total population of any region or division exceeds 1 percent only for the West region and the East South Central and Pacific divisions, if the composite estimates are excluded. Even if these are included, the largest ranges are 1.5 percentage points for the West region and 1.7 percentage points for the Pacific division. Since the various demographic estimates are based on a very broad range of assumptions, the consistency lends some support to the estimates.

The composite estimates of undercoverage are somewhat different from the purely demographic estimates. The composite estimates for the Northeast are higher than any of the purely demographic estimates. Similarly, the composite estimates for the West are somewhat lower than the strictly demographic estimates. The Composite-2 estimates, which take into account more information from the match results than the Composite-1 estimates, are generally more extreme than those in Composite-1. In spite of these differences, the composite estimates are not so markedly different from the demographic estimates that either set should be considered invalid or that useful generalizations cannot be made.

The relative coverage levels of the four regions are roughly similar in the various series of estimates. According to the estimates, the populations of the Northeast and North Central regions were enumerated in the 1970 census much more completely than the populations of the South and the West. In all of the purely demographic estimates, the rates of net underenumeration for the Northeast (ranging from 1.1 to 1.3 percent) are approximately equal to, but slightly lowe than, the rates of net underenumeration for the Nortl Central States (1.2 to 1.6 percent). In the composite estimates this situation is reversed, with the net omission rates for the North Central region (1.4 percent being lower than for the Northeast (1.7 to 2.0 percent) Of the remaining two regions, the estimated undercoverage for the South (3.8 to 4.2 percent) is greate than for the West (2.7 to 4.2 percent) in the purely demographic series based on an assumption of equality in the coverage rates for lifetime migrants and nonmigrants (i.e., the SOR–3–1 estimates where A=1 and in the composite estimates. In the sets of estimates in which migrants are assumed to be missed at a rate five times that of nonmigrants (i.e., the SOR-3–2 estimates with A=5), the West and South have nearly equal estimates of net underenumeration, witl the percents of net underenumeration in the Wes being slightly greater. This reversal is the result o higher proportions of migrants in the West.

For the divisions, the composite estimates of ne underenumeration and the purely demographic estimates exhibit a number of differences. For New England, both composite estimates of net underenumeration are slightly higher than the demographic estimates. For the Middle Atlantic States, the differences are substantial, with the Composite-2 estimate being twice as large as some of the demographic estimates The opposite relationship occurs in the Mountain division where the composite estimates are slightly lower and in the West South Central and Pacific divisions where the composite estimates (especially Composite 2) are much lower, than any of the demographic estimates.

The relative coverage levels of the divisions reflects the pattern of the regions. The four divisions comprising the Northeast and North Central regions have much lower estimated rates of underenumeration than the other five divisions in every set of estimates, with one exception (the Middle Atlantic division in the Composite-2 set, for which the rate is nearly equal to that of the Pacific division, the next best division). The undercount rates for the New England division are generally the lowest, ranging from 0.9 to 1.4 percent although the composite estimates for the West North Central division are very nearly the same. In the South the East South Central division has the lowest rates of underenumeration of the three divisions in every set of estimates—2.5 to 3.7 percent. In the West, the Pacific division has lower rates of underenumeration than the Mountain division in the SOR–3–1 estimates but higher rates in the SOR–3–2 estimates because the Pacific division has a large proportion of lifetime migrants.

White and Black-and-Other-Races Population

The relationships of the rates of net underenumeration or the White population of regions and divisions are much the same as those for the total population, as discussed in the previous section, because the White population comprises such a large percentage of the total population in nearly all States (87.6 percent nationally in 1970). The figures shown in table VII-B indicate that the coverage of the White population in he Northeast and North Central regions was greater han in the South and West for all of the estimate eries. In the demographic series, coverage is slightly better in the Northeast region than in the North Central region, but the reverse is true for the composite estimates. The estimated coverage for the West exceeds that for the South in all series except the SOR–3–2 estimates. For the divisions, the estimates of coverage for Whites reflect the overall patterns of the estimates for Whites for the regions and are quite similar to those for the total population. All the estimates of net underenumeration for the four divisions comprising the Northeast and North Central regions are lower than the remaining five divisions. The estimates of percents of net underenumeration for the White population of regions and divisions are quite consistent from series to series, with the range from he low to the high estimates for any area generally being about the same as the range for the estimates or the total population of the same area.

The estimates of the percents of net underenumeration for the Black-and-other-races population of regions and divisions exhibit much more variability from area to area and much less consistency from series to series than the estimates for the White population table VII-C). Because of the higher level of net underenumeration for Blacks and other races (6.9 percent nationally versus 1.9 percent for Whites), the same level of precision in the estimates for the Black population as in those for Whites would result in greater percentage point variation. Moreover, the estimates for he Black-and-other-races population are not of the same precision as those for Whites. The great degree of variability and lack of consistency in the estimates can be attributed partly to the lack of adequate data and partly to the smaller size of the Black-and-other-races population.

We can note some regularities in the estimated rates of underenumeration for the Black-and-other-races population in spite of their variability and imprecision. As in the estimates for the total White population, the estimated percents of net underenumeration for the Black-and-other-races population of the Northeast and North Central regions are below those for the South and West in every series shown in table VII-C. The South, the region with the largest Black-and-other-races population, has the narrowest range from the low to the high estimates (6.9 to 8.8 percent) whereas the West, the region with the smallest Black-and-other-races population, shows by far the widest range (6.3 to 11.2 percent) and, in addition, the largest estimated percent undercount (11.2 percent in series SOR–3–2, WCF–2, BAEF–2).

For the divisions, a number of regularities appear in the relative levels of underenumeration from series to series. The estimated percent of net underenumeration for the Black-and-other-races population of New England (2.0 to 4.6 percent) is less than that of the Middle Atlantic division (4.2 to 7.2 percent) for every series. Similarly, the percent of net underenumeration for the East North Central division (3.2 to 5.9 percent) is always substantially less than for the West North Central division (6.3 to 8.1 percent). In the South, despite a greater range for the estimates of Blacks and other races in the East South Central division, the estimated percents of net underenumeration for this division (4.0 to 7.6 percent) are considerably less than the estimates for either the South Atlantic or West South Central division in every set of estimates. In the West the estimates for the Mountain division (9.3 to 13.9 percent) are consistently the highest of any divison in every series.

Male and Female Population

The estimated rate of net underenumeration for the male population of every region and division exceeds the corresponding rate for the female population in every set of estimates (table VII-A). The estimated percents of net underenumeration for females in the Northeast and North Central regions are the lowest rates shown in table VII-A; those for males in the Northeast and North Central region are lower than those for either males or females in the South or West. The other relationships for the male and female population among the regions and divisions are the same as those discussed earlier for the total population of both sexes combined.

The various series of coverage estimates for each of the sexes are quite consistent. For either sex, the range from the low to the high estimate of the percent of net underenumeration for any area tends to be about the same as the range for the population of both sexes combined. The coverage patterns within each series and from series to series for White males, White females, Black-and-other-races males, and Black-and-other races females each resemble those previously discussed for the total population of the appropriate race, with females having lower rates of net underenumeration in virtually every area in every set of estimates.

Differences between census sex ratios and expected sex ratios reflect the relative underenumeration of males and females (table VII-I). A negative value for the difference means that males were missed in the census at a greater rate than females and the size of the difference shows the estimated number of males omitted per 100 females enumerated. For both races, the differences between the observed and the expected sex ratios indicate that the relative omission of males was greatest in the South, particularly in the South Atlantic division. The relative omission of males was the least (0.5-0.6 males per 100 females) for Whites in the Middle Atlantic and North Central States. For Black and other races, the relative omission of males (3.5 males per 100 females) was least in the Pacific States. (See appendix G for State data on census sex ratios and expected sex ratios for each of the race groups.)

EVALUATION OF STATE ESTIMATES

Total Population of States

The estimates of the percents of net underenumeration for the total population of States, shown in table VII-D, naturally exhibit more variation than the estimates for regions or divisions. The estimates for nearly all of the States appear to be reasonable, but the quality of the estimates differ, and for some of the States the estimates are of relatively poor or doubtful quality. These States will be identifed later in this section and possible reasons for the lower reliability will be discussed.

One criterion for assessing the overall quality of a set of coverage estimates is the occurrence of estimates of net overenumeration or of excessively large estimates of net underenumeration. Very few such estimates appear in table VII-D. Only three States (Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Utah) show estimates of net overenumeration in any of the series of estimates. The largest estimated net overcount is only 0.7 percent (Wisconsin in series "SOR–3–2, WCF–2, BREF–2"). The series of coverage estimates do not show a large number of extreme rates of underenumeration either. The number of States with estimates of the percent of net underenumeration that exceed 5 percent varies between 7 and 10 States, depending on the series, with the largest underenumeration rate being 9.2 percent (for New Mexico in series SOR–3–2, WCF–2, BREF–2).

Another criterion for assessing the adequacy of the estimates is the absence of a concentration of the percents of net underenumeration in a very narrow range. Such a concentration is not likely to exist if it is assumed that age-sex-race specific coverage rates for States vary around the national figures, as they undoubtedly do. The synthetic estimates (shown in appendix table F-1, col. 13), which are based on the assumption that the age-sex-race specific rates of net undercount for the entire country can be applied to each State without variation, exhibit a great deal of concentration.[5] In these estimates, fully 42 States have estimated net underenumeration rates in the range 1.0 to 2.9 percent and 50 States have rates within the range 1.0 to 3.9 percent (table VII-F, col. 8). When the synthetic estimates are varied on the basis of median family income, they are somewhat less concentrated but, even so, 39 States fall in the range of 1.0 to 2.9 percent underenumeration.

None of the sets of demographic or composite estimates of net underenumeration exhibit this much concentration. At most 24 States fall in the range of 1.0 to 2.9 percent for any set of estimates and no more than 33 States fall within any range of 3 percentage points. Furthermore, the demographic and composite series are substantially different from the synthetic estimates. The correlation coefficients relating the basic synthetic estimates and the demographic series fall in the range of only 0.15 to 0.27, with the average absolute difference being as great as 1.42 to 1.68 percentage points. The corresponding figures relating the modified synthetic estimates to the demographic series show correlation coefficients of only 0.18 to 0.32, with average absolute differences of 1.36 to 1.62 percentage points. Substantial variation around the national underenumeration rate shown by all of the series of demographic and composite estimates suggests that the age-sex-race specific coverage rates do vary substantially from State to State.

Even with the variation that exists within each set of demographic estimates there is a great deal of consistency among the various sets of figures. The overall similarity of the various estimates is shown by the correlation coefficents and average absolute differences in table VII-E. The correlation coefficients among the three sets of estimates based on the assumption that migrants and nonmigrants are missed at the same rate (SOR–3–1) and the two sets of composite estimates are all at least 0.95, with most exceeding 0.98. Furthermore, the average absolute differences in the percents of net underenumeration among these estimates are less than 0.55; nearly all are less than 0.40, and 4 of the 10 pairs of estimates differ by less than 0.25 percentage point. These measures indicate a great deal of consistency and similarity in the geographic patterning of estimates of underenumeration based on SOR–3–1.

The estimates based on the assumption that lifetime migrants fail to report their place of birth, and are missed in the census, more often than nonmigrants

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[5] See U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Coverage of Population in the 1970 Census and Some Implications for Public Programs", **Current Population Reports**, Series P-23, No. 56, August 1975, for a fuller explanation of these estimates.

SOR–3–2) are much more similar to each other than o the other five sets of estimates. The correlation etween the two SOR–3–2 sets is 0.98 and the average bsolute difference is only 0.25 percentage point. On e other hand, the correlation coefficients relating the OR–3–2 estimates with the various SOR–3–1 and omposite estimates fall in the range of only 0.90 to .93 and the average absolute differences fall between .57 and 0.75. These values of the coefficients and the verage differences still indicate that the geographic atterning and levels of the rates of underenumeration stimated by the methods described by SOR–3–2 show considerable similarity to the patterning and levels stimated by the SOR–3–1 methods.

The ranges from low to high estimates and the relave differences provide a basis for assessing the qualy of the estimates of net underenumeration for speific States. From an examination of the ranges for the tates, it is apparent that the composite estimates for number of States are quite different from the purely emographic estimates (table VII-D). For 29 States, ne of the composite estimates is an extreme value igh for 15 States and low for 14 States). Major ifferences in the level of the composite estimates and e purely demographic estimates are concentrated a few areas, e.g., the Middle Atlantic division.

For many of the States, the range of estimates proides an acceptable *interval estimate* of the percent of et underenumeration for the total population. In sevral States, however, the range is too broad or the stimates are not adequate to provide a good interval stimate. For 22 of 26 States with a range from low o high of less than 1 percentage point in the percent f net underenumeration for the total population, the ange does provide an adequate interval estimate. In ree of the 26 States, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and tah, the interval includes percents of net overenueration. Because a net overenumeration is extreme- unlikly to have occurred for an entire State, these stimates should be disregarded as such and asumed to represent a very small net underenumeraon. The net underenumeration for the one remaing State, Maryland, was based in large measure on rbitrary procedures (ch. II). Consequently, the estiate for Maryland may be subject to substantial error addition to the range shown in table VII-D.

For the five State areas with a range of 2 percenage points or greater, the estimation procedure did ot yield interval estimates of the percent of net undernumeration which could be termed wholly adequate. tates that have been subject to substantial migraon, either in or out, tend to have larger ranges than ther States because of the effect of the A and B facors in the SOR–3–2 series of estimates. Alaska (with range of 3.1 percentage points), Nevada (2.6 perentage points), Arkansas (2.5 percentage points), and Vest Virginia (2.1 percentage points) fall into this category. Furthermore, the estimates for States with a large percentage of Blacks, such as Arkansas, are subject to greater error because of the poorer quality of the estimates of the undercounts for the Black population. The estimate of net underenumeration for the District of Columbia would be subject to substantial error because of the relatively arbitrary estimation procedure used (ch. II) and the large proportion of Blacks, even if the large range (2.3 percentage points) did not make the interval estimate somewhat inadequate.

For 20 States which have a range from low to high estimates between 1 and 2 percentage points, the adequacy of the range as an interval estimate may best be judged in relation to the level of the underenumeration. Accordingly, the relative difference, which is defined here as one-half of the range divided by the average of the high and low values, expressed as a percentage, may be used to assess further the quality of the interval estimate. A relative difference greater than 25 percent and a range of estimates from 1.0 to 1.4 percentage points can be used to identify one group of States for which the range does not provide an acceptable estimate. Three of the 14 States with ranges between 1.0 to 1.4 percentage points fall into this category: Pennsylvania (range 1.3, relative difference 48 percent), Oklahoma (range 1.2, relative difference 30 percent), and Montana (range 1.0, relative difference 36 percent). For Oklahoma and Montana, the migration factors, A and B, appear to produce the relatively large ranges.

In the Middle Atlantic division, Pennsylvania (range 1.3, relative difference 48 percent) has already been identified as a State for which the range is not a wholly adequate interval estimate, while New York (range 1.0, relative difference 24 percent) and New Jersey (range 0.9, relative difference 43 percent) fall into the group of States for which the range provides a just barely adequate interval estimate of the percent of net underenumeration. In these three States, the composite estimates differ substantially from the purely demographic estimates. One possible explanation for these differences is that many immigrants (a group which makes up a large percentage of the population in these States) may have been classified as native in the 1970 census because of the misreporting of State of birth. This error would result in a census population for the Middle Atlantic States that is artificially high and an estimated net underenumeration for these States that is too low.[5] Another possibility is that the foreign-born population in these States may have been missed more often in the census than the native population. The demographic estimates are based on an assumption of the equality of the coverage of these two groups but the match study, on which the composite estimates are based, could possibly differentiate between them.

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[5] Possible biases attributable to errors in the reporting of State of birth and nativity are discussed in chapter II.

For the six States with ranges from low to high estimates between 1.5 and 1.9 percentage points, only three have small enough relative differences for the low and high estimates to be considered marginally adequate limits for interval estimates. These three States are South Dakota (range 1.5, relative difference 25 percent), Texas (range 1.6, relative difference 17 percent), and California (range 1.9, relative difference 25 percent). The wide range (1.8 percentage points) and large relative difference (33 percent) for Mississippi could be attributed to the effects of heavy migration, the factors A and B, or the large proportion of Blacks in the population. However, the interval estimate for Mississippi is believed to be inadequate for another entirely different reason. The completeness of registration of births for the State as estimated from the results of the 1940 birth registration test appears to be much too high in comparison with the figures for the surrounding States and later tests (app. A). Such an overstatement of completeness would lead to too low a corrected population, too low an estimated net undercount, and an inadequate interval estimate regardless of its size. The estimates for the remaining two States, North Dakota (range 1.7, relative difference 52 percent) and Wyoming (range 1.6, relative difference 80 percent) are very sensitive to variations in the A and B factors. Consequently, the interval estimates for these States are too broad and not wholly adequate.

Sources of Error

The coverage estimates presented in this study are subject to errors which reflect both the limitations of the various statistical series on which the estimates are based and the limitations of the methodology used to produce the estimates. The different types of errors encountered in this study are summarized in the following sections. The sensitivity of the coverage estimates to many of these types of errors has been investigated in previous chapters of this report, and the reader should consult these chapters for additional information.

Limitations of data and their assumptions. We review first the types of errors arising from limitations of the data, or assumptions related to the data. The data considered are mortality statistics, birth statistics, census statistics on State of birth, census statistics on emigration, Social Security (Medicare) statistics, and the national estimates of coverage employed in deriving the estimates of coverage.

We may identify four types of errors in the mortality statistics. The first concerns the accuracy of the tabulations of deaths for age groups, the second concerns the type of life tables used in this study, th third concerns the accuracy of the imputed life tables and the fourth concerns the adjustment for war related mortality.

The accuracy of the tabulations of deaths for ag categories is important because they are employed i the preparation of the life tables used to "survive" births from 1935 to 1970 or to "survive" sex ratios o births from 1905 to 1935. Although there may be ver little underregistration of deaths and even net misreporting of age of deaths under 35 years of age as whole and 35 to 64 years of age as a whole, the lif table survival rates were applied in 5-year age group and they could be distorted by age-misreporting i 5-year age groups. They are also affected by the ne census errors of the population bases. To the exten that the net errors of the deaths by age and of th population by age are alike, the errors in the surviva rates would be reduced.

The second error arises from the use of State-of residence life tables in deriving the estimates of th corrected population under 35 years of age born i each State in 1970 from births, 1935 to 1970. Th appropriate type of life table for these calculations i a State-of-birth life table, i.e., one for persons born i a given State. The appropriateness of substitutin State-of-residence life tables for the correspondin States-of-birth tables for the present purpose is evaluated in appendix B. The evidence presented suggest that discrepancies between the two types of life table for the States in the last few decades would have bee relatively small.

Life tables for States based on observed data fo many early years are lacking. The sets of life table for decennial years are incomplete for the White population for 1920 and earlier years. Life tables for 192 are available for only 25 States, and there are onl five State life tables for 1900 and 1910. To develop complete series for the White population beginning i 1900, substitutions based on official life tables fo contiguous States were made for the early years i some cases, while, in other cases, survival rates wer estimated on the basis of the estimated relation o national mortality patterns and trends to the mortalit patterns and trends of States. The series of State lif tables for the Black-and-other-races population i complete for 1970 only. Substitutions were made fo missing tables in 1950 and 1960, and life table survival rates were obtained for 1930 and 1940 by reverse extrapolation from more recent years.

Allowances had to be made for war mortality in calculating expected sex ratios for Whites 35 to 64 year of age. Official life tables do not contain such allowances; hence, it was necessary to make them separately. A special problem is the estimated allocatio of these deaths to the appropriate State populations

The coverage estimates developed in this study directly incorporate birth statistics for States for the period 1935–1970, adjusted for estimated underregisration, by use of information from the 1940, 1950, and 964–1968 birth registration tests. Although the test results had to be interpolated to individual years and he 1964–1968 test directly provided estimates only or regions, these problems are not believed to have ntroduced much error in the coverage estimates. The omission of State figures from the most recent test results does not present difficulties because national birth registration was effectively complete after about 1960 and, perforce, there is now relatively little variation in completeness of birth registration among States.

Some problems do appear to exist, however, with respect to the quality of estimates of completeness of birth registration for years between 1935 and about 1950, when underregistration levels for many States were quite substantial. The mere fact that the degree of registration was very low for several States in the South, as indicated by or estimated from the 1940 and 950 tests, suggests the possibility of a large absolute error in the test results and in the interpolated values or these States. In addition, the completeness of birth egistration during this period is suspiciously high for certain Southern States, particularly those in the East South Central division. It is not easily possible to determine the extent to which these registration estimates are biased upward if, indeed, they are, but to he extent that they are biased in this way, the coverage estimates for the particular States are biased downward.

Another source of error in the State coverage estimates associated with the birth statistics concerns the ack of data on births for many States prior to 1935 and for virtually every State prior to 1915. Data on births for each sex are essential to the estimation of expected sex ratios, which were used in this study as a principal means of estimating the coverage of the White population of each State in the middle age range (35 to 64 years) in 1970. Sex ratios at birth are required, therefore, by the estimation procedure for each quinquennial birth cohort from 1905–1910 to 1930–1935. To the extent feasible, the sex ratios at birth for these periods were based on statistics of actual births for the States. Births were compiled by many States prior to their admission to the national birth registration area. If however, we found reason o question the reliability of the available information or if statistics on births were not available, substitutions were made on the basis of data for a "representative" State or data for the same State in subsequent time periods. This procedure may have produced errors in the expected sex ratios and, hence also, in the State coverage estimates.

The State-of-birth statistics from the 1970 census are centrally important to the evaluation procedure. Since they were used both in direct estimation of the coverage of the population under 35 and indirectly in the calculation of coverage estimates for the population aged 35 to 64, it was necessary to adjust these data for any indicated types of error other than coverage error per se, prior to their use in the estimation of coverage rates for the population born in each State. There are three types of error in these data which merit attention.

The first type of error is the result of the need to allocate a substantial proportion of the population under age 35 to a State of birth because of nonresponse. Evidence presented in appendix B suggests that simple proration is a defensible allocation scheme but that other schemes might actually be more appropriate. The appropriateness of simple proration has been viewed here as dependent upon the extent to which the risk of omission from the census differs for interstate migrants and nonmigrants. The effect on the coverage estimates of using proration, a potentially suboptimal scheme, is apparently rather small, if not negligible.

The second and third types of error in the census State-of-birth tabulations concern the accuracy with which State of birth was reported. There is, first, the tendency to report State of residence as State of birth, and there is, second, the tendency to report the State in which a person was born rather than the State where the mother was living at the time of birth, if the two States are different (the "residence-occurrence" problem). The evidence strongly suggests that the State-of-birth data for the Black population are subject to both types of error but that the more serious type of error in the Black data is the reporting of State of residence as State of birth. This evidence is sufficiently strong to warrant a substantial modification of the State-of-birth figures for Blacks; the figures used in this study are "expected census" figures derived from earlier censuses and not the actual 1970 counts. The State-of-birth data for the White population are affected primarily by the second problem, the "residence-occurrence" problem. These data did not appear to contain sufficient reporting error of the first type to warrant their rejection in the estimation procedure, but the suspected presence of the residence-occurrence problem necessitated the use of alternative birth series in the estimation of the corrected population under age 35. The latter procedure was also applied to the calculations for Blacks.

Furthermore, these problems affect the expected sex ratios for the White population aged 35 to 64, albeit to a much smaller extent, because census State-of-birth figures were used in the calculation of the adjustments for net lifetime migration in the expected sex ratios. The effect here depends on the extent to which the census data on net lifetime migration for the two sexes are differentially affected by errors of both coverage and reporting.

Census statistics on the population resident overseas in 1970 are used to represent surviving net emigration of native Americans in the equation for deriving the expected population born in each State in 1970. The census data may be incomplete in the coverage of such persons, particularly those who were not affiliated with the U.S. Government as employees or dependents of employees.

The aggregated Medicare statistics for States used in this study to estimate the coverage of State populations 65 and over in 1970 were subjected to certain adjustments so that they could represent the "true" number of persons 65 years old and over in each State, corresponding to census definitions. The adjustments were for (1) nonresponses with respect to race and State of residence, (2) inconsistency in the classification of age used in Medicare data and in the census data, (3) the omission of certain population groups, and (4) inconsistency in the reporting of residence in the two sets of data. Each of these adjustments is subject to error.

The first and second adjustments are small and have little potential for introducing error. The third adjustment is relatively important. In addition to aliens who arrived in the United States in the last 5 years and conditional entrants to the country, groups which are legally excluded, a substantial number of active and retired Federal employees, and other members of the population, were not enrolled in Medicare in 1970. The estimates which had to be made for the latter groups could introduce significant error. The final adjustment of the Medicare data, designed to allow for the possible inconsistency in reporting residence in the two sets of data, could have a major impact on the coverage estimates for Arizona and Florida, the two States where direct adjustments were considered necessary. The series of adjustments in the Medicare statistics may have effectively resolved known discrepancies between the Medicare data and the census data at the national level; a question still arises, however, with respect to the accuracy of the allocation of these adjustments to States.

The CPS-Census Match estimates employed in this study, being based on a sample, are subject to sampling error. They represent net omissions rather than net undercounts; that is, they exclude the effect of the balance of age reporting errors between the three broad age groups (under 35, 35 to 64, and 65 and over). The CPS-Census Match Study suggests that such residual age reporting error may be very small, but there is other evidence suggesting that the net age misreporting for the group 65 and over may be substantial, particularly for Black males. The averaging of the match results with the demographic estimates further reduces the effect of the limitation noted.

All series of coverage estimates for States were adjusted to tie in to a single set of coverage estimates for the United States as a whole. Although this set of national estimates represented the "preferred" set of estimates, the figures are subject to error and the error could be as great as 15 percent of the overall estimate of undercoverage in the United States.

Limitations of methods and their assumptions. In addition to the errors which are associated with the different series of data on which the coverage estimates for States were based, there are several types of errors which are the direct result of the methods and the methodological assumptions employed to prepare the estimates. We review these briefly here.

The methodological model for the estimation of the coverage rate of the population under 35 years of age born in each State for each sex-race group presents no special problems. However, the conversion of these coverage estimates from a State-of-birth basis to a State-of-residence basis required an assumption concerning the relative influence of State of birth and State of residence on coverage rates. Empirical evidence relating to this question is not available and the assumption actually applied, namely that the influence of State of birth and the influence of State of residence on coverage are equal, is only one of many possibilities. The difference between the effect of this assumption and the effect of the assumption that State of residence is the primary determinant of coverage is rather small.

The assumptions regarding the relative coverage of lifetime interstate migrants and nonmigrants under age 35 in the census, employed to distinguish the principal estimates for these ages, are relatively arbitrary, lacking any formal empirical basis, and yet they can have a significant effect on the estimates of coverage. A wider or narrower range in the assumptions may have been necessary to arrive at the optimal error band for the coverage estimates.

Many alternative procedures were considered for the estimation of the corrected White and Black populations aged 35 to 64 for States, but none of them is a very sophisticated demographic procedure. A mechanical procedure was employed for the White female population and the Black male and female populations, and the coverage estimates are correspondingly rough. The method of deriving the expected sex ratios for Whites was demographically meritorious but the data employed are subject to substantial error and the sex ratios are applied to rough estimates for White females.

The demographic method was designed to esti-
ate coverage of the native resident population of
ach State directly. It was then assumed that cover-
ge of the foreign-born residents of each State was
he same as that for the native population. An alterna-
ive assumption was not employed both because there
as a lack of appropriate empirical information and
ecause, in a test of the effect of reasonable alterna-
ve assumptions, they had no perceptible effect in
ost States and only a small effect in the remaining
w States. The adjustment of the preliminary esti-
ates for States to secure consistency with the inde-
endently derived national estimates of coverage may
ave made some implicit allowance for the differ-
nce between the coverage of the native and foreign-
orn populations. The assumption employed would
ave a negligible effect on the estimates for the Black
opulation since this group has been, until very re-
ently, little affected by immigration.

The CPS-Census Match estimates of coverage were
ever used alone, because of the lack of State data
nd the deficiencies of the match figures. They were
lways combined with the demographic estimates. The use of equal weights in deriving Composite series 2 and 3 from the demographic figures and the CPS-Census Match figures is partly arbitrary; logically, such a weighting scheme appeared to offer the optimum choice.

Concluding Note

The estimates of coverage for States presented in this study are subject to substantial error because of the limitations of the available data, the assumptions employed to adjust them, and the estimation procedures. However, in spite of the many sources of error and the resulting possibilities for error in the coverage estimates, it appears that the figures shown in table VII-D constitute a set of reasonably accurate coverage estimates for most of the States. In particular, the estimates provide adequate or marginally adequate ranges for about three-quarters of the States. These estimates can prove to be quite useful for many practical applications, particularly if they are treated as interval estimates and if the possibilities for error are taken into account.

Table VII-A. ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATES OF THE PERCENTS OF NET UNDERENUMERATION FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION, FOR REGIONS AND DIVISIONS, BY SEX: 1970

(See text for explanation of alternative procedures)

Sex, region, and division	SOR-3-1			SOR-3-2			SOR-3-1		Composite-1	Composite-2	Range		
	WCF-1			WCF-2			WCF-1				Low value	High value	Differenc
	BACF-1	BAEF-1	BREF-1	BACF-2	BAEF-2	BREF-2	BACF*-1	BREF*-1					
BOTH SEXES													
United States	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	(X)	(X)	(X
Regions:													
Northeast	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.1	2.0	0.
North Central	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.6	0.
South	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.2	0.
West	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.9	4.2	4.1	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	4.2	1.
Northeast:													
New England	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.4	0.
Middle Atlantic	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.2	1.2	2.2	1.
North Central:													
East North Central	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.5	0.
West North Central	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.7	0.
South:													
South Atlantic	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.5	0.
East South Central	3.5	3.5	3.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	3.4	3.7	3.1	3.2	2.5	3.7	1.
West South Central	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	3.6	3.5	3.5	4.6	1.
West:													
Mountain	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.7	0.
Pacific	3.1	3.2	3.1	4.0	4.3	4.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.6	4.3	1.
MALE													
United States	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	(X)	(X)	(X
Regions:													
Northeast	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.5	1.6	2.5	0.
North Central	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.0	0.
South	5.1	5.2	5.4	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.4	0.
West	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	5.0	1.
Northeast:													
New England	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.4	2.0	0.
Middle Atlantic	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.7	1.6	2.7	1.
North Central:													
East North Central	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.6	2.0	0.
West North Central	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.4	2.1	0.
South:													
South Atlantic	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.7	0.
East South Central	4.5	4.5	5.0	3.6	3.5	3.9	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.3	3.5	5.0	1.
West South Central	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.3	4.6	4.4	4.4	5.6	1.
West:													
Mountain	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.4	0.
Pacific	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.9	5.2	4.9	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.4	5.2	1.
FEMALE													
United States	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	(X)	(X)	(X
Regions:													
Northeast	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.5	0.6	1.5	0.
North Central	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.
South	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.1	0.
West	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.1	3.3	3.3	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.0	3.3	1.
Northeast:													
New England	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.
Middle Atlantic	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.7	0.7	1.7	1.
North Central:													
East North Central	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.
West North Central	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.
South:													
South Atlantic	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.3	0.
East South Central	2.6	2.5	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.6	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.3	1.6	2.6	1.
West South Central	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.6	1.
West:													
Mountain	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.5	3.1	0.
Pacific	2.3	2.4	2.4	3.1	3.4	3.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.8	3.4	1.

X Not applicable.

Table VII-B. ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATES OF THE PERCENTS OF NET UNDERENUMERATION FOR THE WHITE POPULATION, FOR REGIONS AND DIVISIONS, BY SEX: 1970

(See text for explanation of alternative procedures)

Sex, region, and division	SOR-3-1	SOR-3-2	Composite-1	Composite-2	Range		
	WCF-1	WCF-2			Low value	High value	Difference
Both Sexes							
United States	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	(X)	(X)	(X)
gions:							
Northeast	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.4	0.7	1.4	0.7
North Central	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.3
South	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.1	0.2
West	2.7	3.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	3.4	1.0
rtheast:							
New England	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.2	0.4
Middle Atlantic	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.5	0.7	1.5	0.8
rth Central:							
East North Central	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.2
West North Central	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.7
uth:							
South Atlantic	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.4	2.9	3.4	0.5
East South Central	2.7	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.7	0.6
West South Central	3.5	3.5	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.5	0.8
st:							
Mountain	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.1	0.4
Pacific	2.6	3.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	3.5	1.3
MALE							
United States	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	(X)	(X)	(X)
gions:							
Northeast	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.8	0.7
North Central	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5	0.3
South	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	0.1
West	3.4	4.1	3.2	3.0	3.0	4.1	1.1
theast:							
New England	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.8	0.4
Middle Atlantic	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.8	1.0	1.8	0.8
th Central:							
East North Central	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.5	0.3
West North Central	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.6	0.6
th:							
South Atlantic	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.4	3.9	4.4	0.5
East South Central	3.4	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.4	0.6
West South Central	4.2	4.2	3.6	3.3	3.3	4.2	0.9
t:							
Mountain	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.7	0.4
Pacific	3.3	4.2	3.1	2.9	2.9	4.2	1.3
FEMALE							
United States	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	(X)	(X)	(X)
gions:							
Northeast	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.7
North Central	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.3
South	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	0.2
West	2.1	2.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.7	1.0
theast:							
New England	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.4
Middle Atlantic	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.2	0.4	1.2	0.8
th Central:							
East North Central	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.2
West North Central	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.6
th:							
outh Atlantic	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.5	0.5
East South Central	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	2.0	0.6
est South Central	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.9	0.9
t:							
Mountain	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.6	0.4
Pacific	1.9	2.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.7	1.1

X Not applicable.
Z Less than ± 0.05.

Table VII-C. ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATES OF THE PERCENTS OF NET UNDERENUMERATION FOR THE BLACK-AND-OTHER-RACES POPULATION, FOR REGIONS AND DIVISIONS, BY SEX: 1970

(See text for explanation of alternative procedures)

Sex, region, and division	SOR-3-1			SOR-3-2			SOR-3-1		Composite-1	Composite-2	Range		
	WCF-1			WCF-2			WCF-1				Low value	High value	Differenc
	BACF-1	BAEF-1	BREF-1	BACF-2	BAEF-2	BREF-2	BACF*-1	BREF*-1					
BOTH SEXES													
United States	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	(X)	(X)	(X
Regions:													
Northeast	5.4	4.1	4.0	6.2	4.5	4.5	5.6	5.5	5.8	6.9	4.0	6.9	2.
North Central	5.6	4.5	3.9	6.2	4.8	4.3	5.5	4.9	5.5	4.9	3.9	6.2	2.
South	7.7	8.3	8.8	6.9	7.4	7.8	7.7	8.3	7.7	7.7	6.9	8.8	1.
West	7.6	8.8	7.7	8.7	11.2	10.3	7.5	6.5	7.3	6.3	6.3	11.2	4.
Northeast:													
New England	3.4	2.4	2.0	4.3	2.9	2.5	3.2	2.8	3.6	4.6	2.0	4.6	2.
Middle Atlantic	5.6	4.3	4.2	6.4	4.7	4.7	5.9	5.8	6.0	7.2	4.2	7.2	3.
North Central:													
East North Central	5.2	4.0	3.2	5.9	4.3	3.6	4.9	4.2	5.1	4.6	3.2	5.9	2.
West North Central	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.7	7.0	7.2	7.9	8.1	7.1	6.3	6.3	8.1	1.
South:													
South Atlantic	8.2	8.5	8.9	7.7	8.1	8.4	8.5	8.8	8.5	8.1	7.7	8.9	1.
East South Central	6.7	6.5	7.6	4.9	4.0	5.0	6.2	7.3	6.3	7.0	4.0	7.6	3.
West South Central	7.6	9.1	9.6	6.8	8.3	8.8	7.4	8.0	7.1	7.6	6.8	9.6	2.
West:													
Mountain	10.5	13.1	12.8	11.3	13.9	13.7	11.0	10.7	10.3	9.3	9.3	13.9	4
Pacific	7.1	8.0	6.9	8.3	10.8	9.7	6.9	5.8	6.8	5.8	5.8	10.8	5.
MALE													
United States	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	(X)	(X)	(X
Regions:													
Northeast	7.5	6.2	6.0	8.4	6.7	6.6	7.7	7.4	7.8	9.0	6.0	9.0	3.
North Central	7.5	6.5	5.3	8.2	6.8	5.8	7.4	6.2	7.4	6.9	5.3	8.2	2.
South	9.9	10.4	11.5	9.0	9.4	10.4	9.9	11.0	9.9	10.0	9.0	11.5	2.
West	9.2	10.4	8.4	10.5	13.0	11.1	9.2	7.2	9.0	8.1	7.2	13.0	5.
Northeast:													
New England	5.4	4.4	3.5	6.5	5.1	4.3	5.2	4.3	5.6	6.5	3.5	6.5	3.
Middle Atlantic	7.7	6.4	6.2	8.6	6.9	6.8	7.9	7.7	8.0	9.2	6.2	9.2	3.
North Central:													
East North Central	7.1	5.9	4.4	7.9	6.4	5.0	6.9	5.4	7.1	6.6	4.4	7.9	3.
West North Central	9.3	9.0	9.3	9.6	8.9	9.3	9.8	10.1	9.1	8.2	8.2	10.1	1.
South:													
South Atlantic	10.4	10.7	11.3	9.8	10.2	10.8	10.6	11.2	10.7	10.3	9.8	11.3	1.
East South Central	8.9	8.8	10.8	6.8	6.0	7.9	8.5	10.6	8.6	9.3	6.0	10.8	4.
West South Central	9.8	11.3	12.3	8.9	10.4	11.4	9.7	10.7	9.3	9.9	8.9	12.3	3.
West:													
Mountain	12.7	15.1	14.6	13.6	16.1	15.7	13.1	12.7	12.5	11.6	11.6	16.1	4.
Pacific	8.6	9.6	7.3	10.0	12.4	10.3	8.5	6.3	8.4	7.5	6.3	12.4	6.
FEMALE													
United States	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	(X)	(X)	(X
Regions:													
Northeast	3.6	2.2	2.2	4.2	2.5	2.5	3.8	3.8	3.9	5.1	2.2	5.1	2
North Central	3.7	2.7	2.7	4.2	2.8	2.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.0	2.7	4.2	1.
South	5.6	6.2	6.2	4.9	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	4.9	6.2	1.
West	5.8	7.1	7.1	6.9	9.4	9.4	5.8	5.8	5.6	4.6	4.6	9.4	4.
Northeast:													
New England	1.6	0.6	0.6	2.2	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.7	0.6	2.7	2.
Middle Atlantic	3.8	2.4	2.4	4.4	2.6	2.6	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.3	2.4	5.3	2.
North Central:													
East North Central	3.4	2.1	2.1	3.9	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	2.8	2.1	3.9	1.
West North Central	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.1	5.1	6.1	6.1	5.3	4.5	4.5	6.1	1.
South:													
South Atlantic	6.1	6.5	6.5	5.7	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.0	5.7	6.5	0.
East South Central	4.6	4.4	4.4	3.1	2.2	2.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.9	2.2	4.9	2.
West South Central	5.5	7.0	7.0	4.8	6.4	6.4	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.5	4.8	7.0	2.
West:													
Mountain	8.2	10.9	10.9	8.8	11.6	11.6	8.7	8.6	8.0	7.0	7.0	11.6	4
Pacific	5.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	9.0	9.0	5.3	5.3	5.2	4.2	4.2	9.0	4.

X Not applicable.

Table VII-D. ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATES OF THE PERCENTS OF NET UNDERENUMERATION FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION, FOR REGIONS, DIVISIONS, AND STATES: 1970

(See text for explanation of alternative procedures. A minus sign denotes a net overcount)

Region, division, and State	SOR-3-1		SOR-3-2		SOR-3-1	Composite-1	Composite-2	Range			
	WCF-1		WCF-2		WCF-1			Low value	High value	Difference	Relative difference[1]
	BACF-1	BREF-1	BACF-2	BREF-2	BACF*-1						
United States, total	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
gions:											
Northeast	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.1	2.0	0.9	29
North Central	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.6	0.4	14
South	4.0	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.2	0.4	5
West	3.2	3.2	3.9	4.1	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.7	4.1	1.4	21
rtheast:											
New England	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.4	0.5	22
Middle Atlantic	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.2	1.2	2.2	1.0	29
rth Central:											
East North Central	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.5	0.3	11
West North Central	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.7	0.7	26
uth:											
South Atlantic	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.5	0.4	5
East South Central	3.5	3.7	2.7	2.7	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.7	3.7	1.0	16
West South Central	4.2	4.6	4.1	4.4	4.2	3.6	3.5	3.5	4.6	1.1	14
st:											
ountain	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.7	0.6	9
acific	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.2	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.6	4.2	1.6	24
w England:											
aine	3.7	3.7	2.7	2.8	3.7	3.9	4.1	2.7	4.1	1.4	21
ew Hampshire	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.3	0.5	12
ermont	2.6	2.6	1.9	1.9	2.7	2.8	3.0	1.9	3.0	1.1	22
assachusetts	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	(B)
hode Island	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.4	0.5	22
onnecticut	0.1	(Z)	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.6	(Z)	0.7	0.7	(B)
dle Atlantic:											
ew York	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.6	1.6	2.6	1.0	24
ew Jersey	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.5	0.6	1.5	0.9	43
ennsylvania	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.7	2.0	0.7	2.0	1.3	48
t North Central:											
hio	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.6	0.4	14
ndiana	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.7	0.5	17
llinois	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.9	0.4	12
ichigan	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.1	0.4	11
isconsin	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.5	-0.6	-0.5	-0.7	-0.5	0.2	(B)
t North Central:											
innesota	0.2	0.2	(Z)	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.4	0.2	0.6	(B)
owa	1.7	1.6	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.7	0.8	31
issouri	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.7	0.7	15
orth Dakota	2.5	2.5	0.8	0.8	2.5	2.1	1.8	0.8	2.5	1.7	52
outh Dakota	3.5	3.5	2.3	2.2	3.7	3.2	2.9	2.2	3.7	1.5	25
ebraska	1.5	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.5	0.8	36
ansas	1.6	1.5	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.6	0.9	39
th Atlantic:											
elaware	2.8	2.7	3.4	3.4	2.8	3.2	3.2	2.7	3.4	0.7	11
aryland	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.9	0.7	23
istrict of Columbia	5.3	4.0	5.2	3.4	5.4	5.7	5.4	3.4	5.7	2.3	25
irginia	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.6	3.2	3.7	3.6	2.6	3.7	1.1	17
est Virginia	6.3	6.7	4.6	4.9	6.2	6.7	6.7	4.6	6.7	2.1	17
orth Carolina	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.0	3.8	0.8	12
outh Carolina	5.9	6.8	5.5	6.4	6.1	6.3	6.2	5.5	6.8	1.3	11
eorgia	5.0	5.6	4.9	5.6	5.1	5.3	5.3	4.9	5.6	0.7	7
lorida	4.8	5.0	5.6	6.1	4.8	5.2	5.2	4.8	6.1	1.3	12
t South Central:											
entucky	3.6	3.8	2.7	2.8	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.7	3.8	1.1	17
ennessee	4.0	4.4	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.6	4.4	0.8	10
labama	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.8	2.8	2.6	2.7	1.8	3.0	1.2	25
ississippi	3.5	3.5	2.0	1.8	3.6	3.2	3.4	1.8	3.6	1.8	33
t South Central:											
rkansas	6.2	7.2	4.7	5.1	6.6	5.6	5.6	4.7	7.2	2.5	21
ouisiana	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.1	0.6	11
klahoma	2.5	2.5	1.5	1.4	2.6	1.9	1.8	1.4	2.6	1.2	30
exas	4.6	5.1	4.9	5.5	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.9	5.5	1.6	17
ntain:											
ontana	1.8	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.9	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.9	1.0	36
daho	3.8	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.9	0.6	8
yoming	1.8	1.8	0.3	0.2	1.8	1.5	1.4	0.2	1.8	1.6	80
olorado	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.6	0.5	11
ew Mexico	8.3	9.1	8.3	9.2	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.8	9.2	1.4	8
rizona	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.4	4.2	4.2	5.2	1.0	11
tah	(Z)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	(Z)	-0.3	-0.5	-0.5	(Z)	0.5	(B)
evada	4.5	4.6	6.3	6.6	4.6	4.1	4.0	4.0	6.6	2.6	25
ific:											
ashington	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.5	2.1	0.6	17
regon	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.5	0.7	30
alifornia	3.3	3.3	4.5	4.7	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.8	4.7	1.9	25
laska	7.5	6.9	5.6	5.0	8.1	7.3	6.9	5.0	8.1	3.1	24
awaii	5.9	6.0	5.5	6.3	5.2	5.6	5.0	5.0	6.3	1.3	12

B Base of percentage less than 1.0 percent.
X Not applicable.
Z Less than ± 0.05.

[1] Relative difference is defined as one-half of the difference of high and low values divided by the average of the high and low values.

Table VII-E. AVERAGE ABSOLUTE DIFFERENCES AND CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS FOR ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATES OF THE PERCENTS OF NET UNDERENUMERATION FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION OF STATES: 1970

(Average absolute differences are shown above the diagonal line; product-moment correlation coefficients are shown below the diagonal line)

Series	SOR-3-1		SOR-3-2		SOR-3-1	Composite-1	Composite-2
	WCF-1		WCF-2		WCF-1		
	BACF-1	BREF-1	BACF-2	BREF-2	BACF*-1		
SOR-3-1, WCF-1, BACF-1		.202	.596	.714	.096	.331	.447
SOR-3-1, WCF-1, BREF-1	.988		.696	.653	.243	.439	.551
SOR-3-2, WCF-2, BACF-2	.928	.918		.247	.606	.574	.608
SOR-3-2, WCF-2, BREF-2	.912	.926	.984		.743	.700	.745
SOR-3-1, WCF-1, BACF*-1	.996	.983	.921	.900		.345	.449
Composite-1	.984	.967	.929	.906	.981		.163
Composite-2	.969	.956	.918	.897	.967	.995	

Source: Based on estimates shown in table VII-D.

Table VII-F. NUMBER OF STATES WITH SPECIFIED PERCENTS OF NET UNDERENUMERATION FOR TH TOTAL POPULATION, ACCORDING TO ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURES FOR ESTIMATING COVERAGE: 197

(See text for explanation of alternative procedures)

Percent	SOR-3-1		SOR-3-2		SOR-3-1	Composite-1	Composite-2	Synthetic estimate	
	WCF-1		WCF-2		WCF-1			Basic (age, sex, and race)	Modifie (median family income)
	BACF-1	BREF-1	BACF-2	BREF-2	BACF*-1				
Total[1]	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	5
Net overcount	2	2	3	3	1	3	3	-	-
Net undercount:									
Less than 1.0	5	4	10	11	5	3	4	-	
1.0 to 1.9	15	16	11	11	15	15	15	15	1
2.0 to 2.9	7	6	10	9	8	8	9	27	2
3.0 to 3.9	9	[2]11	4	[2]5	10	10	9	8	
4.0 to 4.9	6	4	5	2	4	3	3	-	[2]
5.0 and over	[2]7	8	[2]8	10	[2]8	[2]9	[2]8	[2]1	
Average percent net underenumeration (unweighted)	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.

- Represents zero.

[1] Percent for all States is 2.5 (weighted).

[2] Includes the District of Columbia

Source: Based on estimates shown in tables VII-D and F-1.

Table VII-G. ADJUSTED OMISSION RATES BASED ON THE CPS-CENSUS MATCH STUDY, FOR REGIONS AND DIVISIONS, BY SEX AND RACE, AND BY SEX AND BROAD AGE GROUPS OF THE WHITE POPULATION: 1970

(Omission rates as originally compiled have been adjusted downward to reflect the inclusion of "imputations" in the census counts as published)

Region and division	All races	White-and-other-races			Black	
		Total	Under 35 years	35 to 64 years	Total	Under 35 years
BOTH SEXES						
United States	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.6	6.3	7.0
ions:						
ortheast	2.6	2.3	2.5	1.9	7.6	8.6
orth Central	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.7	3.4	2.8
outh	3.1	2.4	2.6	2.3	6.7	7.5
est	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	6.4	8.3
theast:						
ew England	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.3	(1)	(1)
iddle Atlantic	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.1	6.7	6.6
h Central:						
ast North Central	1.6	1.4	1.7	0.9	4.0	3.2
est North Central	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	(1)	(1)
h:						
outh Atlantic	3.9	3.2	3.3	3.4	7.3	7.9
ast South Central	2.5	1.4	1.6	1.2	6.1	8.3
est South Central	2.3	1.8	2.1	1.3	6.1	5.7
:						
ountain	2.1	2.3	2.7	1.6	(1)	(1)
acific	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.6	(1)	(1)
MALE						
United States	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.5	6.2	7.0
ons:						
rtheast	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.0	7.6	10.0
rth Central	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.7	3.3	3.2
uth	3.1	2.3	2.6	2.1	6.7	7.3
st	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	(1)	(1)
heast:						
w England	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.4	(1)	(1)
ddle Atlantic	3.1	2.8	3.3	2.2	6.5	8.6
h Central:						
st North Central	1.7	1.4	1.8	0.9	3.9	3.7
st North Central	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	(1)	(1)
h:						
uth Atlantic	3.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	7.6	7.8
st South Central	2.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.9	8.0
st South Central	2.4	1.9	2.5	1.2	5.4	5.3
:						
untain	2.2	2.4	2.9	1.3	(1)	(1)
cific	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.5	(1)	(1)
FEMALE						
United States	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.6	6.5	7.1
ons:						
rtheast	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.8	7.7	7.1
rth Central	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.7	3.5	2.3
uth	3.2	2.4	2.7	2.4	6.7	7.8
st	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	(1)	(1)
heast:						
v England	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.2	(1)	(1)
dle Atlantic	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.0	6.7	4.7
Central:						
st North Central	1.5	1.3	1.6	0.9	4.1	2.7
st North Central	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	(1)	(1)
:						
th Atlantic	4.0	3.4	3.5	3.7	6.9	8.0
st South Central	2.6	1.5	1.9	1.1	6.3	8.5
st South Central	2.3	1.6	1.8	1.4	6.6	6.1
ntain	2.1	2.2	2.5	1.9	(1)	(1)
fic	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.7	(1)	(1)

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igure is unreliable because of excessive sampling error.

Table VII-H. COMPARISON OF ADJUSTED OMISSION RATES BASED ON THE CPS-CENSUS MATCH STUDY AND PERCENTS OF NET UNDERCOUNT BASED ON DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS, FOR REGIONS, BY SEX AND RACE: 1970

(Percents for demographic analysis are based on Series SOR-3-1, WCF-1, BACF-1. See text for explanation of methods)

Region and sex	All races				White				Black and other race	
	Total		Under 35		Total		Under 35		Total	
	CPS-Census Match	Demo-graphic analysis	CPS-Census Match	Demo-graphic analysis	CPS-Census Match[1]	Demo-graphic analysis	CPS-Census Match[1]	Demo-graphic analysis	CPS-Census Match[2]	Demo-graphic analysi
BOTH SEXES										
United States	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	6.1	6.
Northeast	2.6	1.3	2.9	1.4	2.3	0.8	2.5	0.8	7.6	5.
North Central	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	3.4	5.
South	3.1	4.0	3.6	4.1	2.4	3.1	2.6	3.2	6.7	7
West	1.9	3.2	2.0	3.2	1.7	2.7	1.6	2.8	6.4	7
MALE										
United States	2.3	3.3	2.6	3.2	1.9	2.5	2.0	2.4	6.0	8
Northeast	2.8	1.8	3.3	1.8	2.4	1.2	2.7	1.2	7.6	7
North Central	1.2	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.5	3.3	7
South	3.1	5.1	3.5	5.0	2.3	3.9	2.6	3.7	6.7	9
West	1.8	4.0	1.8	3.7	1.7	3.4	1.5	3.2	(3)	9
FEMALE										
United States	2.3	1.8	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.6	6.3	4
Northeast	2.5	0.8	2.6	1.0	2.1	0.5	2.2	0.5	7.7	3
North Central	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.0	3.5	3
South	3.2	3.0	3.7	3.2	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.6	6.7	5
West	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.8	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.3	(3)	5
POPULATION SEX RATIO[4]										
United States	92.6	96.3	97.6	101.7	93.1	96.3	97.9	102.2	88.4	95
Northeast	92.0	93.5	99.8	99.7	92.5	93.6	99.3	100.5	85.3	91
North Central	92.4	95.9	96.7	100.6	92.2	95.9	95.9	101.1	94.9	95
South	93.8	97.1	98.9	103.1	94.8	97.6	100.7	103.9	88.9	95
West	91.6	99.3	94.4	103.5	92.4	98.9	95.2	103.6	(3)	102

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[1] White and other races.

[2] Black.

[3] Figure is unreliable because of excessive sampling error.

[4] Sex ratios represent males per 100 females.

Table VII-1. EXPECTED SEX RATIOS AND CENSUS SEX RATIOS, FOR REGIONS AND DIVISIONS, BY AGE AND RACE: 1970

(Expected sex ratios based on estimate series SOR-3-1, WCF-1, BACF-1; expected sex ratios based on other series would be similar. Sex ratios represent males per 100 females)

Region and division	All ages			Under 35 years			35 to 64 years			65 years and over		
	Expected sex ratio	Census sex ratio	Difference[1]	Expected sex ratio	Census sex ratio	Difference[1]	Expected sex ratio	Census sex ratio	Difference[1]	Expected sex ratio	Census sex ratio	Difference[1]
ALL CLASSES												
United States	96.3	94.8	-1.4	101.7	100.5	-1.2	95.4	92.7	-2.7	71.0	72.1	+1.1
R ions:												
ortheast	93.5	92.5	-1.0	99.7	98.9	-0.8	92.8	90.8	-2.0	67.7	68.7	+1.0
orth Central	95.9	95.0	-0.9	100.6	99.9	-0.8	95.9	94.2	-1.7	72.1	73.0	+0.8
outh	97.1	95.0	-2.2	103.1	101.2	-1.9	95.0	91.1	-3.9	71.4	73.1	+1.8
est	99.2	97.7	-1.6	103.5	102.4	-1.0	99.5	96.3	-3.2	73.9	74.4	+0.5
N theast:												
ew England	94.4	93.3	-1.1	101.5	100.6	-1.0	94.0	91.8	-2.2	64.7	65.3	+0.6
iddle Atlantic	93.2	92.2	-0.9	99.2	98.4	-0.8	92.4	90.5	-1.9	68.7	69.8	+1.1
N th Central:												
ast North Central	95.9	94.9	-0.9	100.3	99.6	-0.8	95.9	94.1	-1.8	71.7	72.5	+0.8
est North Central	95.9	95.2	-0.7	101.4	100.7	-0.7	95.9	94.4	-1.5	72.9	73.8	+0.9
S th:												
outh Atlantic	97.4	95.0	-2.4	103.6	101.6	-2.0	95.5	90.9	-4.6	70.9	72.8	+1.8
ast South Central	96.2	94.3	-2.0	102.8	100.6	-2.2	93.3	90.1	-3.2	71.0	73.4	+2.4
est South Central	97.2	95.4	-1.8	102.6	101.0	-1.6	95.4	92.3	-3.2	72.3	73.5	+1.2
W t:												
ountain	99.5	98.1	-1.3	102.2	101.3	-0.9	99.4	96.7	-2.8	81.3	81.8	+0.5
acific	99.2	97.6	-1.6	103.9	102.8	-1.0	99.5	96.2	-3.3	71.8	72.4	+0.5
WHITE												
United States	96.3	95.3	-1.0	102.2	101.4	-0.9	95.6	93.6	-2.0	70.7	71.5	+0.7
R ions:												
ortheast	93.6	93.0	-0.7	100.5	99.8	-0.7	93.0	91.6	-1.4	67.5	68.4	+0.9
orth Central	95.9	95.4	-0.6	101.1	100.6	-0.6	95.8	94.7	-1.2	71.8	72.5	+0.6
outh	97.6	95.9	-1.6	103.9	102.6	-1.2	95.7	92.7	-3.0	71.7	72.5	+0.8
est	98.9	97.6	-1.3	103.6	102.7	-0.9	99.0	96.3	-2.7	72.5	73.1	+0.6
N theast:												
ew England	94.4	93.4	-1.0	101.8	100.8	-0.9	94.0	92.0	-2.0	64.4	65.1	+0.7
iddle Atlantic	93.4	92.8	-0.6	100.0	99.4	-0.6	92.6	91.4	-1.2	68.6	69.6	+1.0
N th Central:												
ast North Central	96.0	95.3	-0.6	101.0	100.4	-0.6	95.8	94.6	-1.2	71.4	71.9	+0.5
est North Central	95.9	95.4	-0.5	101.6	101.0	-0.6	96.0	94.9	-1.2	72.7	73.5	+0.8
S th:												
outh Atlantic	97.9	96.0	-1.9	104.6	103.2	-1.3	96.0	92.2	-3.8	71.8	72.6	+0.8
ast South Central	96.9	95.6	-1.4	103.5	102.1	-1.4	94.5	92.4	-2.1	71.3	72.3	+1.0
est South Central	97.5	96.2	-1.3	103.1	102.1	-1.0	96.1	93.8	-2.3	71.8	72.4	+0.6
W t:												
ountain	99.2	98.2	-1.1	102.0	101.4	-0.7	99.3	96.8	-2.5	80.4	81.2	+0.7
acific	98.8	97.4	-1.4	104.2	103.2	-1.0	98.9	96.2	-2.7	70.2	70.8	+0.6
BLACK AND OTHER RACES												
United States	95.7	91.6	-4.0	98.8	95.6	-3.2	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
R ions:												
ortheast	91.9	88.2	-3.7	94.2	92.2	-2.0	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
orth Central	95.2	91.5	-3.8	96.4	93.9	-2.5	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
outh	95.4	91.1	-4.3	100.5	96.2	-4.2	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
est	102.8	99.1	-3.7	102.1	100.2	-1.9	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
N theast:												
ew England	95.5	91.8	-3.7	96.4	94.8	-1.5	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
iddle Atlantic	91.5	87.8	-3.7	94.0	91.9	-2.0	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
N th Central:												
ast North Central	95.0	91.3	-3.7	95.8	93.4	-2.5	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
est North Central	96.2	92.5	-3.8	99.4	96.7	-2.7	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
S th:												
outh Atlantic	96.0	91.6	-4.3	100.6	96.5	-4.1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
ast South Central	93.6	89.3	-4.3	100.3	95.5	-4.8	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
est South Central	95.8	91.4	-4.4	100.5	96.4	-4.1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
W t:												
ountain	104.4	99.3	-5.1	104.7	100.8	-3.9	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
acific	102.5	99.0	-3.5	101.6	100.1	-1.5	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

[1] A minus sign (-) denotes a deficit, and a plus sign (+) denotes an excess, in the census sex ratio.

Chapter VIII. Application of Coverage Estimates and Directions of Future Research

APPLICATION OF COVERAGE ESTIMATES FOR STATES

Levels of Error

We have seen that it is possible to develop many different sets of estimates of the coverage of the population of States in the 1970 census, each taking account of the available body of data, utilizing appropriate demographic methods, and employing reasonable, albeit partly arbitrary, assumptions. The usefulness and practical application of such estimates of underenumeration depend jointly on the degree of error in the estimates and on the degree of error which a specific use of the estimates allows.

We have attempted, insofar as we could, to evaluate the estimates presented in this report, segmentally and globally, in connection with the description of the data, methods, and assumptions employed in preparing them.[1] At the present juncture, satisfactory quantitative statements of error cannot be made for coverage estimates derived either by demographic analysis or by dual systems analysis. It is not possible to determine the degree of error in the estimates with any great degree of confidence because we have no way of empirically evaluating the methods or assumptions. Since we do not know the "true" values, we cannot measure the accuracy of the estimates closely. We have, however, examined the estimates from the point of view of reasonableness, consistency, and demographic logic. We have tried to suggest the range of uncertainty in the estimates by applying alternative reasonable or limiting assumptions and by comparing estimates derived by essentially independent methods employing different data and assumptions.

Measures of error may be either summary measures for a set of coverage estimates or they may relate to the individual figures in the set. Several different summary measures of accuracy relating to a set of State estimates are theoretically possible, but these summary measures may not provide consistent indications of error. Moreover, the errors for the individual States necessarily vary from the summar value. We can consider as summary measures fo each set of State estimates, for example, the averag percentage difference between the estimates of th "true" populations and the (unknown) true populations, the quadratic mean percentage difference (co responding essentially to the "least squares" criterion), the proportion of the States for which th estimate of the true population differs from the (unknown) true figures by some stated large percentag (e.g., 5 percent). One State distribution of the coverage estimates may have a lower average percen error than a second distribution, while the secon distribution may have a lower proportion of extrem errors. We may wish to be more concerned about a overestimate of 5 percent for some area than th fact that the average error of the method is lowes Note, however, that the real errors are unknown an may be unknowable.

For a set of general-purpose coverage estimate for States, we need to pose the question, what level of error in the individual estimates should be regarded as acceptable? For some purposes we ma wish the estimates to be accurate within 0.5 pe centage point; that is, an estimate of 1.0 percen should reflect a true figure between 0.5 and 1.5 pe cent and an estimate of 5.0 percent should reflect true figure between 4.5 percent and 5.5 percent. F other purposes, however, we may be able to tolerat different absolute or relative errors at different level of estimated underenumeration. On the basis of th array of figures presented in this report, it appear that the estimates of the net underenumeration the total population of States could vary up to abo 10 percent. One could then consider, for example, 50 percent relative error in the estimate to be accep able at the 1 percent level of estimated underenume ation, a 15 percent relative error to be acceptable the 5 percent level of estimated underenumeratio and a 10 percent relative error to be acceptable the 10 percent level.[2] Other levels of acceptability he estimates might be set, as was done, in effect, in hapter VII. One would next have to consider whether stimates of census undercoverage with such relative rrors are achievable.

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[1] See, for example, W. Edwards Deming, "The Logic of Evaluation," pp. 53–68, in Elmer L. Struening and Marcia Guttentag (Eds.), **Handbook of Evaluation Research**, Vol. 1, Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, California, 1975; and E. S. Marks, W. Seltzer, and K. J. Krotki, **Population Growth Estimation: A Handbook of Vital Statistics Measurement**, The Population Council, New York, 1974, chapter 3.

[2] These figures would correspond to the following ranges error: .01±.0050, or 0.50 percent to 1.50 percent; .05±.007 or 4.25 percent to 5.75 percent; and .10±.010, or 9.0 percent 11.0 percent.

The decision as to acceptable levels of error is a olicy decision which should be made independently f the estimates themselves and should be made in lation to specific uses. Some uses make a greater emand on the accuracy of the coverage estimates an do others and, in these cases, narrower bands acceptability should be set.

evels of Usage

he most stringent general demand would be made n the quality of the coverage estimates if they are sed to correct census data on population that are nployed in a formula for apportioning funds among e States on the basis of population alone. This use alls for a single "best", or preferred, set of rates of nderenumeration for *all* the States, characterized by niformly low errors. Clearly we have not met these quirements in our estimates for 1970. The quality the estimates in any set is quite variable from State State and the errors of the rates for some States e quite large. Hence, it would appear that the rates e not satisfactory for practical use in an apportionment formula.

Nearly similar demands would be placed on the ality of a set of coverage estimates if they are used correct population figures for allocating funds to ates on a per capita basis, or to correct population ures for apportioning funds among the States in a rmula involving factors in addition to population g., per capita income). In the first case, the reuirement for uniformity in quality may be relaxed mewhat since the allocation is not competitive. In e second case, because of the reduced weight of e population factor, the need for precision in the verage estimates for population may be relaxed mewhat, provided essential uniformity is maintained d adequate allowance is made for underreporting the other factors.

We may identify another much less stringent level usage of the estimates of census underenumeration States. We could simply designate a series or a w series as preferred or working series and offer em to users of census data (or current population timates) for adjusting the data as they deem appropiate. Such adjustments could be made, for example, connection with various research studies so as to crease the validity of the research findings (e.g., to tablish whether or not research conclusions would affected by the underenumeration of population). e believe that some of the estimates of coverage we ve developed qualify for this level of usage. Among these are the estimates for the total population of the four regions and nine geographic divisions, the total population of many of the States, and the White population of most of the States. The corresponding figures for males and females would also fit in this category (e.g., White males of all ages), as would the corresponding estimates for ages under 35 (e.g., Whites under 35). None of the figures for Blacks and other races could qualify here.[3]

Finally, some of the estimates of census underenumeration may be subject to such large errors that it would be misleading to the user public to offer them as preferred or working data. They are useful only for rough qualitative description of the coverage situation. In general, although the results would be of limited practical value to users under such circumstances, they could still serve as rough guides in the broad interpretation of census data. For example, the figures could be of use to the Census Bureau in planning and conducting the 1980 census. We feel that the estimates of coverage of the total population for several States (those not included earlier), the estimates for the White population for a few States (those not included earlier), and the figures for the Black-and-other-races population of all the States merit this restricted use. The corresponding estimates for males and females would also fit in this category (e.g., Black males of all ages), as would the corresponding estimates for ages 35 and over (e.g., Whites 35 and over). All the coverage estimates for the States we have prepared qualify *at least* for this level of usage.

SOME IMPLICATIONS FOR PUBLIC PROGRAMS

Undercoverage in the census, particularly State differences in undercoverage, may have a significant effect on political representation and the distribution of public funds. The effect of census underenumeration on representation in legislative bodies at various levels of government and on the distribution of funds under various public programs can be assessed illustratively by employing various series of corrected figures.[4] For our present illustrative analysis, we consider only two aspects of this question—the possible effect on apportionment of representatives in Congress and the effect on the distribution of funds among the States under a simple apportionment formula—and employ three of the series of corrected population figures developed here, those designated as "SOR–3–1, WCF–1, BACF–1," "SOR–3–2, WCF–2, BACF–2," and "Composite-2."

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[3] There is no statistical illogicality in accepting the estimates for the total population and the estimates for the White population, while rejecting the estimates for the Black-and-other-races population. The relative error for the smaller part of a population may be vastly greater than the relative error for the larger part or the total.

[4] For additional discussion of this subject, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, Series P-23, No. 56, "Coverage of Population in the 1970 Census and Some Implications for Public Programs," 1975, pp. 19–23.

Political Representation

Under the method of "equal proportions," the method used to determine the number of Congressmen from each State in the U.S. House of Representatives, the shift in the population of a State required to produce a change in the State's representation may be merely a few hundred persons or a few hundred thousand persons, depending on the precise populations of all the States. One Congressional seat is shifted (that is, Congressional apportionment changes for two States) when the census populations are corrected for underenumeration by the series designated as "SOR–3–1, WCF–1, BACF–1," with Tennessee gaining one representative (8 to 9) and Oklahoma losing one representative (6 to 5). Two Congressional seats are shifted and four States are affected when the population figures are corrected by the series designated as "SOR–3–2, WCF–2, BACF–2," with California (43 to 44) and Texas (24 to 25) each gaining one representative and Ohio (23 to 22) and Oklahoma (6 to 5) each losing one representative. When the correction series designated as "Composite-2" is applied, the result is the same as with Series "SOR–3–1, WCF–1, BACF–1;" one Congressional seat is shifted (and apportionment changes for two States), with Tennessee gaining one representative (8 to 9) and Oklahoma losing one representative (6 to 5).

Distribution of Public Funds

Types of distributions. Many Federal programs involve disbursement of funds to States on the basis of population. There are many different ways in which these funds may be distributed. They may be allotted as capitation grants, i.e., on a per capita basis. They may be apportioned to the States on the basis of a fixed national total. The allocation or apportionment may be made on the basis of some segment of the population (e.g., school-age children) or factors other than, in addition to, or involving population (e.g., per capita income). Sometimes population figures are used to determine the areas that qualify for certain funds, which may then be distributed on the basis of various factors other than, in addition to, or involving population.

Funds may be distributed on a per capita basis and, hence, the total amount distributed depends on the number of persons in the population, without reference to the number in other areas. There are some State programs in which funds are allocated on a per capita basis. Under such circumstances an allocation of funds is directly affected by the under enumeration of population and, as a result, the popu lation in the geographic areas that are undercounte may receive less than their proper share of fund and, hence, of public services.

Typically, however, Federal funding programs hav an apportionment feature, that is, a preestablishe sum of money is distributed to a class of governmenta units such as States or States and political subdiv sions. It is apparent that, if money is distributed solel on the basis of population under an apportionmen formula and if the population of the coordinate gov ernmental units is adjusted for underenumeration b a common percentage, however large, the funds ap portioned to each governmental unit would not b affected by the adjustment. It should be recognized therefore, that shifts in the funds apportioned to State depend on the variation in the underenumeration rate among the States. The several sets of estimates underenumeration prepared in this study reflect sub stantial variation between the States and, hence, di tributions of funds should be substantially altered f some States by use of corrected population figures i stead of census figures.

Illustration of effect of population adjustment. W have employed the same three series of coverag estimates as before to illustrate the effect of unde enumeration on the apportionment of funds amon the States. We have compared the distribution $1 billion among the States on the basis of the censu counts and the distribution of $1 billion among th States on the basis of three sets of corrected pop lation figures (table VIII-A). The illustrative compar son shows that the size and variation of the perce tage shifts in the funds apportioned among the Stat on the basis of the corrected population, as com pared with the distribution on the basis of the cens population, are much smaller than the size and va ation of the rates of underenumeration (that is, pe centage shifts in population among the States) use to correct the population. Correction of the popul tion figures by the coverage estimates developed this study makes little difference in the funds allocat to most States, but for some States the change funds would be substantial, either upward or dow ward. Half or more of the States would receive le money if the population figures were corrected.

The population corrected under the "SOR–3– WCF–1, BACF–1" assumption would shift by le than 2 percent in 20 States and by 4 percent or mo in 14 States, but the funds apportioned would sh by less than 2 percent in 36 States and by 4 perce or more in only 2 States. Population would shift 3.1 percent on the average (unweighted), but th funds apportioned among the States would shift average of only 1.6 percent (table VIII-B). In gen- al, simple apportionment formulas dampen consid- ably the effect of any variable adjustment of a set data.

A nearly equal number of States would lose money (5) as would gain money (26) under the changed portionment resulting from use of series "SOR-3– WCF–1, BACF–1." Under the assumption that the tal sum to be apportioned is $1 billion, four States uld experience gains in excess of $500,000 and six ates would experience losses in excess of $500,000. this illustrative calculation the States which would perience large absolute gains are all located in e South and West—Florida, Georgia, Texas, and lifornia—and the States which would experience ge absolute losses are all located in the North— ssachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsyl- nia, and Wisconsin (table VIII-A).

With series "SOR-3–2, WCF–2, BACF–2" and series mposite-2 an even greater proportion of States uld experience a loss of funds. With the Com- site-2 series in particular, the change in funds re- ived would be smaller in relation to the population rrection than for the other two series; for example, en this series is used, only 19 States would gain s than 2 percent in population but 38 States would in or lose less than 2 percent in funds.

Some issues in adjusting official data. Given the re- rements of law regarding the form of the distri- ion of funds, problems arise because the data ployed in implementing the law are not perfect. what basis should a set of figures be considered imal, or at least satisfactory, for carrying out the ms of the law? An important criterion for determin- the adequacy of a given distribution of funds is equity of that distribution within the terms set by law. Complete equity would be achieved if the location of funds were based on perfect data but, ice perfect data are not available and a perfect tribution is not attainable, the principal of equity not easy to apply. Application of the principal of ity then requires consideration of the accuracy he data and some criteria for measuring it.[5]

Just as there is more than one way of measuring accuracy of a set of population estimates or of a of coverage estimates, so there is more than one of measuring the accuracy of a set of figures on d allotments. Should the preference go to the set allotments with the lowest average error, the set the fewest extreme errors, or the set with the "least squares" error? Under one criterion of equity, we may prefer to reduce the funds allotted to several areas and even raise the average error, in order to increase substantially the funds assigned to a single area for which the allocation is presumed to be excessively low.

If the formula calls for an apportionment of funds on the basis of factors in addition to population and a maximal degree of equity is to be achieved, it is necessary to incorporate corrections for the components other than population in the apportionment formula since they affect the final distribution. For example, the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1976 (General Revenue Sharing) calls for use of data on per capita income (and "tax effort," the ratio of taxes to income) in addition to population in the formula for the State distributions. Here it may be equally or more important to develop and apply accurate corrections for the data on per capita income if the cause of equity is to be served since the corrections for the different components may partly or wholly offset one another for some States and be additive for others.[6] In the absence of adequate estimates of error for all factors in the formula, it may be appropriate not to correct the population factor at all. On the other hand, it is possible that correction of the population factor alone would produce a more equitable disbursement *on the average* (if not for many individual States) than no correction at all.

Another example is the use of the estimated unemployment rate for States in implementing the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973. If unemployed persons in each age-sex-race group were undercounted at the same rate or nearly the same rate as employed persons, the overall unemployment rate would not be significantly affected. Without specific knowledge of the relative coverage of employed and unemployed persons, the best estimate of the unemployment rate may be the observed rate, without correction for undercount of the population.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS OF RESEARCH ON COVERAGE ESTIMATION

Plans for 1980 for States

In line with its responsibility, the Census Bureau will try to enumerate all residents of the United States in the 1980 census, including illegal residents. A corollary goal is to reduce sharply, if not eliminate, the geographic variation in census coverage levels. As for 1970, studies of the coverage of the population in the census will be undertaken to measure the Bureau's success or failure in achieving these goals.

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ee, for example, Thomas Jabine, "Equity in the Allocation of ds Based on Sample Data," pp. 2–8, and Wray Smith, "On cation Schemes and the Interface Between Statistics and y," pp. 9–11, in U.S. Bureau of the Census, Small Area tistics Papers, Series GE–41, No. 3, Statistical Issues in Allo- g Federal Funds and Estimation of Local Finances, 1977.

[6] U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-23, No. 56, op. cit., pp. 19–22.

In view of the limitations of the coverage estimates for States for 1970, whether derived by the demographic method or by a composite of dual systems analysis and the demographic method, and in view of the pressing need to secure adequate estimates of this kind, we are considering possible modifications in the data, methods, and assumptions employed in 1970 that may contribute to greater success for 1980. This effort will include the refinement of the demographic method and its underlying assumptions, the improvement of the census data and the external data required by the method, the use and elaboration of dual systems analysis, and experimentation with alternative procedures for combining these methods.

As the foregoing discussion has indicated, the quality of the census data plays an important role in the measurement process when the demographic method or dual systems analysis is applied. The major areas for improving the census data used in the demographic method include both the general aspects of census-taking and the specific aspects relating to the State-of-birth item. Improvement of census field work, extension and improvement of field editing and allocation procedures, improvement in the quality of the data on State of birth, and improvement and expansion of the coverage of the overseas population would contribute both to the coverage and accuracy of the census and to the improvement of our evaluation of the census.

We are making specific plans designed to improve the reporting and tabulation of State-of-birth data in the census, testing new questions and seeking ways to assign a State of birth when it is not reported. In particular, we are seeking to achieve a reduction in the large proportion of respondents not reporting their nativity or State of birth, to improve the allocation of nativity when it is not reported, to extend allocation procedures to include State of birth, and to reduce the biases in the reporting of State of birth noted earlier. Reduction in the biases in reporting State of birth may be achieved by the modification of the question and the field instructions now being considered. New questions and instructions on State of birth are being tested in an attempt uniformly to secure information on the State of usual residence of mothers (at the time of the birth) in reply to the question on State of birth. The changes to be instituted are also designed to achieve a reduction in the tendency, principally on the part of Blacks and foreign-born persons, to report current State of residence in reply to the question on State of birth. At the same time, if estimates of census counts of the population born in each State must be made, as was the case for Blacks in the present study, improvements in the method for doing this may be secured through use of available coverage estimates for States by age i an iterative "feedback" procedure.

The passage of an additional decade for whic satisfactory birth and death statistics will be availabl will not only contribute to the possibility of soun estimates of coverage for children under age 10 i 1980, but will mean that the age band for which est mates can be prepared on the basis of birth stati tics will have been widened to cover the ages up t age 45. In 1980, about 69 percent of the nation population is expected to be in the age range und 45 years.

Further declines in, and further possible conve gence of, mortality rates for States since 1970 shou put less dependence on the assumption that th mortality levels of conventional life tables relating the resident population of each State satisfactori reflect the mortality levels of persons born in th State. On the other hand, there is the possibility th we shall have State-of-birth or region-of-birth li tables, or, at least, a "lifetime" migrant life table ar a "nonmigrant" table. We will seek also to impro our measurement of emigration from the United Stat through a more complete count of the overseas pop lation, particularly the civilian non-Federally affiliat population.

Since, as in 1970, ages 65 and over can be cover by Medicare enrollments, only ages 45 to 64, or son 10 percent of the population, may have to be estimat by indirect "ratio" procedures in the framework the demographic method. Even for this age group more direct procedure may be applied, at least the White population, since some research now und way is designed to produce usable estimates of birt for States from 1915 to 1935. Moreover, the proc dure for analytically calculating expected sex rati for these intermediate ages may be applied to t Black population as well as to the White populatio The initial expected sex ratios for these ages States could conceivably be adjusted by a feedba procedure that takes account of the effect of net ce sus errors on the life tables used to derive the pected sex ratios.

Medicare enrollments are expected to cover t population 65 and over more completely in 1980 th in 1970. Yet, we will have to allow for the small nu ber of persons who are not enrolled. A match of t census, the postenumeration survey, and Medic enrollments may aid in this task, as described late

The effort to evaluate the coverage of State po lations in 1980 will include an expanded applicat of matching studies. The use of the results of th studies in relation to the results obtained by de graphic analysis remains to be determined but, principle, they may be employed independently represent the coverage of the total population or coverage of some age, sex, or race subgroup (e.

hite females, 45 to 64) for divisions or States; or ey may be averaged with the results of the analytic ethod for the total population of divisions or States some subgroup of the population of these areas. nally, the match studies may provide information garding the geographic and socioeconomic corre- es of census coverage that may offer an empirical sis for the types of assumptions employed in the plication of the demographic method; in this way e hope to replace the relatively arbitrary assump- ns employed in the demographic method for the verage estimates of 1970. The several collection stems being considered for matching are the 1980 nsus, the Current Population Survey (CPS), a post- umeration survey (PES), the Social Security Admin- ration (SSA) files, Internal Revenue Service (IRS) cords, and Medicare enrollments.

One specific proposal being considered involves e application of a three-way match, or treble sys- ns analysis, in two stages. First, a postenumeration rvey would be taken and matched to the census to ovide coverage estimates for large States (and ge metropolitan areas) by age, sex, and race. Then, asample from the Social Security files would be tched to the census and the postenumeration sur- y. The first stage would provide initial estimates of e coverage of the census based on the postenumer- on survey. The estimates of coverage of the census sed on the postenumeration survey would tend to understatements because of the lack of inde- ndence between the two collection systems, partic- rly for males and Blacks. The further matching of e census and the postenumeration survey with the cial Security (IRS) files should provide coverage imates for the postenumeration survey which uld tend to overcome in large part the limitations the first estimates resulting from correlation bias which should provide improved estimates of dercoverage in the census. A test of such a proce- e is being carried out in connection with the Oak- d, California test census which was taken in the ing of 1977. This proposal is based on the assump- that at least a small proportion of the hard-to- merate groups (e.g., Black male youth, illegal ns) are included in the postenumeration survey that these groups are included in large numbers he Social Security files.

The project outlined could provide direct measures coverage for the principal geographic subdivisions the country, including the four regions, the nine isions, the large States (and the large metropoli- areas) and for the principal residence categories the population, including urban and rural, metro- itan and nonmetropolitan, central city, and subur- ring. Information will also be sought from the tch studies on coverage of the principal racial and nic groups (White, Black, Hispanic origin), and coverage according to nativity, citizenship, (lifetime) interstate migration status, and socioeconomic status (broad income, occupation, and educational attainment groups).

A Census-PES-Medicare Match Study may be conducted in 1980 as part of the Census-PES-SSA (IRS) match studies. To derive information on the coverage of Medicare enrollments, we would match a sample drawn from the census and the postenumeration survey with the Medicare file in 1980. Reporting of a person's age below 65 in the census and above 65 in the Medicare files should be minimal, as in 1970. No persons will appear in the Medicare files below age 65, since systematic checks on age are carried out for Medicare enrollees. A problem to be resolved is the presence of persons erroneously reported as 65 or more in the census sample; they would not appear in the Medicare files. Finally, the rates of net omissions for Medicare would be used to adjust the aggregate Medicare figures for underenrollment and, then, the corrected Medicare figures would be compared with the census figures for ages 65 and over to establish the census net error rates for this age group.

In addition to the use of demographic analysis and match studies for evaluating the 1980 census, the Census Bureau may also employ a variety of other techniques, such as participant observer studies, low altitude aerial photography, intensive coverage of experimental areas, and use of local lists of many kinds (e.g., drivers licenses), as measures of evaluation or coverage improvement. The use of participant observers may provide insight into the causes of underenumeration in various types of ethnic, racial, or residential situations. These other methods are designed to provide a maximum amount of information on the problem of coverage that can be used to supplement and extend the results of the demographic and dual systems methods, even though they do not provide quantitative results which can be directly employed in measuring geographic variations in coverage.

Extension to Areas Within States

As suggested in the previous section, we should also like to expand the range of areas for which estimates are prepared. We now plan to attempt to measure the coverage of the large metropolitan areas in addition to States in 1980. Derivation of adequate estimates of census coverage for such areas will not be possible by use of the demographic method alone or the dual systems method alone. It will depend partly on success in the effort to measure coverage for States, although a different method would have to be applied. The types of data employed for the State coverage estimates are not available for areas within States.

For example, data on net lifetime migration (i.e., census data on place of birth) for these areas are lacking. Synthetic and regression procedures may be applied, taking account of the results of both demographic analysis and matching studies for broader areas. For example, the demographic method may provide estimates of the demographic characteristics of omitted persons for the United States, regions, divisions, and, possibly, the larger States, and of expected sex ratios for the areas within States, and the match studies may provide some direct information on the demographic, geographic, social, and economic correlates of undercoverage for the Unite States, regions, and, possibly, divisions.

We plan to secure tabulations of additions to th census field counts required because of noninte views, for the United States by age, sex, and rac and for the States and larger metropolitan areas b race. Such figures will supplement the other inform tion available regarding the extent of enumeratio problems in the census and may be useful as prox variables in estimating underenumeration for ge graphic subdivisions of States.

Tle VIII-A. DISTRIBUTION OF ONE BILLION DOLLARS BY REGIONS, DIVISIONS, AND STATES ACCORDING TO THE 1970 CENSUS POPULATION AND THE 1970 CENSUS POPULATION CORRECTED FOR NET UNDERENUMERATION BY VARIOUS METHODS

(See text for explanation of the alternative procedures. Numbers in thousands of dollars)

Region, division, and State	Census	SOR-3-1	SOR-3-2	Composite-2	Difference from census distribution					
		WCF-1	WCF-2		SOR-3-1		SOR-3-2		Composite-2	
		BACF-1	BACF-2		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
United States, total	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
R.ons:										
ortheast	241,348	238,243	238,249	239,957	-3,105	-1.3	-3,099	-1.3	-1,391	-0.6
rth Central	278,382	275,604	275,079	275,044	-2,778	-1.0	-3,303	-1.2	-3,338	-1.2
uth	308,993	313,709	313,015	313,387	+4,716	+1.5	+4,022	+1.3	+4,394	+1.4
st	171,276	172,444	173,657	171,612	+1,168	+0.7	+2,381	+1.4	+336	+0.2
N.heast:										
w England	58,293	57,334	57,375	57,585	-959	-1.6	-918	-1.6	-708	-1.2
ddle Atlantic	183,056	180,908	180,874	182,373	-2,148	-1.2	-2,182	-1.2	-683	-0.4
N.h Central:										
st North Central	198,059	195,984	195,857	195,945	-2,075	-1.0	-2,202	-1.1	-2,114	-1.1
st North Central	80,323	79,619	79,222	79,100	-704	-0.9	-1,101	-1.4	-1,223	-1.5
S.h:										
uth Atlantic	150,915	153,355	153,364	153,902	+2,440	+1.6	+2,449	+1.6	+2,987	+2.0
st South Central	63,004	63,642	63,088	63,451	+638	+1.0	+84	+0.1	+447	+0.7
st South Central	95,074	96,713	96,563	96,034	+1,639	+1.7	+1,489	+1.6	+960	+1.0
W.:										
untain	40,759	41,189	41,161	40,992	+430	+1.1	+402	+1.0	+233	+0.6
cific	130,518	131,255	132,497	130,620	+737	+0.6	+1,979	+1.5	+102	+0.1
Ne England:										
ine	4,889	4,946	4,899	4,967	+57	+1.2	+10	+0.2	+78	+1.6
w Hampshire	3,630	3,604	3,611	3,619	-26	-0.7	-19	-0.5	-11	-0.3
rmont	2,188	2,189	2,173	2,198	+1	(Z)	-15	-0.7	+10	+0.5
ssachusetts	27,993	27,437	27,455	27,557	-556	-2.0	-538	-1.9	-436	-1.6
ode Island	4,673	4,599	4,596	4,619	-74	-1.6	-77	-1.6	-54	-1.2
nnecticut	14,920	14,559	14,641	14,626	-361	-2.4	-279	-1.9	-294	-2.0
Mille Atlantic:										
w York	89,754	89,037	89,078	89,771	-717	-0.8	-676	-0.8	+17	(Z)
w Jersey	35,270	34,614	34,733	34,897	-656	-1.9	-537	-1.5	-373	-1.1
nnsylvania	58,031	57,257	57,062	57,705	-774	-1.3	-969	-1.7	-326	-0.6
Ea North Central:										
io	52,412	51,880	51,799	51,875	-532	-1.0	-613	-1.2	-537	-1.0
diana	25,555	25,323	25,242	25,324	-232	-0.9	-313	-1.2	-231	-0.9
linois	54,685	54,285	54,302	54,256	-400	-0.7	-383	-0.7	-429	-0.8
chigan	43,669	43,421	43,463	43,410	-248	-0.6	-206	-0.5	-259	-0.6
sconsin	21,738	21,075	21,051	21,080	-663	-3.0	-687	-3.2	-658	-3.0
We North Central:										
nnesota	18,722	18,284	18,241	18,167	-438	-2.3	-481	-2.6	-555	-3.0
wa	13,900	13,773	13,666	13,687	-127	-0.9	-234	-1.7	-213	-1.5
ssouri	23,015	23,038	23,027	22,881	+23	+0.1	+12	+0.1	-134	-0.6
rth Dakota	3,040	3,037	2,987	3,017	-3	-0.1	-53	-1.7	-23	-0.8
uth Dakota	3,278	3,310	3,269	3,289	+32	+1.0	-9	-0.3	+11	+0.3
braska	7,301	7,221	7,170	7,174	-80	-1.1	-131	-1.8	-127	-1.7
nsas	11,066	10,955	10,862	10,884	-111	-1.0	-204	-1.8	-182	-1.6
Sc.h Atlantic:										
laware	2,697	2,704	2,720	2,715	+7	+0.3	+23	+0.9	+18	+0.7
ryland	19,300	19,091	19,171	19,164	-209	-1.1	-129	-0.7	-136	-0.7
strict of Columbia	3,722	3,832	3,825	3,832	+110	+3.0	+103	+2.8	+110	+3.0
rginia	22,872	23,040	22,950	23,127	+168	+0.7	+78	+0.3	+255	+1.1
st Virginia	8,582	8,922	8,769	8,964	+340	+4.0	+187	+2.2	+382	+4.5
rth Carolina	25,006	25,216	25,149	25,304	+210	+0.8	+143	+0.6	+298	+1.2
uth Carolina	12,746	13,204	13,149	13,244	+458	+3.6	+403	+3.2	+498	+3.9
orgia	22,583	23,153	23,131	23,229	+570	+2.5	+548	+2.4	+646	+2.9
orida	33,407	34,193	34,500	34,322	+786	+2.4	+1,093	+3.3	+915	+2.7
Ea South Central:										
ntucky	15,840	16,007	15,867	15,939	+167	+1.1	+27	+0.2	+99	+0.6
nnessee	19,308	19,601	19,532	19,534	+293	+1.5	+224	+1.2	+226	+1.2
abama	16,947	17,016	16,846	16,974	+69	+0.4	-101	-0.6	+27	+0.2
ssissippi	10,908	11,017	10,843	11,004	+109	+1.0	-65	-0.6	+96	+0.9
We. South Central:										
kansas	9,463	9,834	9,673	9,770	+371	+3.9	+210	+2.2	+307	+3.2
uisiana	17,926	18,026	17,980	17,921	+100	+0.6	+54	+0.3	-5	(Z)
lahoma	12,593	12,583	12,453	12,491	-10	-0.1	-140	-1.1	-102	-0.8
xas	55,092	56,270	56,457	55,852	+1,178	+2.1	+1,365	+2.5	+760	+1.4
M.tain:										
ntana	3,417	3,391	3,361	3,375	-26	-0.8	-56	-1.6	-42	-1.2
laho	3,508	3,555	3,537	3,540	+47	+1.3	+29	+0.8	+32	+0.9
oming	1,636	1,623	1,598	1,616	-13	-0.8	-38	-2.3	-20	-1.2
lorado	10,861	10,858	10,829	10,808	-3	(Z)	-32	-0.3	-53	-0.5
w Mexico	4,999	5,310	5,313	5,282	+311	+6.2	+314	+6.3	+283	+5.7
izona	8,721	8,921	8,950	8,875	+200	+2.3	+229	+2.6	+154	+1.8
ah	5,212	5,078	5,072	5,055	-134	-2.6	-140	-2.7	-157	-3.0
vada	2,405	2,453	2,500	2,441	+48	+2.0	+95	+4.0	+36	+1.5
P.fic:										
shington	16,774	16,674	16,704	16,603	-100	-0.6	-70	-0.4	-171	-1.0
egon	10,290	10,145	10,179	10,104	-145	-1.4	-111	-1.1	-186	-1.8
lifornia	98,178	98,949	100,170	98,473	+771	+0.8	+1,992	+2.0	+295	+0.3
aska	1,487	1,565	1,535	1,556	+78	+5.2	+48	+3.2	+69	+4.6
waii	3,788	3,922	3,908	3,884	+134	+3.5	+120	+3.2	+96	+2.5

Z Rounds to less than $500

Table VIII-B. NUMBER OF STATES WITH SPECIFIED PERCENTAGE SHIFTS IN POPULATION AND IN APPORTIONED FUND ACCORDING TO THE 1970 CENSUS POPULATION CORRECTED FOR NET UNDERENUMERATION BY VARIOUS METHOD

(See text for explanation of the various methods)

Percent shift	SOR-3-1, WCF-1, BACF-1				SOR-3-2, WCF-2, BACF-2				Composite-2			
	Population	Funds			Population	Funds			Population	Funds		
		Total	Gain	Loss		Total	Gain	Loss		Total	Gain	Loss
Total	51	51	26	25	51	51	22	29	51	51	25	
Under 1.0	7	22	10	12	13	19	8	11	7	20	9	
1.0 to 1.9	13	14	5	9	9	15	1	14	13	19	7	
2.0 to 2.9	8	8	5	3	12	10	7	3	10	5	4	
3.0 to 3.9	9	5	4	1	4	6	5	1	8	4	2	
4.0 and over	14	2	2	-	13	1	1	-	13	3	3	
Average percent shift[1]	3.1	1.6	2.0	1.2	2.7	1.6	2.0	1.3	2.9	1.6	1.9	

[1] Unweighted figures. The weighted percent shift in population is 2.6 percent for all series (where the base is the census population).

Appendix A

Percent Completeness of Birth Registration as Shown in the Birth Registration Tests of 1940, 1950, and 1964 to 1968 and as Estimated for 5-year Periods, 1935-40 to 1965-70, for Regions, Divisions, and States, by Race

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Table A-1. Percent Completeness of Birth Registration for Births in Hospitals and Not in Hospitals, for the White Population, for Regions, Divisions, and States: 1940, 1950, and 1964 to 1968

Region, division, and State	Total			In hospital			Not in hospital		
	1940[1]	1950[1]	1964-1968[2]	1940[1]	1950[1]	1964-1968[2]	1940[1]	1950[1]	1964-1968[2]
United States, total	94.0	98.6	99.5	98.6	99.5	99.5	88.2	88.2	94.
Regions:									
Northeast	98.3	99.6	99.1	99.4	99.8	99.1	95.1	99.5	100.
North Central	96.2	99.2	99.7	98.7	99.6	99.8	92.9	90.5	96.
South	87.7	96.8	99.4	97.0	99.1	99.4	83.4	87.2	94.
West	96.4	98.9	99.6	98.9	99.5	99.7	89.1	81.7	86.
Northeast:									
New England	98.6	99.7	99.2	99.5	99.9	99.2	95.8	93.9	100.
Middle Atlantic	98.2	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.8	99.1	94.9	94.6	100.
North Central:									
East North Central	96.8	99.2	99.7	98.8	99.6	99.7	93.8	89.6	95.
West North Central	95.1	99.2	99.8	98.4	99.7	99.8	91.5	91.7	98
South:									
South Atlantic	89.0	97.2	99.5	96.8	99.0	99.4	84.4	87.5	95.
East South Central	86.9	96.6	99.7	98.3	99.4	99.7	83.8	89.0	96.
West South Central	87.1	96.6	99.2	96.6	98.9	99.3	81.7	84.7	94.
West:									
Mountain	93.7	97.9	99.3	98.0	99.2	99.4	87.9	83.2	88.
Pacific	98.0	99.2	99.7	99.2	99.6	99.8	91.4	78.5	85.
New England:									
Maine	96.3	99.0	98.9	98.7	99.6	98.9	94.5	93.3	100.
New Hampshire	98.6	99.7	99.1	99.4	99.8	99.1	96.3	96.9	100
Vermont	97.3	99.4	99.1	96.8	99.8	99.1	97.7	95.5	100
Massachusetts	98.9	99.8	99.2	99.6	99.9	99.2	95.5	92.7	100
Rhode Island	98.8	99.9	99.2	99.7	99.9	99.2	96.1	94.9	100
Connecticut	99.4	100.0	99.3	99.7	100.0	99.3	97.3	100.0	100
Middle Atlantic:									
New York	98.8	99.6	99.1	99.5	99.8	99.1	94.8	90.6	100
New Jersey	99.0	99.7	99.1	99.6	99.8	99.1	96.1	95.1	100
Pennsylvania	97.2	99.5	99.0	99.0	99.7	99.0	94.7	95.8	100
East North Central:									
Ohio	95.3	99.0	99.8	98.5	99.7	99.8	90.9	88.3	95
Indiana	96.6	99.0	99.5	98.0	99.4	99.5	95.5	93.9	100
Illinois	97.3	99.2	99.8	99.2	99.7	99.8	93.0	87.1	9
Michigan	97.9	99.2	99.6	98.9	99.5	99.6	96.3	87.7	94
Wisconsin	96.9	99.6	99.9	98.9	99.8	99.9	94.4	93.9	10
West North Central:									
Minnesota	99.3	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	98.2	97.4	100
Iowa	94.7	99.3	99.6	97.7	99.5	99.6	91.0	93.8	100
Missouri	90.7	98.1	99.5	97.2	99.4	99.5	85.8	90.8	9
North Dakota	94.6	99.4	100.0	98.9	100.0	100.0	88.9	90.5	94
South Dakota	96.6	99.2	99.6	98.3	99.5	99.6	94.7	91.5	97
Nebraska	97.0	99.6	100.0	98.2	99.9	100.0	95.8	93.0	100
Kansas	95.6	99.4	100.0	97.9	99.9	100.0	93.3	88.9	9
South Atlantic:									
Delaware	97.2	99.5	100.0	99.5	99.9	100.0	91.8	91.9	100
Maryland	97.8	99.3	100.0	99.3	99.8	100.0	95.1	93.8	100
District of Columbia	98.5	99.8	99.9	99.2	99.9	100.0	77.8	69.2	75
Virginia	92.5	97.8	100.0	98.9	99.6	100.0	89.0	90.1	98
West Virginia	86.7	94.5	100.0	95.9	98.6	100.0	84.9	87.5	95
North Carolina	88.4	97.6	99.1	96.4	98.7	99.1	85.0	91.1	98
South Carolina	82.7	93.5	97.4	93.9	97.1	97.5	78.9	76.6	8.
Georgia	83.6	96.7	99.1	96.5	98.7	99.1	77.4	82.3	8
Florida	91.3	98.8	99.8	92.1	99.4	99.8	89.9	91.8	10
East South Central:									
Kentucky	89.2	94.7	98.9	97.6	98.6	99.0	87.7	88.2	9
Tennessee	81.4	97.2	100.0	97.8	99.6	100.0	75.6	89.1	9
Alabama	86.4	97.1	100.0	98.8	99.7	100.0	82.9	88.9	9
Mississippi	93.8	98.6	100.0	99.7	99.9	100.0	92.0	93.5	10
West South Central:									
Arkansas	79.6	92.3	97.8	95.0	97.8	98.2	70.6	75.5	8
Louisiana	87.7	97.0	99.1	97.8	98.7	99.1	79.8	79.4	8
Oklahoma	87.0	97.3	99.6	95.9	99.2	99.6	82.4	85.6	9
Texas	89.3	97.2	99.3	96.7	99.1	99.5	84.0	88.1	9
Mountain:									
Montana	98.0	99.5	99.9	98.8	99.8	100.0	94.9	86.8	9
Idaho	95.1	98.6	99.3	97.6	99.2	99.4	91.6	80.8	8
Wyoming	95.9	98.8	99.6	98.9	99.4	99.6	89.2	85.5	9
Colorado	89.8	96.7	99.2	98.0	99.1	99.4	79.6	69.9	7
New Mexico	91.2	96.9	99.1	94.7	98.9	99.1	89.7	91.3	9
Arizona	93.8	97.5	99.1	97.6	99.1	99.3	87.6	80.0	8
Utah	97.1	99.1	99.5	98.6	99.4	99.6	94.2	81.7	8
Nevada	97.5	98.8	99.1	98.3	98.9	99.1	95.7	83.3	9
Pacific:									
Washington	98.0	99.4	99.8	99.1	99.7	99.9	91.6	78.7	8
Oregon	97.3	99.1	99.4	98.7	99.3	99.5	91.6	83.6	9
California	98.1	99.2	99.7	99.2	99.6	99.8	91.3	77.7	8
Alaska	(NA)	98.4	99.1	(NA)	98.9	99.2	(NA)	76.9	8
Hawaii	97.9	99.8	100.0	(NA)	99.9	100.0	(NA)	98.5	10

NA Not available.

[1] U.S. Public Health Service, National Office of Vital Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, 1950, Vol. I, 1954, Chapter 6, Table 6.43.

[2] Based on U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing: 1970, Evaluation and Research Program, PHC(E)-2, Test of Birth Registration Completeness: 1964 to 1968, 1973. Figures for States were estimated in part from those given for regions in the source, which may differ slightly from the estimates shown here because of different weighting procedures. The regional figures are based on a sample and hence are subject to sampling error; figures for States, especially those for "not in hospitals," are subject to large sampling and estimating errors.

ble A-2. Percent Completeness of Birth Registration for Births in Hospitals and Not in Hospitals, for the Black-and-Other-Races Population, for Regions, Divisions, and States: 1940, 1950, and 1964 to 1968

Region, division, and State	Total			In hospital			Not in hospital		
	1940[1]	1950[1]	1964-1968[2]	1940[1]	1950[1]	1964-1968[2]	1940[1]	1950[1]	1964-1968[2]
United States, total	82.0	93.5	98.1	96.3	98.2	98.6	77.2	88.2	93.4
ions:									
ortheast	95.4	98.5	98.2	97.9	99.0	98.2	88.6	92.1	96.6
orth Central	90.8	96.7	98.7	95.6	98.8	98.8	85.4	87.6	93.3
outh	79.3	92.1	97.7	95.7	97.7	98.3	77.0	88.8	94.3
est	75.0	92.7	99.3	96.4	98.1	100.0	56.2	54.0	60.5
theast:									
ew England	96.9	99.3	98.8	99.1	99.7	98.8	90.8	83.3	100.0
iddle Atlantic	95.4	98.5	98.1	97.8	98.9	98.1	88.4	92.3	96.5
th Central:									
ast North Central	92.8	97.1	98.6	96.4	98.6	98.7	88.7	89.8	95.2
est North Central	86.1	95.7	98.8	93.7	99.1	99.1	77.0	80.1	85.7
th:									
outh Atlantic	81.4	92.1	97.6	95.8	97.4	98.1	78.7	89.1	94.2
ast South Central	83.1	95.5	99.7	97.4	98.9	99.7	81.0	94.1	100.0
est South Central	73.3	88.3	96.1	94.3	97.3	97.8	68.1	79.1	82.9
:									
ountain	56.2	78.2	96.6	95.0	93.9	100.0	37.1	43.8	43.1
acific	94.9	98.3	99.9	97.1	99.2	100.0	91.7	79.7	90.3
England:									
ine	63.2	100.0	99.2	100.0	100.0	99 2	36.4	100.0	100.0
ew Hampshire	100.0	100.0	98.8	100.0	100.0	98.8	100.0	-	-
ermont	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
ssachusetts	98.0	98.7	98.4	98.6	99.3	98.4	96.2	76.9	100.0
ode Island	100.0	100.0	99.2	100.0	100.0	99.2	100.0	100.0	-
nnecticut	97.9	100.0	99.2	99.3	100.0	99.2	94.7	100.0	100.0
ile Atlantic:									
w York	96.3	98.5	98.0	97.5	98.8	98.0	88.8	92.0	96.4
w Jersey	98.7	98.7	98.5	99.5	99.3	98.5	96.2	91.9	96.5
nnsylvania	92.9	98.4	98.2	97.1	99.0	98.2	85.9	92.8	97.2
North Central:									
io	93.7	98.0	99.3	97.0	99.2	99.3	90.5	88.2	93.6
diana	94.0	98.5	99.0	96.3	98.9	99.0	92.6	97.4	100.0
linois	90.6	96.6	98.5	96.1	98.5	98.6	82.2	90.5	96.0
chigan	94.0	96.1	98.0	96.2	98.0	98.1	92.3	82.8	87.4
sconsin	93.2	98.7	99.6	96.3	99.6	99.7	85.2	88.9	94.3
North Central:									
nnesota	97.2	96.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.9	82.9	90.9
wa	90.1	98.1	99.3	88.9	99.3	99.4	92.6	75.0	80.0
ssouri	82.7	96.5	98.8	91.4	98.9	99.0	72.2	86.6	91.6
rth Dakota	95.2	95.7	99.0	100.0	99.0	99.1	82.4	71.4	66.7
uth Dakota	79.8	82.7	95.3	93.4	97.1	97.2	61.4	51.6	54.5
braska	93.1	96.7	99.9	96.8	100.0	100.0	85.7	66.7	75.0
nsas	92.9	96.7	99.5	100.0	99.5	99.6	89.5	83.3	87.0
h Atlantic:									
laware	98.6	98.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	100.0	97.7	95.3	100.0
ryland	94.1	98.2	100.0	97.2	99.4	100.0	92.0	95.6	100.0
strict of Columbia	96.6	97.4	98.7	98.6	98.1	98.8	92.1	81.6	86.4
rginia	90.2	95.0	99.6	97.1	99.0	99.7	89.3	92.8	98.6
st Virginia	81.3	90.9	98.7	87.5	98.1	98.8	81.0	88.3	94.1
rth Carolina	81.0	93.4	97.6	94.1	97.0	97.7	79.4	91.6	97.3
uth Carolina	71.8	85.1	93.7	85.3	95.0	95.7	70.3	82.9	88.0
orgia	77.6	91.0	96.0	95.2	95.7	96.4	74.5	88.9	94.4
orida	86.4	94.1	98.7	97.5	98.1	98.9	84.1	91.7	97.4
South Central:									
ntucky	87.6	95.0	99.2	98.4	98.5	99.2	85.3	91.5	100.0
nnessee	75.1	94.4	99.7	97.5	99.0	99.7	66.9	90.4	100.0
abama	82.4	94.0	99.9	97.4	99.1	99.8	80.3	92.1	100.0
ssissippi	86.2	97.2	99.7	96.7	98.9	99.6	85.3	96.9	100.0
South Central:									
kansas	63.2	77.9	87.6	94.9	91.7	92.3	62.1	74.8	79.4
uisiana	83.7	93.3	98.3	96.0	98.0	98.7	78.9	85.8	91.1
lahoma	66.9	86.3	98.4	95.2	98.4	99.1	59.4	71.9	76.3
xas	68.7	88.9	96.6	90.8	97.3	98.0	63.5	78.8	83.7
tain:									
ntana	91.1	98.9	100.0	97.7	99.3	100.0	74.1	96.0	100.0
aho	79.3	98.0	100.0	86.7	100.0	100.0	66.7	75.0	100.0
oming	85.4	100.0	100.0	96.2	100.0	100.0	61.5	100.0	-
lorado	90.4	97.7	100.0	95.7	98.5	100.0	83.7	90.5	100.0
w Mexico	40.3	68.7	97.7	83.3	81.5	100.0	30.9	52.5	60.2
izona	48.4	69.6	93.1	98.8	94.9	100.0	32.9	29.1	33.5
ah	59.6	83.3	99.5	91.7	98.5	100.0	26.1	50.0	57.1
vada	80.9	88.6	100.0	96.6	86.4	100.0	55.6	100.0	100.0
fic:									
shington	88.7	97.0	99.6	89.6	100.0	100.0	84.1	46.4	53.3
egon	84.1	99.4	100.0	95.8	99.4	100.0	55.6	100.0	100.0
lifornia	96.5	98.4	100.0	98.5	99.1	100.0	94.0	83.3	95.1
aska	(NA)	84.0	98.9	(NA)	96.4	100.0	(NA)	76.5	89.2
waii	97.6	100.0	100.0	(NA)	100.0	100.0	(NA)	96.7	100.0

The base is too small to compute a meaningful percent.

A Not available.

U.S. Public Health Service, National Office of Vital Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, 1950, Vol. I, 1954, Chapter 6, Table 6.43.

Based on U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population and Housing: 1970, Evaluation and Research Program, PHC(E)-2, Test of Birth Registration pleteness: 1964 to 1968, 1973. Figures for States were estimated in part from those given for regions in the source, which may differ slightly from estimates shown here because of different weighting procedures. The regional figures are based on a sample and hence are subject to sampling error; res for States, especially those for "not in hospitals," are subject to large sampling and estimating errors.

Table A-3. Estimates of the Percent Completeness of Birth Registration for the White Population, for Regions, Divisions, and States: Five-Year Periods, 1935-40 to 1965-70

(Figures relate to 5-year periods from April 1 of initial year to March 31 of terminal year)

Region, division, and State	1935-1940	1940-1945	1945-1950	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970
United States, total	93.2	95.5	97.8	99.0	99.3	99.4	99.
Regions:							
Northeast	98.1	98.8	99.4	99.6	99.5	99.3	99.
North Central	95.7	97.2	98.7	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.
South	86.5	90.6	95.3	97.9	98.9	99.3	99.
West	95.4	97.3	98.5	99.1	99.3	99.5	99.
Northeast:							
New England	98.2	99.0	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.4	99.
Middle Atlantic	98.1	98.7	99.4	99.6	99.4	99.2	99.
North Central:							
East North Central	96.4	97.6	98.8	99.4	99.6	99.7	99.
West North Central	94.5	96.4	98.5	99.5	99.7	99.8	99.
South:							
South Atlantic	87.8	91.7	95.8	98.2	99.0	99.3	99.
East South Central	85.8	89.5	94.8	97.9	99.1	99.5	99.
West South Central	85.6	90.2	94.9	97.5	98.6	99.0	99.
West:							
Mountain	92.4	94.9	97.1	98.4	99.0	99.2	99.
Pacific	97.4	98.5	99.1	99.3	99.5	99.6	99.
New England:							
Maine	96.0	97.5	98.7	99.2	99.2	99.1	98.
New Hampshire	97.7	99.1	99.6	99.7	99.5	99.3	99.
Vermont	97.3	97.5	98.8	99.6	99.5	99.3	99.
Massachusetts	98.6	99.3	99.6	99.8	99.6	99.4	99.
Rhode Island	98.5	99.2	99.7	99.8	99.6	99.4	99.
Connecticut	99.3	99.6	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.5	99.
Middle Atlantic:							
New York	99.0	99.1	99.5	99.6	99.5	99.3	99.
New Jersey	98.7	99.3	99.6	99.7	99.5	99.3	99.
Pennsylvania	96.8	98.0	99.1	99.5	99.4	99.2	99.
East North Central:							
Ohio	94.6	96.6	98.5	99.4	99.7	99.7	99.
Indiana	96.5	97.4	98.5	99.3	99.4	99.5	99.
Illinois	97.0	98.1	99.0	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.
Michigan	97.6	98.2	98.9	99.4	99.5	99.6	99
Wisconsin	96.6	98.0	99.3	99.8	99.8	99.9	99
West North Central:							
Minnesota	99.2	99.6	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
Iowa	93.9	96.3	98.7	99.4	99.5	99.6	99
Missouri	89.8	93.0	96.9	98.7	99.3	99.4	99
North Dakota	93.0	96.4	98.9	99.8	100.0	99.9	99
South Dakota	96.2	97.3	98.7	99.4	99.5	99.6	99
Nebraska	96.8	97.6	99.0	99.8	99.9	100.0	100
Kansas	95.2	96.7	98.7	99.7	99.9	100.0	100
South Atlantic:							
Delaware	96.6	98.4	99.4	99.8	99.9	100.0	100
Maryland	97.3	98.2	99.0	99.6	99.9	100.0	100
District of Columbia	97.8	98.6	99.5	99.8	99.7	99.8	99
Virginia	91.4	94.4	97.2	98.8	99.6	99.9	100
West Virginia	86.2	88.9	93.2	96.7	98.7	99.5	100
North Carolina	87.2	91.4	96.2	98.3	98.8	99.0	99
South Carolina	81.7	86.3	91.7	95.4	96.8	97.2	97
Georgia	81.5	88.0	94.7	97.9	98.6	98.9	99
Florida	90.8	92.9	96.8	99.2	99.5	99.7	99
East South Central:							
Kentucky	88.8	90.6	93.6	96.5	98.2	98.7	99
Tennessee	79.3	85.5	94.4	98.5	99.5	99.8	100
Alabama	85.4	89.9	95.4	98.4	99.5	99.8	100
Mississippi	93.2	95.5	97.9	99.3	99.9	100.0	100
West South Central:							
Arkansas	78.6	82.6	89.4	94.4	96.9	97.8	98
Louisiana	85.4	90.8	95.6	98.0	98.7	98.9	99
Oklahoma	85.6	90.5	95.7	98.3	99.2	99.4	99
Texas	87.8	92.0	95.7	97.7	98.7	99.1	99
Mountain:							
Montana	97.4	98.4	99.3	99.7	99.8	99.9	10
Idaho	94.4	96.3	98.3	99.0	99.1	99.2	9
Wyoming	92.1	96.9	98.4	99.2	99.4	99.5	9
Colorado	87.7	91.9	95.7	97.6	98.7	99.0	9
New Mexico	90.6	92.3	95.1	97.6	98.6	99.0	9
Arizona	91.6	94.8	96.8	98.0	98.6	98.9	9
Utah	96.5	97.6	98.8	99.2	99.4	99.5	9
Nevada	97.5	98.0	98.5	98.8	98.9	99.0	9
Pacific:							
Washington	97.2	98.7	99.2	99.6	99.7	99.8	9
Oregon	96.6	98.3	99.0	99.1	99.3	99.4	9
California	97.5	98.5	99.0	99.3	99.5	99.6	9
Alaska	(a)	(a)	98.0	98.6	98.9	98.9	9
Hawaii	97.4	98.3	99.3	99.9	99.9	100.0	10

a Comparable estimates not available.
Source: Based on the figures presented in table A-1 and annual birth statistics.

able A-4. Estimates of the Percent Completeness of Birth Registration for the Black-and-Other-Races Population, for Regions, Divisions, and States: Five-Year Periods, 1935-40 to 1965-70

(Figures relate to 5-year periods from April 1 of initial year to March 31 of terminal year)

Region, division, and State	1935-1940	1940-1945	1945-1950	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970
United States, total	80.9	84.5	91.1	95.1	96.9	97.7	98.3
R ions:							
ortheast	95.1	96.4	98.1	98.8	98.7	98.4	98.1
orth Central	90.0	92.3	95.7	97.9	98.5	98.6	98.7
outh	78.6	82.1	89.1	93.8	96.0	97.1	97.9
est	83.3	88.5	92.5	94.5	96.7	98.2	99.4
theast:							
ew England	95.6	97.7	98.9	99.5	99.4	99.1	98.8
iddle Atlantic	95.1	96.3	98.0	98.8	98.6	98.3	98.1
N th Central:							
ast North Central	92.3	94.2	96.4	98.1	98.5	98.6	98.7
est North Central	84.7	87.4	93.0	97.0	98.3	98.6	98.9
S th:							
outh Atlantic	80.0	83.3	89.6	93.8	95.9	97.0	97.7
ast South Central	82.1	85.4	92.3	96.7	98.4	99.2	99.8
est South Central	71.4	75.9	84.6	90.8	94.0	95.4	96.6
W :							
ountain	54.0	63.9	72.6	79.3	86.9	92.8	97.1
acific	96.0	97.3	97.8	98.7	99.3	99.6	99.9
N England:							
aine	44.1	72.5	96.5	100.0	99.9	99.4	99.2
ew Hampshire	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	98.8
ermont	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
assachusetts	97.8	97.6	98.1	98.9	98.9	98.6	98.3
hode Island	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.4	99.2
onnecticut	98.2	99.1	99.8	100.0	99.8	99.4	99.1
M dle Atlantic:							
ew York	95.7	96.9	98.2	98.7	98.5	98.2	97.9
ew Jersey	98.5	98.5	98.6	99.0	98.9	98.7	98.4
ennsylvania	92.7	94.6	97.5	98.8	98.7	98.4	98.1
E t North Central:							
hio	93.6	94.9	97.3	99.0	99.3	99.3	99.3
ndiana	93.6	95.1	97.6	98.9	99.1	99.0	99.0
llinois	89.7	93.0	95.9	97.6	98.2	98.4	98.5
ichigan	94.3	94.6	95.7	97.4	97.9	97.9	98.0
isconsin	92.1	94.2	97.6	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.7
W North Central:							
innesota	97.3	96.4	95.4	99.0	99.8	99.9	100.0
owa	90.5	91.0	95.8	98.7	98.9	99.2	99.3
ssouri	82.0	85.5	92.9	97.2	98.2	98.6	98.8
orth Dakota	93.1	94.5	95.0	96.3	98.1	98.0	97.8
outh Dakota	74.7	78.2	82.1	88.7	91.8	93.5	95.6
ebraska	82.5	93.2	95.0	98.5	99.6	99.6	99.9
nsas	92.7	93.4	95.3	97.8	99.3	99.4	99.5
S h Atlantic:							
laware	98.4	98.6	98.7	98.9	99.6	99.9	100.0
ryland	93.7	94.9	96.8	99.0	99.6	99.8	100.0
strict of Columbia	97.0	96.9	97.5	97.9	98.2	98.4	98.8
rginia	89.9	91.4	94.0	96.5	98.2	99.1	99.7
st Virginia	81.4	83.9	89.0	94.6	97.6	98.3	98.7
rth Carolina	80.2	83.8	90.5	94.7	96.4	97.2	97.7
uth Carolina	70.7	74.1	81.4	87.3	90.4	92.4	94.2
orgia	76.3	80.1	87.6	92.4	94.4	95.4	96.2
orida	85.2	87.8	92.4	95.6	97.5	98.3	98.8
Ea South Central:							
ntucky	87.5	89.7	93.5	96.8	98.4	99.0	99.3
nnessee	72.4	78.5	89.7	96.5	98.5	99.3	99.8
abama	81.3	84.5	91.1	95.6	97.7	99.0	99.9
ssissippi	85.5	88.3	94.3	97.9	98.8	99.4	99.8
We South Central:							
kansas	62.3	66.2	74.2	80.3	84.4	86.9	88.9
uisiana	82.2	85.5	90.8	95.2	97.1	97.8	98.5
lahoma	65.7	71.8	82.2	90.1	95.2	97.2	98.7
xas	66.9	72.7	84.0	91.5	94.6	95.8	97.0
Mo tain:							
ntana	88.2	93.0	97.6	99.4	99.7	99.8	100.0
aho	75.5	84.3	91.8	98.8	99.9	100.0	100.0
oming	71.7	91.4	97.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
lorado	89.2	93.7	97.0	98.7	99.3	99.7	100.0
w Mexico	40.6	52.3	65.7	75.7	85.1	93.2	98.2
izona	45.6	52.3	61.6	69.8	79.8	87.8	94.0
ah	46.9	72.3	91.4	91.3	92.5	95.9	98.6
vada	73.2	84.0	90.2	89.9	93.0	97.0	99.9
Pa fic:							
shington	86.6	89.5	95.4	98.1	98.9	99.2	99.6
egon	76.0	91.2	97.7	99.7	99.8	99.9	100.0
lifornia	96.4	97.4	98.1	99.0	99.7	99.7	100.0
aska	(a)	(a)	84.1	87.3	92.5	96.1	99.0
waii	96.9	98.1	99.4	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0

Comparable estimates not available.

ource: Based on the figures presented in table A-2 and annual birth statistics.

Appendix B. Comparison of State-of-Birth Life Tables and State-of-Residence Life Tables

The methodology employed here for estimating the completeness of census coverage for States in 1970 requires the use of State-of-birth life tables (i.e., tables based on the population born in each State) to estimate the number of survivors in 1970 of the population born in each State. The only life tables routinely available, however, are State-of-residence life tables, i.e., tables based on the population resident in each State. If State-of-residence life tables are used to estimate the survivorship of the population born in each State, then, to the extent that the two sets of life tables are different, biases will be introduced in the estimates of census coverage for States. The purpose of this appendix is to suggest possible differences between survival rates based on State-of-birth life tables and survival rates based on State-of-residence life tables and to indicate the potential effect of these differences on estimates of census coverage for States.

As noted, State-of-residence life tables are based on the mortality experience of the population resident in each State and State-of-birth life tables, if they were available, would be based on the mortality experience of the population born in each State. If the population of a given State were unaffected by migration, the State-of-birth population and the State-of-residence population of each State would be the same, then the two life tables would be identical and no bias would be introduced by the use of State-of-residence life tables. There would also be no bias in the use of State-of-residence life tables if there were no differences in the mortality levels of the resident populations of the various States. It is well known, however, that the levels of mortality of the resident populations differ from State to State and that interstate migration distributes the population born in each State among other States at different rates, bestowing on the resident population of each State its own particular composition with respect to State of birth. Interstate migration and interstate variation in the level of mortality are the necessary and sufficient conditions for differences between State-of-birth life tables and State-of-residence life tables. There would be a strong resemblance between the two types of life tables when relatively little migration has occurred between States or when migration has occurred between States with generally similar levels of mortality. When neither of these two situations prevails, differences between the two life tables would be of a mor substantial magnitude.

To investigate possible differences between su vival rates based on State-of-birth life tables an State-of-residence life tables, cumulative "synthetic State-of-birth survival rates could be developed f each of the States and compared with the corre ponding cumulative State-of-residence survival rate (Cumulative survival rates measure the probability surviving from birth to specific ages or age groups Estimated State-of-birth survival rates for a give State can be derived by weighting State-of-residenc survival rates over all States in accordance with t distribution by State of residence of the populati born in the given State. In order to derive rates f each 5-year age group under age 35 in 1970, Stat of-residence survival rates for quinquennial perio from 1935–40 to 1965–70 and State-of-birth cens data for 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 can be employe The State-of-residence survival rates would be bas on the official decennial life tables for States, a the population proportions would be derived fro census cross-tabulations on the State of birth and t State of residence of the population. Synthetic Stat of-birth survival rates could be computed in this ma ner for each State for each age-sex-race group f each quinquennial period. Cumulative synthetic Stat of-birth survival rates for age cohorts could then calculated from the product of the 5-year surviv rates.

The synthetic State-of-birth 5-year survival rate f State *i* in period *t* may be represented by the expressi

$$ {}_bS^t_i = \sum_{j=1}^{51} \omega^t_{ij} \cdot {}_rS^t_j $$

where ${}_rS_j$ is the State-of-residence survival rate f State *j* and ω_{ij} is the proportion of the population bo in State *i* that is living in State *j*. The synthetic proc dure is based on the assumption that the mortality le for the population born in a given State is govern jointly by the distribution of that population accordi to State of residence and by the conditions of mortal in each State of residence. The bias introduced by t use of this procedure of estimating State-of-birth s vival rates can be written in the form

$$ \text{Bias} = \sum_{j=1}^{51} \omega_{ij} \cdot {}_rS_j - {}_bS_i $$

here the first term is the synthetic State-of-birth surival rate and the second term, ${}_iS_i$, is the true State-f-birth survival rate for a particular population group. there were no differences in mortality between a iven State of birth and the State of residence to hich at least part of the State-of-birth population had igrated, then every value of ${}_rS_j$ would equal ${}_iS_i$, the ias would be eliminated, and ${}_bS_i$ would become an nbiased estimate of ${}_iS_i$. The same result would be chieved if the weighted variation of the ${}_rS_j$ values bout ${}_iS_i$ were perfectly symmetrical; the sum of the omponent biases in which ${}_iS_i$ exceeded ${}_rS_j$ would be qual to, but opposite in sign from, the sum of the omponent biases in which ${}_rS_j$ exceeded ${}_iS_i$. Uncerainty surrounding the direction and magnitude of the ias term is the price of using synthetic estimates, ven though an intuitive assessment of the extent of e bias can serve to reduce the uncertainty to tolerble levels.

Since the calculation of synthetic State-of-birth urvival rates for all of the States would require a onsiderable investment of time and effort, with the ossibility that the results would exhibit only minusule differences from State-of-residence survival ates, a more limited investigation was conducted to identify the maximum range of the discrepancy that one could expect to observe between two sets of tables. This investigation consisted in the preparation of cumulative synthetic State-of-birth survival rates for the State of New Mexico on the extreme assumption that native migrants from New Mexico were all bound for Hawaii. New Mexico was chosen because it has experienced both high mortality and substantial outmigration of its native population, and Hawaii was selected because it has relatively low mortality and substantial inmigration.

Given this hypothetical situation, we can estimate the extreme degree of error in cumulative State-of-residence survival rates by comparing the cumulative survival rates based on State-of-residence life tables for New Mexico and synthetic State-of-birth life tables for New Mexico. The following table presents the comparison of survival rates cumulated to 1970 for the population resident in New Mexico and the population born in New Mexico on the assumption that all outmigrants from New Mexico went to Hawaii and that the actual rate of outmigration of the population born in New Mexico prevailed for each age cohort (with a maximum of 55 percent for the cohort aged 30–34 in 1970):

Comparison of Cumulative Survival Rates

Age in 1970	State-of-residence survival rate	Synthetic State-of-birth survival rate	Percent error
0 to 4 years	.972620	.973245	−0.06
5 to 9 years	.962991	.964067	−0.11
0 to 14 years	.952105	.953912	−0.19
5 to 19 years	.932684	.935510	−0.30
0 to 24 years	.899869	.905673	−0.64
5 to 29 years	.862248	.870773	−0.99
0 to 34 years	.828380	.837832	−1.14

The differences between the two series are relavely small, particularly at the younger ages. Consider e cohort aged 20–24 in 1970, for example. If the two irvival rates were used to compute net census covage rates, then the *coverage* rates would differ by nly 0.64 percent. (The net census *error* rates would e in error roughly by the *amount* of the relative difrence between the two survival rates.) A more deiled analysis carried out by race leads to the same conclusion regarding the relative insensitivity of census coverage rates to differences in State-of-birth and State-of-residence survival rates. Neither State-of-residence life tables nor synthetic State-of-birth life tables are perfect substitutes for actual State-of-birth life tables, but it appears that the use of State-of-residence life tables to "survive" State-of-birth populations has not seriously distorted the estimated coverage rates or error rates for States.

Appendix C. Specification of the Allocation Parameter For State-of-Birth Nonresponses

Preparation of estimates of coverage for the native population under 35 years of age in 1970 required the allocation to particular States of persons whose State of birth was not reported. Residents of a State not reporting a State of birth were allocated on the basis of a three-step procedure which is explained in the text. The purpose of this appendix is to present evidence bearing on the use of allocation schemes other than simple proration (that is, distributing the "unknowns" by State of birth in proportion to the "knowns").

A single parameter (*A*) was used to allocate "unknown" State of birth for each age-sex group under age 35 in 1970. It may be recalled that the State-of-birth nonresponse rate (U_j) for each State of residence was disaggregated in our previous analysis into the component rates for migrants (${}_m u_j$) and nonmigrants (${}_n u_j$). The allocation scheme is summarized by the identity

$$U_j = w_{jj} \cdot {}_n u_j + (1-w_{jj})({}_m u_j) \qquad \text{(C–1)}$$

The coefficient w_{jj} is the proportion of the total resident population living in State *j* who were born in the State; the coefficient ($1-w_{jj}$) is the proportion of those living in State *j* who were born in another State (one of the other 50 States, the District of Columbia, a U.S. possession, or a foreign country). The allocation identity can be reduced to one equation in one unknown (${}_n u_j$) by substituting $A \cdot {}_n u_j$ for ${}_m u_j$ in equation (C–1), and then defining the relationship

$${}_n u_j = \frac{U_j}{w_{jj} + A(1-w_{jj})} \qquad \text{(C–2)}$$

where *A* is the allocation parameter.

An actual numerical value must be assigned to the parameter *A*. The most common approach is to assign *A* a value of 1; this amounts to simple proration. In the absence of information to the contrary, proration is a logically and mathematically defensible procedure. It is also easy to apply and interpret. The method of proration implicitly assumes, however, that the pertinent characteristics of the population which did not respond to a question are the same as those of the population which did respond. Evidence presented in the following discussion, while not conclusive, raises a question regarding the appropriateness of simple proration to allocate unknown State-of-birth as an unvarying practice.

The correlation between the rate of nonresponse to the State-of-birth question and the proportion of lifetime migrants (persons born outside of State of residence) in States, +0.53, is one indication of the probable difference in the nonresponse rate of migrants and nonmigrants (table C–1). States with high nonresponse rates tend to be States in which lifetime inmigrants comprise a larger percentage of the resident population; likewise, low nonresponse rates are found in States with relatively small inmigrant populations Although the evidence is indirect, the moderately large correlation coefficient suggests that the nonresponse rate for migrants may be higher than the nonresponse rate for nonmigrants and that variations in the rates among States may be attributable in part to differences in the proportions of migrants and nonmigrants in the resident population.

These findings led to an experiment to determine analytically an "optimal" value of *A* for allocating State-of-birth nonresponses. The experiment involved the use of (1) information on State-of-birth nonresponse rates and the migrant-nonmigrant distribution of the population in each State, (2) assumptions concerning the source of variation among States in nonresponse rates for migrants and nonmigrants, and (3 statistical methods to determine the value of *A* which minimizes the total variation in the nonresponse rates of migrants and nonmigrants among States.

The first assumption employed in the experimen attributes variation in State-of-birth nonresponse rate among the States to two sources: (1) a "controlled source, representing the differences in the migrant nonmigrant distributions of State populations, and (2 a source representing "uncontrolled" factors. The controlled variation can be eliminated by using an allocation scheme (such as equation C–1) which identifie separate migrant and nonmigrant nonresponse components and employs the actual migrant-nonmigrant distribution of the population along with an assumed parameter *A*. Variations in the nonresponse rates for migrants and for nonmigrants that remain after this disaggregation procedure can be assumed to reflect actual differences among States.

The disaggregation of the total State nonrespons rate into migrant and nonmigrant components permit the specification of a value for the parameter *A* which minimizes the State variation in both ${}_nu_j$ and ${}_mu_j$ due to uncontrolled factors. The procedure is based on the coefficient of variation, a measure representing the ratio of the standard deviation of a statistical distribution to its mean and designed to compare distributions with respect to relative variation. In this particular application, the coefficient of variation is used to find the value of *A* which minimizes the variation among the States in both the migrant and nonmigrant nonresponse rates, given the total variation in the overall nonresponse rate U_j and the migrant-nonmigrant distribution of the population in each State. To solve for ${}_nu_j$ in equation C–2, values for U_j and w_{ij} are derived from census data and values of the parameter *A* were assumed. Different values of *A* produce different distributions for both ${}_nu_j$ and ${}_mu_j$. Since ${}_mu_j$ is simply a linear transformation of ${}_nu_j$, the value of *A* which minimizes the coefficient of variation for ${}_nu_j$ will also be the value which minimizes the coefficient of variation for ${}_mu_j$. Therefore, it is necessary to apply the optimization technique only to ${}_nu_j$. The value of *A* which minimizes the variation among the States in both ${}_nu_j$ and ${}_mu_j$ may be considered a logical choice to implement the allocation scheme for State-of-birth nonresponses.

The optimization procedure for the parameter *A* involves the solution of the following function for various values of σ and $\overline{X}$, corresponding to various values of *A*, and the selection of the value of *A* corresponding to the minimum value of the function

$$CV = \frac{\sigma}{\overline{X}} \qquad \text{(C–3)}$$

where *CV* is the coefficient of variation, $\overline{X}$ is the expected value of ${}_nu_j$, and σ is the corresponding standard deviation. In applying the procedure, consecutive values of *A* are inserted in equation C–2 to generate a series of distributions for ${}_nu_j$. The mean, standard deviation, and coefficient of variation are then computed for each distribution. The value of *A* which produces the smallest coefficient of variation is the value of *A* desired.

The minimization technique can be applied separately to each age-sex-race group. The following table illustrates the results of applying the procedure to census data for white males aged 30–34 in 1970 for 50 States and the District of Columbia:

Measures for Nonmigrant Nonresponse Rates for White Males Aged 30–34

Parameter A	Mean (X)	Standard deviation (σ)	Coefficient of Variation (CV)[a]
1	4.1	1.8	43.3
2	2.9	0.9	31.9
3	2.3	0.7	29.6
3.	2.2	0.6	29.5
3.	2.1	0.6	29.5
3.	2.0	0.6	29.6
3.	1.9	0.6	29.7
4	1.9	0.6	29.8
5	1.6	0.5	30.6

[a] Per hundred. Computed on the basis of equation C–3.

It may be noted that simple proration produces a coefficient of variation equal to 43.3 and that the value of *A* for which the coefficient of variation is a minimum falls between 3 and 4 for this age-sex-race group. This finding suggests that, for this particular population group, the migrant State-of-birth nonresponse rate may be 3 to 4 times greater than the corresponding nonmigrant rate. The initial evidence from our experiment to determine an optimal allocation scheme for State-of-birth nonresponse appears to question the conventional wisdom of allocating nonresponses by simple proration.

These initial findings do not, however, warrant general rejection of simple proration as an appropriate scheme and adoption of an alternative scheme corresponding to the results of the experiment. Extension of the experiment produced different values of *A* for different age, sex, and race groups, and in some cases the optimum value of *A* approximated 1. In the present study, therefore, both proration and an extreme alternative allocation scheme (A = 5) were adopted. Simple proration was viewed preferentially as an allocation scheme, however, because of the advantages noted earlier in this appendix.

Table C-1. Comparison of Percent of Resident Population of States Not Reporting State of Birth in the 1970 Census and Percent of Resident Population Born Outside of State of Residence: 1970

State	Percent of resident population		State	Percent of resident population	
	State of birth not reported	Born outside State of residence[1]		State of birth not reported	Born outside State of residence[1]
United States	4.4	32.2	Massachusetts	4.2	26
			Arkansas	4.2	24
			North Carolina	4.2	17
District of Columbia	11.5	51.1	Pennsylvania	4.2	16
Nevada	9.2	74.9	Colorado	4.1	52
Alaska	5.7	67.1	Virginia	4.0	34
Delaware	5.7	45.0	Michigan	4.0	28
Connecticut	5.6	39.7	Ohio	4.0	27
Hawaii	5.5	37.4	Kentucky	4.0	16
Arizona	5.4	63.3	Oklahoma	3.9	34
Rhode Island	5.4	32.4	Utah	3.9	28
Florida	5.3	63.3	Alabama	3.8	16
Oregon	5.1	52.0	Mississippi	3.8	15
Maryland	5.1	42.8	Kansas	3.6	34
Missouri	5.0	26.9	Wyoming	3.5	54
Louisiana	4.9	18.6	Indiana	3.5	27
California	4.8	54.6	Wisconsin	3.5	19
New Jersey	4.8	40.4	Idaho	3.4	46
New Nexico	4.7	45.0	Vermont	3.3	31
Illinois	4.7	29.0	Nebraska	3.3	26
New York	4.7	28.6	Minnesota	3.2	23
Georgia	4.7	23.0	Montana	3.1	39
Tennessee	4.7	22.5	West Virginia	3.1	16
New Hampshire	4.5	42.1	South Dakota	3.0	27
Texas	4.5	25.8	Maine	3.0	21
Washington	4.4	50.1	Iowa	2.9	20
South Carolina	4.3	20.4	North Dakota	2.3	25

[1] Computed as a percent of the resident population with State of birth reported.

Source: Based on U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970, Vol. I, Characteristics of the Population, 1973, Part (U.S. Summary), Chapter D, Table 191, and Parts 2 to 52 (State reports), Chapter D, Table 140.

Appendix D. Source of Life Table Survival Rates for the Black-and-Other-Races Population for States, 1930 to 1970

Te procedure used to compute the cumulative survial rates from birth to 1970 for the Black-and-other-raes cohorts aged 0–4 to 30–34 in 1970 is described rchapter III. The cumulative survival rates were deried from a series of 5-year life table survival rates fc the years 1970, 1960, 1950, 1940, and 1930. Since li tables for the Black-and-other-races population wre not available for many States for 1960 or 1950 ad were lacking for all States for 1940 and 1930, estimtes were derived by substitution and extrapolation o existing life tables to complete the required set of 5-ear survival rates. This appendix contains a desciption of the sources of the life tables and idenies the substitutions made for each State.

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Li tables for Black-and-other-races males and females fc each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia we available from prepublication tables for **State Life Tales: 1969–71,** provided by the National Center for Halth Statistics.

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Li tables for 21 States and the District of Columbia we obtained from **State Life Tables: 1959–61,** pubised by the National Center for Health Statistics. For each of the 29 states for which life tables were lacking, the life table for the geographic division in which the State is located was substituted. The particular substitutions made are shown in table D-1. Life tables for divisions were available from **Life Tables for the Geographic Divisions of the United States: 1959–61,** published by the National Center for Health Statistics.

1950

Life tables for 16 Southern States and the District of Columbia were obtained from **State Life Tables: 1949–51,** published by the National Office of Vital Statistics. Life tables for geographic divisions were substituted for the 34 States for which State tables were not available. The substitutions made are shown in table D-1. The life tables for divisions were obtained from **Life Tables for the Geographic Divisions of the United States: 1949–51,** published by the National Office of Vital Statistics.

1940 and 1930

Life tables for States or divisions for the Black-and-other-races population for 1940 or 1930 were not available. For these periods, the extrapolation procedure described in chapter III was used to estimate 5-year survival rates for each State.

Table D-1. Sources of Life Table Survival Rates for the Black-and-Other-Races Population for States: 1930 to 1970

(An abbreviation of a division name means that the life table for the division was substituted for the State; New England--N.ENG., Middle Atlantic--M.ATL East North Central--E.N.C., West North Central--W.N.C., South Atlantic--S.ATL., Mountain--MTN., Pacific--PAC.)

Region, division, and State	1970 (1969-71)	1960 (1959-61)	1950 (1949-51)	1940 (1939-41)	1930 (1929-31)
UNITED STATES					
Northeast					
New England		(2)	(4)		
Maine	(1)	N.ENG.	N.ENG.	(R)	
New Hampshire	(1)	N.ENG.	N.ENG.	(R)	
Vermont	(1)	N.ENG.	N.ENG.	(R)	
Massachusetts	(1)	N.ENG.	N.ENG.	(R)	
Rhode Island	(1)	N.ENG.	N.ENG.	(R)	
Connecticut	(1)	N.ENG.	N.ENG.	(R)	
Middle Atlantic		(2)	(4)		
New York	(1)	M.ATL.	M.ATL.	(R)	
New Jersey	(1)	M.ATL.	M.ATL.	(R)	
Pennsylvania	(1)	M.ATL.	M.ATL.	(R)	
North Central					
East North Central		(2)	(4)		
Ohio	(1)	(3)	E.N.C.	(R)	
Indiana	(1)	(3)	E.N.C.	(R)	
Illinois	(1)	(3)	E.N.C.	(R)	
Michigan	(1)	(3)	E.N.C.	(R)	
Wisconsin	(1)	E.N.C.	E.N.C.	(R)	
West North Central		(2)	(4)		
Minnesota	(1)	W.N.C.	W.N.C.	(R)	
Iowa	(1)	W.N.C.	W.N.C.	(R)	
Missouri	(1)	(3)	W.N.C.	(R)	
North Dakota	(1)	W.N.C.	W.N.C.	(R)	
South Dakota	(1)	W.N.C.	W.N.C.	(R)	
Nebraska	(1)	W.N.C.	W.N.C.	(R)	
Kansas	(1)	W.N.C.	W.N.C.	(R)	
South					
South Atlantic		(2)			
Delaware	(1)	S.ATL.	(5)	(R)	
Maryland	(1)	(3)	(5)	(R)	
District of Columbia	(1)	(3)	(5)	(R)	
Virginia	(1)	(3)	(5)	(R)	
West Virginia	(1)	S.ATL.	(5)	(R)	
North Carolina	(1)	(3)	(5)	(R)	
South Carolina	(1)	(3)	(5)	(R)	
Georgia	(1)	(3)	(5)	(R)	
Florida	(1)	(3)	(5)	(R)	
East South Central:					
Kentucky	(1)	(3)	(5)	(R)	
Tennessee	(1)	(3)	(5)	(R)	
Alabama	(1)	(3)	(5)	(R)	
Mississippi	(1)	(3)	(5)	(R)	
West South Central:					
Arkansas	(1)	(3)	(5)	(R)	
Louisiana	(1)	(3)	(5)	(R)	
Oklahoma	(1)	(3)	(5)	(R)	
Texas	(1)	(3)	(5)	(R)	
West					
Mountain	(1)	(2)	(4)		
Montana	(1)	MTN.	MTN.	(R)	
Idaho	(1)	MTN.	MTN.	(R)	
Wyoming	(1)	MTN.	MTN.	(R)	
Colorado	(1)	MTN.	MTN.	(R)	
New Mexico	(1)	MTN.	MTN.	(R)	
Arizona	(1)	MTN.	MTN.	(R)	
Utah	(1)	MTN.	MTN.	(R)	
Nevada	(1)	MTN.	MTN.	(R)	
Pacific	(1)	(2)	(4)		
Washington	(1)	PAC.	PAC.	(R)	
Oregon	(1)	PAC.	PAC.	(R)	
California	(1)	(3)	PAC.	(R)	
Alaska	(1)	PAC.	PAC.	(R)	
Hawaii	(1)	(3)	PAC.	(R)	

R Prepared by the extrapolation procedure described in chapter III.

[1] U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, State Life Tables: 1969-71, 1978, forthcoming. [2] U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, Life Tables for the Geographic Divisions of the United States: 1959-61, Life Tables: 1959-61, Vol. 1, No.3, 196 [3] U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, State Life Tables: 1959-61, Life Tables: 1959-61, Vol. 2, Nos. 1-51, 1966. [4] U.S. Public Health Service, National Office of Vital Statistics, Life Tables for the Geographic Divisions of the United States: 1949-51, Vital Statistics - Special Reports, Vol. 41, No. 4, 1956. [5] U.S. Public Health Service, National Office of Vital Statistics, State Life Tables: 1949-51, Vital Statistics - Special Reports, Vol. 41 Supplement, 1956.

Appendix E. Sources of Data for Computation of Expected Sex Ratios for the White Population of States 35 to 64 Years of Age

he procedures used to compute the expected sex itios of the White population of States 35 to 64 years age are described in detail in chapter IV. The exected sex ratios were calculated as the product of ur components: (1) sex ratios of births; (2) sex ratios survival rates to 1970; (3) adjustment factors for ar mortality; and (4) migration adjustment factors. he calculation of components (1), (2), and (4) reuired the compilation of the various data separately r each State. The sources of the data employed for e components (3) and (4) have been described in apter IV. This appendix contains a description of e sources for birth statistics and life tables used in mputing components (1) and (2).

EX RATIOS OF BIRTHS

he sex ratios of births for each of the 50 States and the istrict of Columbia were compiled (when possible) from ta on registered births for each of the six 5-year eriods, 1930–1935, 1925–1930, 1920–1925, 1915–20, 1910–1915, and 1905–1910 (from April 1 of the rlier year through March 31 of the later year in each se). The basic sources of data are the annual volumes, **rths, Stillbirths, and Infant Mortality Statistics**, pubhed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the years 22 through 1935, and the annual volumes, **Birth atistics for the Birth Registration Area of the United ates**, published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for e years 1915 through 1921.

For the period 1920–1935, if a State was not a memr of the Birth Registration Area (BRA) for an entire year period, the sex ratio of births in a "guide" State the average from two or more guide States was substuted. For 1915–1920, the ratio methods explained in apter IV were used when necessary. For the two erliest periods, 1910–1915 and 1905–1910, no data on istered births were available, so that the value of e sex ratio of births for each State in 1915–1920 was ed, with the three exceptions of Delaware, Arizona, d Nevada, as noted in chapter IV.

30–1935

tistics on births for the entire period were available 46 States and the District of Columbia; the guide tes for the other 4 States are:

Non-BRA State	"Guide" State(s)
South Dakota	North Dakota
Texas	Kansas and Mississippi
Alaska	Washington
Hawaii	California

1925–1930

Statistics on births for the entire period were available for 33 States and the District of Columbia; the guide States for the other 17 States are:

Non-BRA State	"Guide" State(s)
Missouri	Kansas and Illinois
South Dakota	North Dakota
South Carolina	North Carolina
Georgia	North Carolina
Tennessee	Kentucky and Mississippi
Alabama	Mississippi
Arkansas	Mississippi and North Carolina
Louisiana	North Carolina
Oklahoma	Kansas
Texas	Kansas, North Carolina, and Mississippi
Idaho	Montana
Colorado	Kansas and Utah
New Mexico	Utah
Arizona	Utah
Nevada	Utah
Alaska	Washington
Hawaii	California

1920–1925

Statistics on births for the entire period were available for only 22 States; the guide States for the other 28 States and the District of Columbia are:

Non-BRA State	"Guide" State(s)
Rhode Island	Connecticut and Massachusetts
New Jersey	New York
Illinois	Ohio
Iowa	Minnesota
Missouri	Kansas
North Dakota	Minnesota
South Dakota	Minnesota

1920–1925—Continued

Non-BRA State	"Guide" State(s)
Delaware	Maryland
District of Columbia	Maryland and Virginia
West Virginia	Kentucky
South Carolina	North Carolina
Georgia	North Carolina
Florida	North Carolina
Tennessee	Kentucky
Alabama	North Carolina
Mississippi	North Carolina
Arkansas	North Carolina
Louisiana	North Carolina
Oklahoma	Kansas
Texas	Kansas and North Carolina
Montana	Minnesota and Utah
Idaho	Minnesota and Utah
Wyoming	Minnesota and Utah
Colorado	Kansas and Utah
New Mexico	Utah
Arizona	Utah
Nevada	Utah
Alaska	Washington
Hawaii	California

1915–1920

Statistics on births for the entire period were available only for the 9 States that were in the Original Birth Registration Area. The sex ratios of births for the remaining 41 States and the District of Columbia were derived by applying the ratio methods explained in chapter IV to the data from one of the later 5-year periods. The sources are:

BRA States	Ratios based on: 1930–1935	1925–1930	1920–1925
Maine	Missouri	Rhode Island	Ohio
New Hampshire	South Dakota	New Jersey	Indiana
Vermont	South Carolina	Illinois	Wisconsin
Massachusetts	Georgia	Iowa	Nebraska
Connecticut	Tennessee	North Dakota	Kansas
New York	Alabama	Delaware	Maryland
Pennsylvania	Arkansas	District of Columbia	Virginia
Michigan	Louisiana	West Virginia	North Carolina
Minnesota	Oklahoma	Florida	Kentucky
	Texas	Mississippi	Utah
	Idaho	Montana	Washington
	Colorado	Wyoming	Oregon
	New Mexico		California
	Arizona		
	Nevada		
	Alaska		
	Hawaii		

SEX RATIOS OF CUMULATIVE SURVIVAL RATES

The sex ratios of cumulative survival rates from bir
to 1970 for the cohorts aged 35–39 to 60–64 in 197
were computed from 5-year life table survival rates

$$ {}_5S_x = \frac{{}_5L_{x+5}}{{}_5L_x} $$

for males and females from a series of current life tabl
by the methods described in chapter IV. The 5-year su
vival rates centered on 1970 for White males and femal
were computed for each of the 50 States and the Di
trict of Columbia from prepublication tables for **Sta**
Life Tables: 1969–71 supplied to the Census Bureau
the National Center for Health Statistics. For 1960, t
survival rates for each of the 51 "States" were obtain
from **State Life Tables: 1959–61** published by the N
tional Center for Health Statistics. The survival rates f
each of the conterminous 48 States and the District
Columbia in 1950 were obtained from **State Life Table**
1949–51 published by the National Office of Vital St
tistics. The values for Alaska were obtained from unpu
lished tables for the White population of each sex su
plied by the National Center for Health Statistics; for t
White population of Hawaii, unpublished tables for t
total population of each sex provided by the Nation
Center for Health Statistics were used. Survival rates f
the White population of each sex for each of the 48 co
terminous States and the District of Columbia in 19
were computed from **State and Regional Life Table**
1939–41 published by the National Office of Vital Stati
tics. For Alaska, the values from the table for the Paci
Region from the same source were used; for Hawaii, t
values were obtained from the table for California.

The 1929–1931 State life tables as published did not ontain $_5L_x$ values, required for calculating 5-year sur- val rates. These were computed from the e_x and l_x lues given in the source by the equations

$$T_x = e_x l_x$$
$$_5L_x = T_x - T_{x+5}$$

d substituted into the standard formula for calculating urvival rates. The values for 47 States and the District Columbia were available from **Population Statistics–2. ate Data** published by the U.S. National Resources ommittee. For the remaining three States, survival tes from a guide State or the unweighted averages of rvival rates from two or more guide States were substituted. The particular guide States used are shown in ble E-1.

The 1919–1920 life tables for White males and fe- ales as published in **United States Abridged Life Tables: 19–1920** contained e_x and l_x values for ages 2, 7, and subsequent pivotal ages at 5-year intervals. The required e_x and l_x values for ages ending in 0 and 5 were obtained by osculatory interpolation and then employed as described earlier to obtain survival rates for White males and females. Values were computed in this manner for the White population of 23 States and the District of Columbia and for all races combined in Hawaii as shown in table E-1. For the remaining 26 States, the survival rates from one or more guide States were substituted.

State life tables for 1900–02 and 1909–11 are available only for the total male and female population of five States (Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, and Michigan). They were published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in **United States Life Tables: 1890, 1901, 1910, and 1901–1910.** In the present project these life tables were assumed to apply to the White population of these five States and were used as guides in eight other States (table E-1). For the remaining 37 States and the District of Columbia, the ratio methods described in chapter IV were employed to estimate survival rates for the White male and female population.

Table E-1. Sources of Life Table Survival Rates for the White Population of States: 1900 to 1970

(An abbreviation of a State means that the State was used as a "guide")

Region, division, and State	1970 (1969-1971)	1960 (1959-1961)	1950 (1949-1951)	1940 (1939-1941)	1930 (1929-1931)	1920 (1919-1920)	1910 (1909-1911)	1900 (1900-1902)
UNITED STATES								
Northeast								
New England:								
Maine	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	MA	MA	M
New Hampshire	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	MA	MA	M
Vermont	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	MA	MA	M
Massachusetts	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(8
Rhode Island	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	CT + MA	MA	M
Connecticut	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	MA	M
Middle Atlantic:								
New York	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(8
New Jersey	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(8
Pennsylvania	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	NJ + NY	NJ + N
North Central								
East North Central:								
Ohio	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	IN + MI	IN + M
Indiana	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(5)	(7)	(8)	(8
Illinois	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	IN + MI	IN + M
Michigan	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(8
Wisconsin	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(R)	(R
West North Central:								
Minnesota	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(R)	(R
Iowa	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	MN	(R)	(R
Missouri	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(R)	(R
North Dakota	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	MN	(R)	(R
South Dakota	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	MN	(R)	(R
Nebraska	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	KS	(R)	(R
Kansas	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(R)	(R
South								
South Atlantic:								
Delaware	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	MD	(R)	(R
Maryland	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(R)	(R
District of Columbia	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(R)	(R
Virginia	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(R)	(R
West Virginia	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	KY	(R)	(R
North Carolina	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(R)	(R
South Carolina	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(R)	(R
Georgia	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	SC	(R)	(R
Florida	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	SC	(R)	(R
East South Central:								
Kentucky	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(R)	(R
Tennessee	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(R)	(R
Alabama	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	SC	(R)	(R
Mississippi	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	SC	(R)	(R
West South Central:								
Arkansas	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	NC	(R)	(R
Louisiana	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	NC	(R)	(R
Oklahoma	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	KS	(R)	(R
Texas	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	KS+NC+SC	KS+NC+SC	(R)	(R
West								
Mountain:								
Montana	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	MN+UT	(R)	(R
Idaho	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	MN+UT	(R)	(R
Wyoming	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	MN+UT	(R)	(R
Colorado	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	KS+UT	(R)	(R
New Mexico	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	UT	(R)	(R
Arizona	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	UT	(R)	(R
Utah	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(R)	(R
Nevada	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	UT	(R)	(R
Pacific:								
Washington	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(R)	(R
Oregon	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(R)	(R
California	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(R)	(R
Alaska	(1)	(2)	(4)	PAC	WA+MN	WA+MN	(R)	(R
Hawaii	(1)	(2)	(4)	CA	CA	(7)	(R)	(R

R Prepared by ratio methods described in chapter IV.

[1] U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, State Life Tables: 1969-71, 1978, forthcoming. [2] U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, State Life Tables: 1959-61, Life Tables 1959-61, Vol. 2, Nos. 1-51, 1966. [3] U.S. Public Health Service, National Office of Vital Statistics, State Life Tables: 1949-51, Vital Statistics-Special Reports, Vol. 41 Supplement, 1956. [4] Unpublished tables supplied by the National Center for Health Statistics. (Hawaii, total male and female population only.) [5] U.S. Public Health Service, National Office of Vital Statistics, State and Regional Life Tables: 1939-41, 1948. [6] U.S. National Resources Committee, Population Statistics: 2.State Data, 1937. [7] U.S. Bureau of the Census, United States Abridged Life Tables: 1919-20, prepared by Elbertie Foudray, 1923. (Hawaii, total male and female population only.) [8] U.S. Bureau of the Census, United States Life Tables: 1890, 1901, 1910, and 1901-10, prepared by James W. Glover, 1921. (Total male and female population only.)

Appendix F

Additional Series of Estimates of Percents of Net Underenumeration for the Total, White, and Black-and-Other-Races Population, by Sex, for Regions, Divisions, and States, in 1970

Table F-1. Alternative Estimates of the Percents of Net Underenumeration for the Total Population, Derived by Demographic Analysis, a Composite of Demographic Analysis and Dual Systems Analysis, and Synthetic Methods, for Regions, Divisions, and States: 1970

(See text for explanation of alternative procedures. A minus sign denotes a net overcount)

Region, division, and State	SOR-3-1						SOR-3-2					Composite-3	Basic synthetic (age, race, and sex)	Modified "synthetic" (median family income)
	WCF-1			WEF-1			WCF-2		WEF-2					
	BACF-1	BAEF-1	BREF-1	BACF-1	BAEF-1	BREF-1	BACF-2	BAEF-2	BACF-2	BAEF-2	BREF-2			
United States, total	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.
Regions:														
Northeast	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.4	2.1	2.4	2
North Central	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.4	2.
South	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.0	3
West	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.9	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.7	2.8	2.2	1
Northeast														
New England	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	2.1	1
Middle Atlantic	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.4	2.6	2
North Central:														
East North Central	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	2.5	2.
West North Central	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	2.2	2
South:														
South Atlantic	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.1	3
East South Central	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.0	4
West South Central	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.1	3.4	2.8	3
West:														
Mountain	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.0	2
Pacific	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	4.0	4.3	3.8	3.9	3.8	2.6	2.2	1
New England:														
Maine	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	4.0	1.9	2
New Hampshire	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.9	1
Vermont	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.9	1.9	2
Massachusetts	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	2.1	1
Rhode Island	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.1	2
Connecticut	0.1	0.1	(Z)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5	2.3	1
Middle Atlantic:														
New York	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.7	2.6	2
New Jersey	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.7	2.6	2
Pennsylvania	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.0	2.2	2.4	2
East North Central:														
Ohio	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	2.5	2
Indiana	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.3	2
Illinois	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.7	2
Michigan	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.6	2
Wisconsin	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-0.4	2.1	1
West North Central:														
Minnesota	0.2	2.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	(Z)	(Z)	0.1	(Z)	(Z)	-0.3	2.0	1
Iowa	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	2.0	2
Missouri	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.5	2
North Dakota	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	2.0	1.9	2
South Dakota	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	3.0	1.9	
Nebraska	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	2.1	2
Kansas	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	1 1	2.2	2
South Atlantic:														
Delaware	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.6	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	
Maryland	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	3.0	2
District of Columbia	5.3	4.3	5.0	5.5	4.9	4.5	5.2	3.8	5.4	4.6	4.2	5.3	6.4	4
Virginia	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.9	3 3	3.0	3
West Virginia	6.3	6.7	6.2	5.6	5.7	5.8	4.6	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.3	6.4	2.0	
North Carolina	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.2	3
South Carolina	5.9	6.4	6.4	5.8	6.0	6.4	5.5	6.1	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.0	3.7	4
Georgia	5.0	5.3	5.3	4.8	5.0	5.3	4.9	5.4	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.0	3.4	4
Florida	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.7	5.6	6.1	5.3	5.5	5.5	4.9	2.8	
East South Central:														
Kentucky	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.3	
Tennessee	4.0	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	2.8	
Alabama	3.0	2.7	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.3	2.0	1.5	2 1	1.9	2.2	2.5	3.3	
Mississippi	3.5	3.1	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.8	2.0	1.4	2.2	1.8	2.1	3.2	3.8	
West South Central:														
Arkansas	6.2	6.8	6.9	5.9	6.2	6.5	4.7	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.5	2.9	
Louisiana	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	2.8	2.6	2 9	2.8	3.0	2 4	3.6	
Oklahoma	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.7	1 7	2.3	
Texas	4.6	5.0	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.9	5.4	4.5	4.8	4.8	3.8	2.7	
Mountain:														
Montana	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.9	
Idaho	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.5	1.9	
Wyoming	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.9	
Colorado	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	
New Mexico	8.3	9.2	8.2	7.4	7.8	7.8	8.3	9.3	7.5	7.9	7.8	7 9	1 9	
Arizona	4.7	4 8	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.6	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.9	4 4	2.0	
Utah	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0 4	1.9	
Nevada	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.2	6.3	6.8	5.7	5.9	5.8	4.1	2.3	
Pacific														
Washington	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2 0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.5	2 0	
Oregon	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.6	0.7	2 0	
California	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	4.5	4.8	4.2	4 3	4.3	2.8	2.3	
Alaska	7.5	7.3	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.1	5.6	5.4	5 6	5.4	5.1	7 0	2 1	
Hawaii	5.9	7.4	3.8	5.6	6.5	5.1	5.5	7.9	5.2	6 4	4.9	5.5	1.3	

Z Less than ± 0.05.

able F-2. Alternative Estimates of the Percents of Net Underenumeration for the Male Population, Derived by Demographic Analysis and a Composite of Demographic Analysis and Dual Systems Analysis, for Regions, Divisions, and States: 1970

(See text for explanation of alternative procedures. A minus sign denotes a net overcount)

Region, division, and State	SOR-3-1					SOR-3-2					SOR-3-1		Composite-1	Composite-2
	WCF-1			WEF-1		WCF-2			WEF-2		WCF-1			
	BACF-1	BAEF-1	BREF-1	BACF-1	BREF-1	BACF-2	BAEF-2	BREF-2	BACF-2	BREF-2	BACF*-1	BREF*-1		
United States, total	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
gions:														
Northeast	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.5
North Central	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8
South	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.0	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.0
West	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.7	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.5
rtheast:														
New England	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.0
Middle Atlantic	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.7
rth Central:														
ast North Central	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0
est North Central	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.4
th:														
outh Atlantic	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.7
ast South Central	4.5	4.5	5.0	4.5	5.0	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.7	4.0	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.3
est South Central	5.1	5.4	5.6	4.9	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.4	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.3	4.6	4.4
t:														
ountain	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.8
acific	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.6	4.9	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.6	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.4
England:														
aine	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6
ew Hampshire	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.0
ermont	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.1
assachusetts	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.7
hode Island	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1
onnecticut	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.0
dle Atlantic:														
ew York	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.7	3.1
ew Jersey	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.2
ennsylvania	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.5
E t North Central:														
hio	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.2
ndiana	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
llinois	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1
ichigan	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.6
isconsin	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	-0.5	-0.6	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3
W t North Central:														
nnesota	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.2	-0.1
wa	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.2
ssouri	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.7	2.4
rth Dakota	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.6
uth Dakota	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.8	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.4
braska	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.1	0.8
nsas	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.4	2.5	2.1	1.8
S h Atlantic:														
laware	3.1	3.1	2.7	3.0	2.7	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.1	2.7	3.5	3.5
ryland	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.2	3.0	2.7	2.5	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.6	3.0	3.0
strict of Columbia	7.2	6.2	5.4	7.4	5.1	7.0	5.6	4.8	7.2	5.6	7.2	6.4	7.6	7.2
rginia	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.9	4.9
st Virginia	7.0	7.3	7.5	6.3	6.6	5.2	5.4	5.5	4.7	4.9	6.9	7.0	7.4	7.4
rth Carolina	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.9	4.8
uth Carolina	7.4	7.9	8.6	7.3	8.2	7.1	7.6	8.3	6.9	7.8	7.6	8.3	7.8	7.7
orgia	6.0	6.4	7.0	5.8	6.6	5.9	6.4	6.9	5.7	6.5	6.1	6.7	6.4	6.3
orida	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.3	7.3	7.8	7.7	7.0	7.2	6.4	6.3	6.8	6.7
Ea South Central:														
ntucky	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.3
nnessee	4.9	5.2	5.5	4.7	5.1	4.5	4.7	5.0	4.4	4.7	4.8	5.1	4.5	4.6
abama	4.0	3.7	4.4	4.0	4.6	2.8	2.4	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.8	4.5	3.6	3.7
ssissippi	4.5	4.1	4.9	4.7	5.3	2.8	2.2	2.9	3.0	3.3	4.6	5.4	4.2	4.4
We South Central:														
kansas	7.2	7.8	8.5	6.9	7.8	5.5	5.7	6.2	5.4	6.0	7.6	8.2	6.7	6.6
uisiana	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.0	4.3	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.9	4.3	3.4	3.4
lahoma	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.7	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.6	3.5	3.7	2.8	2.7
xas	5.5	6.0	6.0	5.2	5.5	5.9	6.4	6.5	5.5	5.8	5.4	5.4	4.9	4.8
Mo tain:														
ntana	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.4
aho	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.1
oming	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.4
orado	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.5
Mexico	9.2	10.2	10.0	8.5	8.7	9.3	10.2	10.1	8.5	8.7	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.8
zona	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.8	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.1	5.6	5.4
h	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3
ada	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.3	6.3	6.8	6.5	5.7	5.7	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.3
ic:														
hington	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.2
gon	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.4
ifornia	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.8	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.1	5.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.6
ska	10.0	9.8	9.2	10.1	9.4	8.0	7.8	7.1	8.0	7.2	10.6	9.8	9.8	9.4
aii	7.2	8.7	5.9	6.9	5.1	6.7	9.0	6.1	6.3	4.7	6.5	3.9	6.9	6.3

Less than ±0.05.

Table F-3. Alternative Estimates of the Percents of Net Underenumeration for the Female Population, Derived b Demographic Analysis and a Composite of Demographic Analysis and Dual Systems Analysis, for Regions, Divisions and States: 1970

(See text for explanation of alternative procedures. A minus sign denotes a net overcount)

Region, division, and State	SOR-3-1					SOR-3-2					SOR-3-1		Composite-1	Composite-2
	WCF-1			WEF-1		WCF-2			WEF-2		WCF-1			
	BACF-1	BAEF-1	BREF-1	BACF-1	BREF-1	BACF-2	BAEF-2	BREF-2	BACF-2	BREF-2	BACF*-1	BREF*-1		
United States, Total	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	
Regions:														
Northeast	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.2	
North Central	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	
South	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.9	
West	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	3.1	3.3	3.3	2.9	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.2	
Northeast														
New England	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	
Middle Atlantic	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.4	
North Central:														
East North Central	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
West North Central	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.0	
South:														
South Atlantic	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.0	3 0	3.3	
East South Central	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.2	
West South Central	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3	2.7	
West:														
Mountain	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.6	
Pacific	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	3.1	3.4	3.4	2.9	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.1	
New England:														
Maine	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	3.2	3.2	3.5	
New Hampshire	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	
Vermont	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	
Massachusetts	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	0.3	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	
Rhode Island	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	
Connecticut	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	-0.3	-0.3	(Z)	
Middle Atlantic:														
New York	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.7	
New Jersey	0.1	(Z)	(Z)	0.1	(Z)	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	
Pennsylvania	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.3	
East North Central:														
Ohio	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	
Indiana	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	
Illinois	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	
Michigan	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	
Wisconsin	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	
West North Central:														
Minnesota	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5	
Iowa	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.2	
Missouri	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	1.9	
North Dakota	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	2.7	2.7	2.3	
South Dakota	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	3.1	3.1	2.6	
Nebraska	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.1	
Kansas	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	(Z)	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	(Z)	0.7	0.7	0.4	
South Atlantic:														
Delaware	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.2	2.6	2.6	3.0	
Maryland	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	
District of Columbia	3.7	2.7	2.7	3.9	3.2	3.5	2.2	2.2	3.7	3.0	3.7	3.7	4.1	
Virginia	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.4	
West Virginia	5.6	6.0	6.0	4.9	5.0	4.1	4.3	4.3	3.6	3.7	5.5	5.5	6.0	
North Carolina	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.4	2 7	
South Carolina	4.4	4.9	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.6	4.6	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.6	4.8	
Georgia	3.9	4.4	4.4	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.4	4.4	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.3	
Florida	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.2	4.0	4.5	4.5	3.7	3.9	3.3	3.3	3.7	
East South Central:														
Kentucky	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.3	2.3	2.0	
Tennessee	3.1	3.4	3.4	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.7	
Alabama	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.6	
Mississippi	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.7	2.5	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.0	2.6	2.6	2.2	
West South Central:														
Arkansas	5.3	5.9	5.9	4.9	5.2	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.8	5.7	5.7	4.7	
Louisiana	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.7	
Oklahoma	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.0	
Texas	3.7	4.2	4.2	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.5	4.5	3.6	3.8	3.5	3 6	3.1	
Mountain:														
Montana	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.4	
Idaho	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.1	2.9	
Wyoming	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.8	1.8	1.4	
Colorado	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.8	
New Mexico	7.3	8.2	8.2	6.4	6.8	7.3	8.3	8.3	6.5	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.0	
Arizona	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.6	3 7	3.7	3.2	
Utah	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.9	-0.7	-0 7	-1.0	
Nevada	4.2	4.4	4.4	3.9	4.0	6.3	6.7	6.7	5.7	5.9	4.4	4.3	3.9	
Pacific:														
Washington	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.1	
Oregon	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.3	
California	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.5	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.3	3.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	
Alaska	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.2	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	4.9	4 8	4.0	
Hawaii	4.4	6.0	6.0	4.2	5.1	4 3	6.7	6.7	4.0	5.2	3.7	3.7	4 2	

Z Less than ± 0.05.

ble F-4. Alternative Estimates of the Percents of Net Underenumeration for the Total White Population, Derived by Demographic Analysis, a Composite of Demographic Analysis and Dual Systems Analysis, and a Modified "Synthetic" Method, for Regions, Divisions, and States: 1970

(See text for explanation of alternative procedures. A minus sign denotes a net overcount)

Region, division, and State	SOR-3-1		SOR-3-2		SOR-3-3		Composite-1	Composite-2	Composite-3	Modified "synthetic" (median family income)
	WCF-1	WEF-1	WCF-2	WEF-2	WCF-3	WEF-3				
United States, total	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
R ions:										
ortheast	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7
rth Central	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.8
uth	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.2
st	2.7	2.6	3.4	3.1	3.7	3.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	1.8
N theast:										
ew England	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.7
iddle Atlantic	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.7
N th Central:										
ast North Central	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.7
est North Central	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.9	2.1
S th:										
uth Atlantic	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.0
ast South Central	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.4
est South Central	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.2
W t:										
untain	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.0
cific	2.6	2.6	3.5	3.3	3.9	3.6	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.7
N England:										
ine	3.5	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	3.8	3.9	3.8	2.3
w Hampshire	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0
rmont	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.1
ssachusetts	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.7
ode Island	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.9
nnecticut	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.6
M lle Atlantic:										
w York	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.7
w Jersey	(Z)	(Z)	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.6
nnsylvania	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.6	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9
Ea North Central:										
io	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8
diana	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.9
linois	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.7
chigan	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7
sconsin	-0.6	-0.8	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9	-1.0	-0.7	-0.6	-0.5	1.9
We North Central:										
nnesota	0.2	0.2	-0.1	(Z)	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.5	-0.4	1.9
wa	1.6	1.7	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.1	2.1
ssouri	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.5	2.1
rth Dakota	2.3	2.2	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.4
uth Dakota	2.7	2.7	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.5	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.5
braska	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	2.2
nsas	1.3	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.8	2.1
So h Atlantic:										
laware	2.2	2.1	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.3	1.8
ryland	-0.1	-0.1	(Z)	0.1	(Z)	(Z)	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.6
strict of Columbia	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.1	3.9	1.3
rginia	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.9	2.9	2.6	1.9
st Virginia	6.2	5.5	4.6	4.2	4.7	4.2	6.6	6.7	6.4	2.5
rth Carolina	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2
uth Carolina	3.9	3.7	4.2	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.0	2.2
orgia	3.2	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.3	2.1
orida	4.1	3.9	4.9	4.6	5.5	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.2	2.1
Ea South Central:										
ntucky	3.5	3.4	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.5
nnessee	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.4
abama	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.1	2.3
ssissippi	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	2.5
We South Central:										
kansas	4.1	3.7	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.8
uisiana	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	2.1
lahoma	1.9	2.0	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.0	2.4
xas	4.3	4.0	4.7	4.3	4.9	4.5	3.7	3.5	3.5	2.1
Mo tain:										
ntana	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.2
aho	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.2	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	2.3
oming	1.6	1.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	2.1
lorado	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0
Mexico	8.0	7.1	8.0	7.1	8.6	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	2.3
izona	3.6	3.5	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.0
ah	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	2.0
vada	3.7	3.3	4.9	4.3	5.1	4.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	1.7
Pa fic:										
shington	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.8
egon	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.5	2.0
lifornia	2.9	2.8	4.0	3.7	4.6	4.2	2.7	2.5	2.4	1.7
aska	5.9	6.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	5.7	5.5	5.4	1.4
vaii	4.8	4.6	5.0	4.7	3.9	3.8	4.7	4.4	4.3	1.8

Less than ± 0.05.

Table F-5. Alternative Estimates of the Percents of Net Underenumeration for the White Male Population, Derived by Demographic Analysis and a Composite of Demographic Analysis and Dual Systems Analysis, for Regions, Divisions, and States: 1970

(See text for explanation of alternative procedures. A minus sign denotes a net overcount)

Region, division, and State	SOR-3-1		SOR-3-2		SOR-3-3		Composite-1	Composite-2
	WCF-1	WEF-1	WCF-2	WEF-2	WCF-3	WEF-3		
United States, total	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Regions:								
Northeast	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.8
North Central	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3
South	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8
West	3.4	3.3	4.1	3.8	4.4	4.1	3.2	3.0
Northeast:								
New England	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8
Middle Atlantic	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.6	1.8
North Central:								
East North Central	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5
West North Central	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.0
South:								
South Atlantic	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.4
East South Central	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.9
West South Central	4.2	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.3
West:								
Mountain	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.3
Pacific	3.3	3.2	4.2	4.0	4.7	4.4	3.1	2.9
New England:								
Maine	3.8	3.7	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	4.1	4.2
New Hampshire	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9
Vermont	2.7	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	3.0	3.1
Massachusetts	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.5
Rhode Island	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.8
Connecticut	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.9
Middle Atlantic:								
New York	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.9	2.2
New Jersey	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1
Pennsylvania	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.6	1.8
East North Central:								
Ohio	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9
Indiana	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.6
Illinois	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2
Michigan	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2
Wisconsin	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-0.7	-0.8	-0.5	-0.4
West North Central:								
Minnesota	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.1
Iowa	1.7	1.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.1
Missouri	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6
North Dakota	2.0	1.9	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.7	1.4
South Dakota	3.2	3.1	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.8	2.6
Nebraska	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.5
Kansas	2.1	2.3	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.5
South Atlantic:								
Delaware	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.7
Maryland	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.2
District of Columbia	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.7	5.2	5.2
Virginia	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.9	3.9
West Virginia	6.9	6.2	5.1	4.7	5.2	4.7	7.3	7.3
North Carolina	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.4
South Carolina	5.0	4.9	5.5	5.3	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.5
Georgia	3.8	3.6	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.3
Florida	5.6	5.4	6.5	6.2	7.2	6.7	6.0	6.0
East South Central:								
Kentucky	4.6	4.5	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.2	4.1
Tennessee	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.6
Alabama	2.2	2.3	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.7
Mississippi	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.8
West South Central:								
Arkansas	4.6	4.2	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.9	3.7
Louisiana	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.1	0.8
Oklahoma	2.6	2.7	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.2	2.0	1.8
Texas	5.1	4.8	5.5	5.1	5.8	5.3	4.5	4.2
Mountain:								
Montana	1.3	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.9
Idaho	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.2
Wyoming	1.6	1.6	(Z)	0.3	(Z)	0.2	1.2	1.1
Colorado	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.4
New Mexico	8.8	8.0	8.9	8.0	9.5	8.5	8.6	8.5
Arizona	4.6	4.5	5.1	4.9	5.1	4.9	4.3	4.2
Utah	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	(Z)	0.2	(Z)
Nevada	3.8	3.4	4.7	4.1	4.7	4.0	3.4	3.4
Pacific:								
Washington	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8
Oregon	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.3
California	3.5	3.4	4.7	4.4	5.4	5.0	3.3	3.1
Alaska	9.5	9.6	7.1	7.1	6.8	6.9	9.3	9.1
Hawaii	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.0	4.9	4.8	6.3	6.0

Z Less than ± 0.05.

e F-6. Alternative Estimates of the Percents of Net Underenumeration for the White Female Population, Derived by emographic Analysis and a Composite of Demographic Analysis and Dual Systems Analysis, for Regions, Divisions, nd States: 1970

(See text for explanation of alternative procedures. A minus sign denotes a net overcount)

Region, division, and State	SOR-3-1		SOR-3-2		SOR-3-3		Composite-1	Composite-2	Composite-3
	WCF-1	WEF-1	WCF-2	WEF-2	WCF-3	WEF-3			
United States, total	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
g ns:									
N theast	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.1
N th Central	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
S th	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1
W t	2.1	2.0	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.1	1.8	1.1	1.1
r east:									
N England	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
M ile Atlantic	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.2
r Central:									
E t North Central	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
W t North Central	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5
u :									
S th Atlantic	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.5
E t South Central	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5
W t South Central	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.0
s									
M tain	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
P ific	1.9	1.9	2.7	2.5	3.1	2.8	1.7	1.6	1.6
w igland:									
M e	3.2	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.4	3.6	3.6
N Hampshire	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6
V ont	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.3	2.5	2.5
M achusetts	-0.1	(Z)	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	(Z)	0.1	0.2	0.3
R le Island	0.2	0.3	(Z)	0.3	(Z)	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5
C ecticut	-0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	(Z)	0.1	0.1
d Atlantic:									
N York	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.6
N Jersey	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	(Z)	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
P sylvania	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.2	1.2
s orth Central:									
O	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
I ana	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1
Il nois	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
Mi igan	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3
Wi onsin	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9	-1.0	-1.0	-1.1	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7
st orth Central:									
Mi esota	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.8	-0.8
I	1.5	1.6	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.9
Mi ouri	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.2
N h Dakota	2.6	2.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	2.2	2.0	2.0
S h Dakota	2.3	2.2	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.0	2.0	1.7	1.7
Ne aska	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6
Ka as	0.5	0.8	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.1
ut Atlantic:									
De ware	2.1	2.1	2.8	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.6
Ma land	-0.8	-0.9	-0.7	-0.6	-0.8	-0.7	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3
Di rict of Columbia	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.3
Vi inia	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
We Virginia	5.6	4.9	4.1	3.7	4.3	3.8	6.0	6.1	6.1
N h Carolina	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.7
So h Carolina	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.2
Ge gia	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.1
Fl ida	2.6	2.4	3.4	3.1	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.1
st outh Central:									
Ke ucky	2.4	2.3	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.0	2.0
Te essee	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Al ama	1.2	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7
Mi issippi	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
st outh Central:									
r nsas	3.6	3.2	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	3.0	2.8	2.8
Lo siana	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.4
Ok homa	1.2	1.3	0.2	0.5	-0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3
Te s	3.5	3.2	3.9	3.5	4.1	3.6	2.9	2.7	2.7
un in:									
Mo ana	1.5	1.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.1
d o	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.6	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.9
Wy ing	1.7	1.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Co rado	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
Ne Mexico	7.1	6.2	7.1	6.3	7.7	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7
r ona	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2
t	-1.0	-1.1	-1.0	-1.1	-1.2	-1.3	-1.3	-1.4	-1.4
Ne da	3.6	3.2	5.1	4.4	5.6	4.9	3.2	3.1	3.1
i :									
a ington	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.6
r on	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.1	(Z)	(Z)
a fornia	2.3	2.1	3.3	2.9	3.8	3.4	2.0	1.9	1.9
l ka	1.2	1.3	-0.9	-0.9	-0.5	-0.4	1.0	0.7	0.8
a ii	2.9	2.7	3.5	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5

Z ess than ± 0.05.

Table F-7. Alternative Estimates of the Percents of Net Underenumeration for the Black-and-Other-Races Populatio Derived by Demographic Analysis, a Composite of Demographic Analysis and Dual Systems Analysis, and a Modifi "Synthetic" Method, for Regions, Divisions, and States: 1970

(See text for explanation of alternative procedures. A minus sign denotes a net overcount)

Region, division, and State	SOR-3-1					SOR-3-2					Composite-1	Composite-2	Composite-3	Modifie "synthet (medi famil income
	WCF-1			WEF-1		WCF-2			WEF-2					
	BACF-1	BAEF-1	BREF-1	BACF-1	BREF-1	BACF-2	BAEF-2	BREF-2	BACF-2	BREF-2				
United States, total	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	
Regions:														
Northeast	5.4	4.1	5.5	5.6	4.6	6.2	4.5	4.5	6.4	5.4	5.8	6.9	6.9	
North Central	5.6	4.5	4.9	5.7	4.6	6.2	4.8	4.3	6.3	5.2	5.5	4.9	4.8	
South	7.7	8.3	8.3	7.7	8.5	6.9	7.4	7.8	6.8	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.6	
West	7.6	8.8	6.5	7.5	7.1	8.7	11.2	10.3	8.5	8.8	7.3	6.3	7.3	
Northeast:														
New England	3.4	2.4	2.8	3.5	2.2	4.3	2.9	2.5	4.5	3.1	3.6	4.6	4.7	
Middle Atlantic	5.6	4.3	5.8	5.8	4.9	6.4	4.7	4.7	6.6	5.6	6.0	7.2	7.1	
North Central:														
East North Central	5.2	4.0	4.2	5.3	4.0	5.9	4.3	3.6	6.0	4.7	5.1	4.6	4.3	
West North Central	7.4	7.1	8.1	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.0	7.2	7.7	7.6	7.1	6.3	7.4	
South:														
South Atlantic	8.2	8.5	8.8	8.2	8.7	7.7	8.1	8.4	7.7	8.2	8.5	8.1	8.1	
East South Central	6.7	6.5	7.3	6.7	7.7	4.9	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.4	6.3	7.0	6.7	1
West South Central	7.6	9.1	8.0	7.5	8.8	6.8	8.3	8.8	6.7	7.9	7.1	7.6	7.2	
West:														
Mountain	10.5	13.1	10.7	10.3	11.2	11.3	13.9	13.7	11.1	12.0	10.3	9.3	10.3	
Pacific	7.1	8.0	5.8	7.0	6.4	8.3	10.8	9.7	8.1	8.3	6.8	5.8	6.8	
New England:														
Maine	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	
New Hampshire	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	
Vermont	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	
Massachusetts	4.0	3.0	3.4	4.1	2.7	4.7	3.3	2.9	4.9	3.4	4.2	5.2	5.3	
Rhode Island	7.8	6.8	10.5	7.9	8.4	9.7	8.4	10.0	9.9	10.4	7.9	8.9	9.0	
Connecticut	0.6	-0.4	-1.3	0.7	-1.2	2.2	0.6	-0.3	2.4	0.4	0.8	1.8	1.9	
Middle Atlantic:														
New York	5.6	4.2	5.8	5.7	5.0	6.4	4.6	4.6	6.5	5.8	6.0	7.1	7.1	
New Jersey	6.1	5.1	6.5	6.1	5.1	7.6	6.1	6.0	7.8	6.6	6.4	7.7	7.5	
Pennsylvania	5.4	4.0	5.3	5.6	4.4	5.6	3.8	3.6	5.8	4.3	5.7	6.9	6.8	
East North Central														
Ohio	4.0	2.5	2.5	4.1	2.8	4.3	2.4	1.8	4.5	3.1	3.9	3.4	3.0	
Indiana	6.4	5.5	5.7	6.5	5.8	6.7	5.1	4.8	6.8	5.9	6.4	5.9	5.5	
Illinois	6.6	5.3	6.3	6.7	5.4	7.5	5.8	5.2	7.6	6.3	6.5	6.0	5.7	
Michigan	4.2	3.1	2.5	4.3	2.8	5.0	3.8	2.9	5.1	3.7	4.1	3.6	3.2	
Wisconsin	3.0	2.2	2.0	2.9	1.4	3.9	2.7	1.7	3.8	2.2	3.0	2.3	2.1	
West North Central:														
Minnesota	3.2	2.3	1.5	3.3	1.1	3.8	2.5	1.1	3.8	1.6	3.0	2.0	3.2	
Iowa	4.2	3.7	3.1	4.3	4.0	4.2	2.6	2.5	4.4	3.6	3.9	3.1	4.2	
Missouri	7.8	7.7	8.7	7.8	8.2	8.4	8.1	8.5	8.4	8.8	7.5	6.7	7.8	
North Dakota	8.2	8.8	7.9	8.1	8.1	5.2	4.0	3.7	5.3	4.5	8.0	7.0	8.2	
South Dakota	15.5	15.8	17.2	15.4	15.4	16.0	15.0	14.6	16.1	15.3	15.3	14.4	15.5	
Nebraska	9.5	8.8	10.3	9.6	8.9	10.5	9.2	8.7	10.6	9.4	9.3	8.4	9.5	
Kansas	5.7	4.6	6.5	5.9	5.6	4.3	2.9	3.5	4.5	4.0	5.4	4.6	5.7	
South Atlantic:														
Delaware	6.5	6.6	5.5	6.5	5.5	7.0	8.1	6.8	6.9	6.3	6.8	6.4	6.4	
Maryland	7.8	6.9	8.3	7.8	6.6	9.3	8.0	7.5	9.4	8.0	8.1	7.7	7.7	
District of Columbia	6.0	4.6	5.5	6.2	4.7	5.8	4.0	3.4	6.0	4.4	6.3	5.8	5.8	
Virginia	6.7	6.1	6.2	6.7	6.4	6.1	4.6	4.6	6.2	5.5	7.0	6.5	6.5	
West Virginia	7.5	16.1	6.9	6.9	12.3	5.0	9.7	10.9	4.5	8.0	7.9	7.4	7.4	
North Carolina	7.6	6.8	8.5	7.6	8.0	6.4	5.4	6.1	6.4	6.8	7.9	7.4	7.4	
South Carolina	10.2	11.6	11.6	10.1	11.9	8.3	10.0	11.0	8.2	10.1	10.5	10.1	10.1	
Georgia	9.7	11.0	11.0	9.5	11.3	8.5	10.2	11.2	8.4	10.2	10.0	9.5	9.6	
Florida	8.6	9.8	8.5	8.5	9.0	9.2	11.9	11.8	9.0	10.3	8.9	8.4	8.4	
East South Central:														
Kentucky	4.4	5.5	4.1	4.3	6.4	3.7	2.9	4.3	3.7	4.9	4.0	4.7	4.4	
Tennessee	7.1	8.7	7.2	6.9	8.5	6.2	7.4	8.1	6.1	7.5	6.7	7.4	7.1	
Alabama	6.3	5.4	6.9	6.3	7.2	4.4	2.6	3.7	4.5	4.8	5.9	6.6	6.3	
Mississippi	7.5	6.4	8.7	7.6	8.0	4.7	3.3	4.1	4.9	4.6	7.2	7.9	7.5	
West South Central:														
Arkansas	14.6	17.3	17.7	14.4	17.0	11.6	12.5	13.8	11.5	13.3	14.2	14.7	14.2	
Louisiana	6.7	5.9	7.2	6.8	7.1	5.6	4.9	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.7	6.3	
Oklahoma	7.2	6.1	9.0	7.3	7.7	6.8	5.3	6.2	7.0	6.8	6.7	7.2	6.8	
Texas	6.5	9.7	5.6	6.2	8.0	6.4	10.3	10.5	6.1	8.2	5.9	6.5	6.0	
Mountain:														
Montana	10.3	9.7	10.9	10.3	9.7	9.7	8.5	8.3	9.8	8.9	10.1	9.1	10.1	
Idaho	-1.2	1.3	-5.7	-1.4	-1.2	-0.8	0.7	-0.2	-1.0	-0.9	-1.5	-2.5	-1.5	
Wyoming	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	
Colorado	3.1	3.6	1.8	3.0	4.0	3.4	3.5	4.1	3.4	4.1	2.8	1.8	2.8	
New Mexico	11.0	19.6	10.0	10.4	13.4	11.2	19.9	19.4	10.6	13.6	10.8	9.8	10.8	
Arizona	14.6	15.4	16.0	14.5	14.9	14.7	15.6	15.7	14.6	15.2	14.4	13.5	14.4	
Utah	9.0	8.4	10.0	8.9	7.9	9.4	8.5	7.6	9.4	8.0	8.8	7.8	8.8	
Nevada	12.8	15.2	13.0	12.6	12.7	19.6	23.8	22.7	19.3	20.1	12.6	11.7	12.6	
Pacific:														
Washington	9.9	8.7	10.8	10.0	8.8	11.5	10.3	9.8	11.6	10.6	9.7	8.7	9.7	
Oregon	6.2	5.0	5.5	6.4	3.8	7.4	5.7	4.1	7.5	5.1	6.0	4.9	5.9	
California	6.8	7.7	5.7	6.7	6.4	8.5	11.1	10.3	8.2	8.9	6.6	5.6	6.5	
Alaska	12.9	12.0	13.6	12.9	11.0	12.1	11.2	9.6	12.1	10.0	12.7	11.7	12.7	
Hawaii	6.5	9.0	3.1	6.3	5.3	5.9	9.7	7.2	5.5	5.1	6.3	5.3	6.2	

B Enumerated population less than 10,000.
Z Less than ± 0.05.

Appendix G

Expected Sex Ratios and Census Sex Ratios for White and Black-and-Other-Races Population, for Regions, Divisions, and States, by Age in 1970

Table G-1. Expected Sex Ratios and Census Sex Ratios for the White Population, for Regions, Divisions, and States, by Age: 1970

(Expected sex ratios based on estimate series SOR-3-1, WCF-1 Sex ratios represent males per 100 females)

Region, division, and State	All ages			Under 35 years			35 to 64 years			65 years and over		
	Expected sex ratio	Census sex ratio	Difference[1]	Expected sex ratio	Census sex ratio	Difference[1]	Expected sex ratio	Census sex ratio	Difference[1]	Expected sex ratio	Census sex ratio	Difference[1]
United States, total	96.3	95.3	-1.0	102.2	101.4	-0.9	95.6	93.6	-2.0	70.7	71.5	+0.7
Regions.												
Northeast	93.6	93.0	-0.7	100.5	99.8	-0.7	93.0	91.6	-1.4	67.5	68.4	+0.
North Central	95.9	95.4	-0.6	101.1	100.6	-0.6	95.8	94.7	-1.2	71.8	72.5	+0
South	97.6	95.9	-1.6	103.9	102.6	-1.2	95.7	92.7	-3.0	71.7	72.5	+0.
West	98.9	97.6	-1.3	103.6	102.7	-0.9	99.0	96.3	-2.7	72.5	73.1	+0
Northeast:												
New England	94.4	93.4	-1.0	101.8	100.8	-0.9	94.0	92.0	-2.0	64.4	65.1	+0.
Middle Atlantic	93.4	92.8	-0.6	100.0	99.4	-0.6	92.6	91.4	-1.2	68.6	69.6	+1.
North Central:												
East North Central	96.0	95.3	-0.6	101.0	100.4	-0.6	95.8	94.6	-1.2	71.4	71.9	+0.
West North Central	95.9	95.4	-0.5	101.6	101.0	-0.6	96.0	94.9	-1.2	72.7	73.5	+0.
South.												
South Atlantic	97.9	96.0	-1.9	104.6	103.2	-1.3	96.0	92.2	-3.8	71.8	72.6	+0
East South Central	96.9	95.6	-1.4	103.5	102.1	-1.4	94.5	92.4	-2.1	71.3	72.3	+1
West South Central	97.5	96.2	-1.3	103.1	102.1	-1.0	96.1	93.8	-2.3	71.8	72.4	+0
West:												
Mountain	99.2	98.1	-1.1	102.0	101.4	-0.7	99.3	96.8	-2.5	80.4	81.2	+0.
Pacific	98.8	97.4	-1.4	104.2	103.2	-1.0	98.9	96.2	-2.7	70.2	70.8	+0
New England:												
Maine	95.6	95.0	-0.6	101.5	101.8	+0.4	96.6	93.1	-3.4	70.0	70.9	+0
New Hampshire	96.9	95.6	-1.3	102.6	102.1	-0.5	98.4	94.3	-4.2	68.2	69.0	+0
Vermont	96.2	95.6	-0.6	102.7	101.7	-1.0	95.2	94.7	-0.5	68.9	68.9	(Z
Massachusetts	92.8	91.6	-1.1	100.6	99.6	-1.0	92.8	90.5	-2.3	61.6	62.3	+0
Rhode Island	97.0	95.9	-1.2	108.0	107.0	-1.0	92.9	90.4	-2.5	64.7	65.5	+0.
Connecticut	95.2	94.4	-0.7	101.7	100.4	-1.3	94.5	94.0	-0.5	66.6	67.5	+0
Middle Atlantic:												
New York	92.8	92.2	-0.5	99.4	98.9	-0.5	92.0	90.8	-1.3	68.5	69.6	+1.
New Jersey	95.0	94.2	-0.8	101.2	100.6	-0.6	95.1	93.4	-1.7	67.9	68.8	+0.
Pennsylvania	93.4	92.8	-0.6	100.2	99.5	-0.8	92.1	91.2	-0.9	69.2	69.9	+0
East North Central:												
Ohio	95.4	94.5	-1.0	100.1	99.6	-0.5	96.1	93.8	-2.4	69.6	70.0	+0
Indiana	95.8	95.3	-0.5	101.2	100.7	-0.6	95.1	94.4	-0.7	69.2	70.0	+0
Illinois	95.1	94.9	-0.2	101.4	100.8	-0.5	94.6	94.6	-0.1	68.9	69.5	+0
Michigan	97.3	96.4	-0.9	101.2	100.4	-0.8	97.0	95.3	-1.7	75.7	76.1	+0
Wisconsin	96.7	96.4	-0.3	101.3	100.8	-0.6	96.3	95.8	-0.4	76.5	77.3	+0.
West North Central:												
Minnesota	96.6	96.0	-0.6	100.5	99.7	-0.8	97.4	96.4	-1.0	76.0	76.8	+0
Iowa	94.8	94.6	-0.2	100.7	100.4	-0.2	95.2	94.5	-0.7	71.1	71.9	+0.
Missouri	94.1	93.7	-0.5	101.0	100.9	-0.2	93.6	92.1	-1.5	69.4	70.2	+0
North Dakota	101.2	101.8	+0.6	103.9	104.5	+0.6	101.7	102.0	+0.3	86.7	87.8	+1
South Dakota	99.4	98.5	-0.9	103.5	102.2	-1.3	100.0	98.8	-1.2	81.2	82.7	+1
Nebraska	95.4	95.5	+0.1	100.2	100.7	+0.5	96.6	96.0	-0.7	73.7	74.0	+0
Kansas	97.7	96.1	-1.6	105.3	103.2	-2.1	96.8	94.8	-2.0	70.1	71.1	+1
South Atlantic:												
Delaware	95.7	95.6	-0.1	100.3	100.4	+0.1	96.7	95.9	-0.8	66.3	66.6	+0
Maryland	97.6	96.1	-1.5	102.4	101.4	-1.0	98.4	95.7	-2.7	66.4	65.6	-0
District of Columbia	83.7	82.0	-1.7	99.0	98.1	-0.9	84.9	82.2	-2.7	57.1	52.8	-4
Virginia	100.4	98.3	-2.0	106.9	105.2	-1.8	98.3	95.3	-3.0	67.3	66.7	-0
West Virginia	95.4	94.1	-1.3	101.5	99.7	-1.9	91.9	90.9	-1.0	77.4	78.5	+1
North Carolina	98.7	97.0	-1.7	106.4	104.7	-1.7	94.8	92.5	-2.4	67.6	68.4	+0
South Carolina	101.2	98.8	-2.4	109.6	107.2	-2.4	96.8	93.4	-3.3	63.3	64.7	+1
Georgia	97.9	96.7	-1.2	104.1	103.4	-0.6	96.8	94.3	-2.4	63.8	64.2	+0
Florida	96.4	93.5	-2.9	102.8	101.8	-1.0	95.0	87.1	-7.9	80.8	82.8	+2
East South Central:												
Kentucky	98.7	96.5	-2.2	105.3	102.8	-2.4	95.9	93.1	-2.9	74.3	75.3	+1
Tennessee	96.0	94.7	-1.3	102.8	101.5	-1.3	93.4	91.4	-2.0	70.0	71.0	+1
Alabama	96.2	95.2	-1.0	102.7	101.5	-1.2	94.0	92.7	-1.3	69.2	70.1	+0
Mississippi	96.8	96.4	-0.5	103.2	103.3	0.2	95.4	93.1	-2.3	71.2	72.4	+1
West South Central:												
Arkansas	96.0	95.0	-1.0	101.5	100.8	-0.7	94.2	92.1	-2.1	78.3	79.5	+1
Louisiana	97.2	96.8	-0.5	103.4	102.9	-0.5	94.9	94.1	-0.7	68.4	68.8	+
Oklahoma	96.8	95.4	-1.4	104.5	103.0	-1.5	94.8	92.7	-2.2	71.8	72.5	+0
Texas	97.9	96.4	-1.6	103.0	101.8	-1.1	97.1	94.3	-2.8	71.3	71.7	+0
Mountain:												
Montana	99.6	99.8	+0.2	100.6	101.8	+1.1	102.7	101.2	-1.6	85.5	85.6	+
Idaho	100.9	99.6	-1.3	103.0	102.2	-0.8	101.8	98.9	-2.9	85.7	86.2	+
Wyoming	100.4	100.6	+0.1	103.0	102.5	-0.4	100.3	101.3	+0.9	86.3	86.8	+
Colorado	97.9	97.2	-0.6	101.6	101.9	+0.3	98.8	95.9	-2.9	72.3	73.1	+
New Mexico	99.4	97.5	-1.9	101.9	100.4	-1.5	98.4	95.4	-2.9	83.3	83.0	-
Arizona	98.7	96.7	-2.0	103.1	101.2	-1.9	95.9	92.3	-3.6	82.3	84.5	+
Utah	98.8	97.4	-1.4	101.5	100.0	-1.5	98.8	97.1	-1.6	77.9	77.4	-
Nevada	103.4	103.1	-0.2	101.8	102.0	0.2	107.5	106.4	-1.1	97.3	97.1	-
Pacific												
Washington	99.7	98.5	-1.2	103.9	103.3	-0.6	100.7	97.7	-3.0	74.7	75.2	+
Oregon	97.2	95.9	-1.3	101.4	99.7	-1.7	97.1	95.8	-1.4	77.8	78.7	+
California	98.0	96.8	-1.3	103.8	103.0	-0.8	98.0	95.4	-2.6	68.2	68.8	+
Alaska	134.2	122.9	-11.3	128.3	121.3	-7.0	150.0	127.2	-22.8	(B)	(B)	
Hawaii	121.1	116.7	-4.4	122.4	120.5	-1.9	124.6	113.7	-10.9	(B)	(B)	

B Base less than 10,000 females.

Z Less than ± 0.05.

[1] A minus sign (-) denotes a deficit, and a plus sign (+) denotes an excess, in the census sex ratio.

Table G-2. Expected Sex Ratios and Census Sex Ratios for the Black-and-Other-Races Population, for Regions, Divisions, and States, for All Ages and Under 35 Years of Age: 1970

(Expected sex ratios based on estimate series SOR-3-1, WCF-1, BACF-1. Sex ratios represent males per 100 females)

Region, division, and State	All ages			Under 35 years		
	Expected sex ratio	Census sex ratio	Difference[1]	Expected sex ratio	Census sex ratio	Difference[1]
United States, total	95.7	91.6	-4.0	98.8	95.6	-3.2
egons:						
rtheast	91.9	88.2	-3.7	94.2	92.2	-2.0
rth Central	95.2	91.5	-3.8	96.4	93.9	-2.5
uth	95.4	91.1	-4.3	100.5	96.2	-4.2
Wst	102.8	99.1	-3.7	102.1	100.2	-1.9
onwest:						
N England	95.5	91.8	-3.7	96.4	94.8	-1.5
Mdle Atlantic	91.5	87.8	-3.7	94.0	91.9	-2.0
on Central:						
Et North Central	95.0	91.3	-3.7	95.8	93.4	-2.5
Wt North Central	96.2	92.5	-3.8	99.4	96.7	-2.7
ou:						
Sth Atlantic	96.0	91.7	-4.3	100.6	96.5	-4.1
Et South Central	93.6	89.3	-4.3	100.3	95.5	-4.8
Wt South Central	95.8	91.4	-4.4	100.5	96.4	-4.1
s						
Mntain	104.4	99.3	-5.1	104.7	100.8	-3.9
Pific	102.5	99.0	-3.5	101.6	100.1	-1.5
ew ngland:						
Mne	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
N Hampshire	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Vmont	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Msachusetts	94.4	90.0	-4.5	95.1	92.8	-2.3
Rde Island	111.5	105.6	-6.0	117.6	114.5	-3.2
Cnecticut	92.2	90.4	-1.9	92.2	92.6	+0.4
de Atlantic:						
N York	90.5	87.0	-3.5	93.0	91.5	-1.5
N Jersey	93.9	89.5	-4.4	96.0	92.8	-3.3
Pnsylvania	92.1	88.3	-3.8	94.4	92.1	-2.3
as North Central:						
Oo	94.7	90.4	-4.3	96.0	92.7	-3.3
Iiana	96.2	92.5	-3.7	98.4	95.4	-3.0
Iinois	93.3	89.7	-3.6	94.1	92.0	-2.1
Mhigan	97.3	93.6	-3.7	97.4	95.0	-2.3
Wconsin	96.4	94.1	-2.4	95.5	94.9	-0.6
es North Central:						
Mnesota	102.8	99.0	-3.8	100.8	98.8	-2.1
Ia	99.7	94.6	-5.1	101.2	97.4	-3.8
Msouri	93.0	89.3	-3.7	96.9	94.2	-2.7
Nth Dakota	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Sth Dakota	102.6	98.4	-4.3	102.6	99.6	-3.0
Nraska	97.2	94.2	-3.0	98.0	97.0	-1.0
Ksas	101.6	97.7	-4.0	106.8	103.9	-2.9
ou Atlantic:						
Daware	95.2	92.8	-2.4	95.1	94.4	-0.7
Mrland	98.1	93.2	-5.1	99.3	94.8	-4.5
Dtrict of Columbia	92.6	88.7	-3.9	94.8	92.0	-2.8
Vginia	99.6	95.0	-4.5	103.6	99.0	-4.5
Wet Virginia	92.5	88.6	-4.0	98.9	94.7	-4.2
Nth Carolina	96.3	92.5	-3.7	102.1	98.6	-3.5
Sth Carolina	96.5	91.5	-5.0	103.7	98.2	-5.5
Ggia	93.4	88.8	-4.6	100.5	95.8	-4.7
Fida	95.9	91.9	-4.0	98.8	95.3	-3.4
as South Central:						
Keucky	97.5	93.6	-4.0	105.9	101.6	-4.3
Teessee	92.6	88.6	-4.0	98.0	94.0	-4.0
Alama	92.6	88.1	-4.5	100.1	94.9	-5.2
Miissippi	94.5	90.1	-4.4	100.7	95.6	-5.1
es South Central:						
Arnsas	96.5	90.0	-6.5	103.6	95.9	-7.7
Lo siana	94.6	90.2	-4.3	99.8	95.4	-4.3
Okhoma	95.8	90.9	-4.9	100.8	97.4	-3.4
Tes	96.6	92.8	-3.8	100.1	97.2	-3.0
urin:						
Mo ana	107.4	101.0	-6.4	106.9	101.5	-5.4
Ido	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Wy ing	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Corado	107.8	102.2	-5.6	111.9	107.5	-4.4
Ne Mexico	98.4	94.2	-4.2	97.6	94.5	-3.1
Ar ona	104.2	98.0	-6.2	104.5	98.9	-5.6
t	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Ne da	103.9	99.6	-4.3	101.9	98.9	-3.0
cic:						
Wa ington	108.9	104.6	-4.4	108.4	105.7	-2.7
Or on	100.0	97.8	-2.2	97.1	97.6	+0.5
Ca fornia	101.3	97.5	-3.8	101.0	99.1	-1.9
Al ka	109.0	111.2	2.2	105.4	109.9	+4.4
Ha ii	105.5	102.9	-2.6	101.9	101.6	-0.3

Base less than 10,000 females.

[1] minus sign(-) denotes a deficit, and a plus sign (+) denotes an excess, in the census sex ratio.

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Characteristics of American Children and Youth: 1976

Current Population Reports

Special Studies
Series P-23, No. 66

U.S. Department
of Commerce
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Current Population Reports
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Series P-23, No. 66

Characteristics of American Children and Youth: 1976

Population Growth and Distribution ①

Education ②

Marital Status and Living Arrangements ③

Fertility ④

Mortality and Health ⑤

Labor Force and Employment Status ⑥

Income and Poverty Status ⑦

Voting ⑧

Crime: Victims and Offenders ⑨

Issued January 1978

U.S. Department of Commerce
Juanita M. Kreps, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Manuel D. Plotkin, Director

The United Nations General Assembly has proclaimed 1979 as the International Year of the Child. A primary purpose of the International Year of the Child is to encourage all nations to review and strengthen their programs for children as an integral part of economic and social policy.

This report is dedicated to the better understanding of the condition of America's children and youth as a part of the contribution of the United States to the forthcoming International Year of the Child.

Characteristics of American Children and Youth: 1976

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SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES

— Represents zero or rounds to zero.
B Base less than 75,000.
NA Not available.
X Not applicable.
r Revised.

Characteristics of American Children and Youth: 1976

INTRODUCTION

This report presents a statistical portrait of the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of American children and youth. Data are compiled from U.S. Government sources—from surveys, decennial censuses, and vital statistics. The majority of the data have been published previously in Bureau of the Census or other governmental reports but are being brought together here as a matter of convenience to the interested user. Some data, however, are being published here for the first time.

This report focuses on the characteristics of persons under 25 years of age. In general, "children" are defined as persons under 14 years old, and "youth" is considered to encompass the age range 14 to 24 years old. Exceptions to this arbitrary age division necessarily occur in this report because of restrictions in data collection by age which are inherent to certain subject matter areas.

The analyses trace changes among children and youth in the areas of population growth and distribution, migration, education, marital status and living arrangements, fertility, mortality and health, labor force participation, occupation, income and poverty status, voting, and crime and victimization.

This report provides an historical perspective of the current socioeconomic situation in which American children and youth develop. Selected topics are examined in time series beginning in 1950; trend data for other subjects are presented for a more recent time span.

The statistics in this report pertaining to youth update those presented in "Characteristics of American Youth: 1974," **Current Population Reports**, Series P-23, No. 51. No comparable report relating to children has been issued previously by the Bureau of the Census.

HIGHLIGHTS

Children

- On July 1, 1976, American children under 14 years old totaled 48.3 million. As a result of the decline in fertility over the past decade and a half, children have become a steadily decreasing proportion of the total population (from 30 percent in 1960 to 23 percent in 1976). Under the Series II population projections, the number of children would drop to about 46.2 million in 1980 and then rise to 52.9 million by the year 2000.

- Over the period 1966 to 1976, the number of 3- to 5-year-old children enrolled in preprimary programs (nursery school and kindergarten) increased while the total population of this age group decreased due to the declining number of births. Because of this phenomenon, the enrollment rate over the 10-year period jumped from 29 percent to 49 percent.

- Data collected in the October 1974 and February 1975 Current Population Surveys indicated that of the approximately 40.8 million children 3 to 13 years old in the United States, about 8 out of 10 were generally cared for by one of the parents while the children were not in school. Fairly small proportions were taken outside their home for care; for example, to the home of a relative or to the home of someone who is unrelated to them (about 3 percent to each), or to an organized day care center (about 1 percent).

- In 1976, about 28.9 million persons 6 to 13 years old were enrolled in school. The number of these elementary school age children enrolled in school declined by 3.9 million between 1970 and 1976.

- Eighty percent of the children under 18 years old in 1976 lived in families with both of their parents present. Most children not living with both parents lived with their mother.

- Accidents ranked as the leading cause of death in 1975 for children. Motor vehicle accidents constituted 37 percent of all accidental deaths among children 1 to 4 years and 48 percent among children 5 to 14 years. Congenital anomalies were the second leading cause of death for children 1 to 4 years old, and malignant neoplasms were in second place for children 5 to 14 years old.

- In 1976, about 28.2 million children, or 46 percent of all children under age 18, had mothers who were working or seeking work, up from 39 percent in 1970.

- There were 10.9 million related children under 18 years of age in families with incomes below the poverty level in 1975, representing 17 percent of all such children in families.

Youth

- The American youth population 14 to 24 years old on July 1, 1976, was estimated to be 45.1 million. This figure represents an increase of roughly 20 million, or about 84 percent, over the 24.5 million in 1950. Under the Series II projections, the youth population 14 to

24 years old would decline by about 7.1 million persons by 1990 from its 1976 level of 45.1 million. Between 1990 and 2000, the number of youth would increase by 2.8 million.

- American youth are a highly mobile group. Rates of residential mobility over a 1-year interval reach their peak at ages 20 to 24; at this age group the rate of moving within the United States in 1975-76 was 38 percent.

- In the fall of 1976, about 15.6 million persons 14 to 17 years old and 8.1 million persons 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in school. Since 1970 moderate increases have occurred in the enrollment number of high school youth (generally persons 14 to 17), and large increases have occurred in the enrollment of the college-age population (generally persons 18 to 24).

- The vast majority of America's youth in 1976 lived in families (generally either their own or their parents'). About 87 percent of young men and 89 percent of young women were members of families. About 25 percent of the men 18 to 24 years old were maintaining a family, and about 38 percent of the women were wives in husband-wife families.

- Another development in recent years among the young adult population has been an increase in the incidence of divorce.

- During the past several years, there has been a marked decline in the average number of lifetime births expected by young wives. The average number of lifetime births expected by wives 18 to 24 years old decreased from 2.4 to 2.1 between 1971 and 1976; this continues the downward trend from 2.9 in 1967.

- Accidents were the leading cause of death in 1975 for the youth population. Motor vehicle accidents took the largest toll, accounting for 65 percent of all accidents among youth 15 to 24 years old. Homicide was the second leading cause of death for those 15 to 24 years old.

- The youth labor force is estimated to grow in the remainder of the 1970's but at a much slower rate relative to the growth recorded during the early 1970's. During the 1980's, the size of the youth labor force is projected to decline, reflecting the sharp drop in the birth rate of the 1960's. Women age 20 to 24 are expected to show the greatest labor force growth between 1976 and 1980, increasing by about three-quarters of a million.

- The median income of husband-wife families with a husband 14 to 24 years old who worked year round full time in 1975 was $12,090. If the wife was in the paid labor force in a husband-wife family, the median income was $13,185.

- Voter turnout among youth in the 1976 Presidential election was below that reported in the Presidential election of 1972, as it was for all persons of voting age, but the decline among youth between 1972 and 1976 was greater than for the older population.

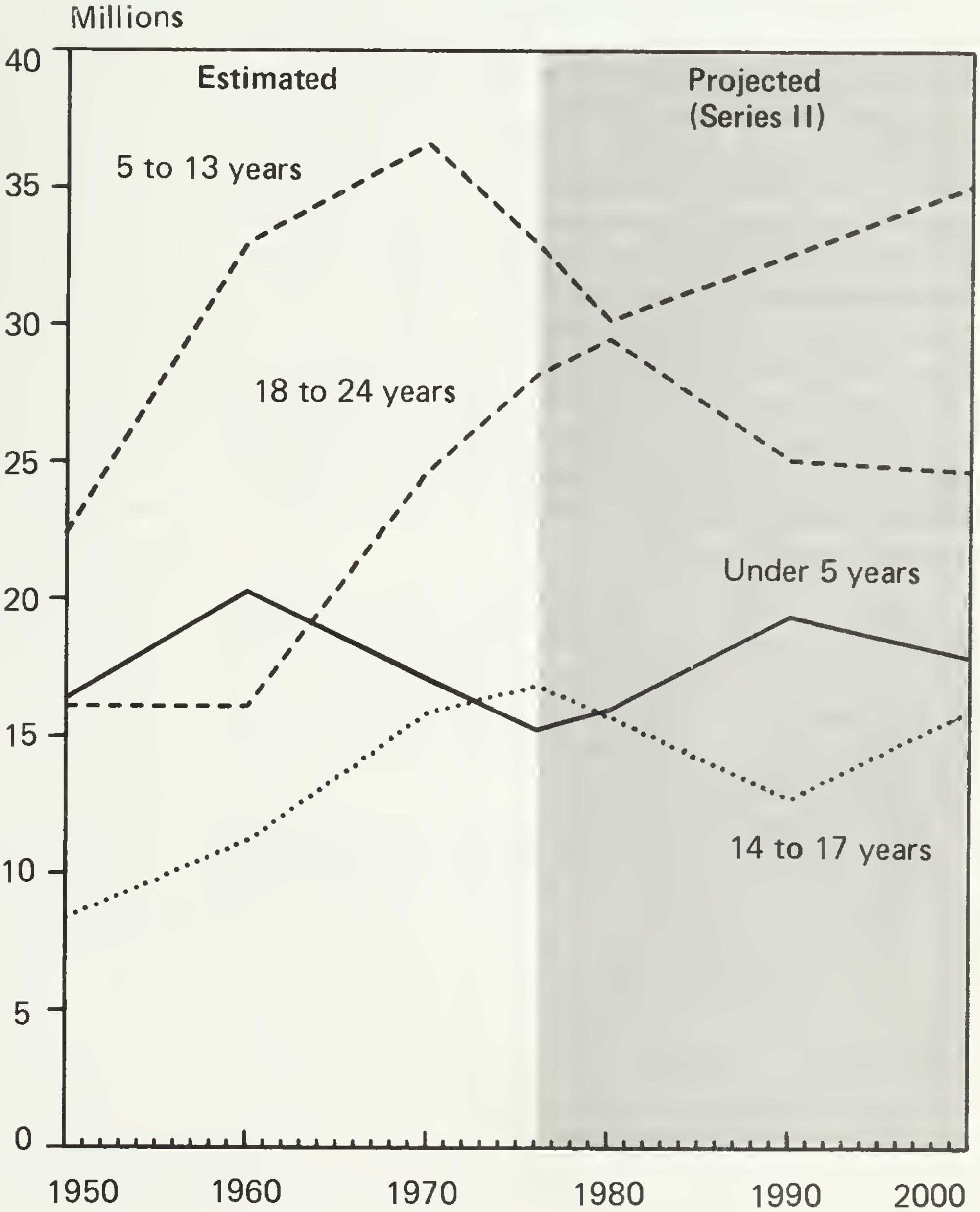
- In 1975 the victimization rate for selected crimes against persons was higher for young persons 12 to 24 years old than for the total population 12 years old and over.

- The youth population comprises a substantial proportion of inmates of local jails. The 1972 Survey of Local Jails showed that 61,510 persons or 43 percent of all inmates were 18 to 24 years old, and 95 percent of this group were males.

①
Population Growth and Distribution

Figure 1.
Persons Under 25 Years Old, By Age: 1950 to 2000

(Estimates and Series II projections as of July 1, including Armed Forces overseas)



ource: Tables 3 and 4.

Chapter 1

Population Growth and Distribution

Population growth. On July 1, 1976, American children under 14 years old totaled 48.3 million (table 1). The number of children increased rapidly (37 percent) during the 1950's, reflecting the high birth rates of the post-World War II "baby boom" years (table 2). As a result of the decline in fertility over the past decade and a half, however, children have become a steadily decreasing proportion of the population (from 30 percent in 1960 to 23 percent in 1976). As in 1950, Black children comprised a higher proportion of all Black persons in 1976 (29 percent) than did White children of all White persons (22 percent).

Future trends in the population under 14 depend primarily on the future course of fertility. The numbers presented in this report are from the Series II projections, which assume that the average number of lifetime births per woman will be 2.1. It should be noted, however, that it is difficult to forecast future fertility with certainty and that the future population under age 14 could differ significantly from the number shown here.

Under the Series II population projections, the number of American children would drop to about 46.2 million in 1980 and then rise to 52.9 million by the year 2000. The population of preschool age (regarded here as children under 5 years old), which stood at 15.3 million in 1976, would grow to 19.4 million by 1990 before decreasing to 17.9 million by 2000 (table 3). The kindergarten and elementary school age population (those 5 to 13 years old) would fall to 30.2 million by 1980 and then increase to 35.1 million by 2000.

The American youth population 14 to 24 years old on July 1, 1976, was estimated to be 45.1 million (table 4). This figure represents an increase of roughly 20 million, or about 84 percent, over the 24.5 million in 1950. This age group rose from 16 percent to 21 percent of the total population between 1950 and 1976 as the enlarged baby boom cohorts replaced the smaller cohorts.

Population projections for the period 1976 to 1990 can be stated with relative certainty for the population 14 to 24 years old because these cohorts have already been born. Projections regarding the course of population change between 1990 and 2000 for this age group are conditional on future fertility and hence are less certain.

Under the Series II projections, the youth population 14 to 24 years old would decline by about 7.1 million persons by 1990 from its 1976 level of 45.1 million. Between 1990 and 2000, the number of youth would increase by 2.8 million. Over the period 1976 to 2000, the number of persons of high school age (14 to 17 years old) would experience only a small change (about a 5-percent decline), but in the interim there would be marked fluctuations in the growth rate. Between 1976 and 1990, the number of persons age 14 to 17 years would decrease 24 percent, but between 1990 and 2000, it would increase 26 percent. The college age population (18 to 21 years old), which numbered 16.8 million in 1976, would increase to 17.1 million by 1980, and decline to 15.0 million by 2000.

Population distribution. More than two-thirds of America's children and youth lived in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) in 1976, including about 28 percent who were residents of a central city (table 5). The proportion of Blacks under 25 years old who lived in central cities was more than twice that of corresponding Whites (57 percent compared with 23 percent). Accordingly, young Whites were much more likely than young Blacks to reside outside central cities in metropolitan areas—territory which is mostly suburban (43 percent versus 18 percent).

American youth are a highly mobile group. Rates of residential mobility over a 1-year interval reach their peak at ages 20 to 24[1]; at this age group the rate of moving within the United States in 1975-76 was 38 percent (table 6). Persons in their twenties are likely to move as they establish new households, enter or leave the military or school, and enter the labor force. Children 1 to 4 years of age also have high rates of moving, reflecting the high mobility of their young parents.

About one out of every five persons 1 to 24 years old moved within the United States between March 1975 and March 1976, and about half of these persons moved within the same SMSA (table 7). The proportion of Blacks moving within the same SMSA was higher than for Whites (14 percent compared with 10 percent). Whites were more likely than Blacks to report moving outside SMSA's at both dates (7 percent versus 4 percent, respectively).

---

[1] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, Series P-20, No. 305.

Table 1. POPULATION UNDER 25 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: 1976

(Numbers in thousands. Estimates as of July 1, including Armed Forces overseas)

Race and sex	Total, under 25 years	Under 5 years	5 to 13 years	14 to 17 years	18 to 21 years	22 to 24 years
All races	93,357	15,339	32,955	16,897	16,771	11,395
Male	47,448	7,839	16,807	8,607	8,492	5,703
Female	45,908	7,500	16,148	8,290	8,278	5,692
White	78,544	12,653	27,525	14,256	14,297	9,813
Male	40,050	6,482	14,077	7,278	7,263	4,950
Female	38,495	6,171	13,448	6,979	7,034	4,863
Black	13,013	2,317	4,801	2,360	2,175	1,360
Male	6,492	1,171	2,412	1,187	1,075	647
Female	6,521	1,146	2,389	1,173	1,100	713
Other races	1,800	369	629	281	298	223
Male	908	187	318	143	154	106
Female	891	182	311	138	144	116

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 643.

Table 2. TOTAL POPULATION AND PERSONS UNDER 25 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: 1950 TO 2000

(Estimates and Series II projections as of July 1, including Armed Forces overseas. Series II projections assume an average number of lifetime births per woman of 2.1)

Race, sex, and year	Total population (thousands)	Under 14 years		14 to 24 years	
		Number (thousands)	Percent of total	Number (thousands)	Percent of total
ALL RACES					
Both Sexes					
2000 (projection)	260,378	52,932	20.3	40,698	15.6
1990	243,513	52,005	21.4	37,920	15.6
1980	222,159	46,217	20.8	45,225	20.4
1976 (estimate)	215,118	48,294	22.5	45,063	20.9
1975	213,631	49,352	23.1	44,566	20.9
1970	204,878	53,784	26.3	40,597	19.8
1960	180,671	53,306	29.5	27,347	15.1
1950	152,271	38,834	25.5	24,519	16.1
Male					
2000 (projection)	126,588	27,134	21.4	20,693	16.3
1990	118,490	26,648	22.5	19,212	16.2
1980	108,223	23,619	21.8	22,873	21.1
1976 (estimate)	104,919	24,646	23.5	22,803	21.7
1975	104,239	25,175	24.2	22,547	21.6
1970	100,269	27,409	27.3	20,538	20.5
1960	89,320	27,101	30.3	13,776	15.4
1950	75,849	19,778	26.1	12,277	16.2
Female					
2000 (projection)	133,790	25,798	19.3	20,005	15.0
1990	125,023	25,357	20.3	18,708	15.0
1980	113,936	22,599	19.8	22,352	19.6
1976 (estimate)	110,199	23,648	21.5	22,260	20.2
1975	109,393	24,177	22.1	22,019	20.1
1970	104,609	26,374	25.2	20,059	19.2
1960	91,352	26,205	28.7	13,570	14.9
1950	76,422	19,056	24.9	12,242	16.0
WHITE					
Both Sexes					
2000 (projection)	218,913	43,584	19.9	33,106	15.1
1990	207,257	43,033	20.8	33,912	14.9
1980	191,581	38,162	19.9	38,086	19.9
1976 (estimate)	186,603	40,178	21.5	38,366	20.6
1975	185,601	41,176	22.2	38,022	20.5
1970	179,494	45,574	25.4	35,129	19.6
1960	160,023	45,907	28.7	24,008	15.0
1950	135,984	33,918	24.9	21,556	15.9
Male					
2000 (projection)	106,925	22,373	20.9	16,871	15.8
1990	101,246	22,086	21.8	15,712	15.5
1980	93,622	19,550	20.9	19,333	20.7
1976 (estimate)	91,269	20,559	22.5	19,491	21.4
1975	90,813	21,061	23.2	19,314	21.3
1970	88,065	23,294	26.5	17,841	20.3
1960	79,257	23,400	29.5	12,143	15.3
1950	67,848	17,315	25.5	10,851	16.0
Female					
2000 (projection)	111,988	21,210	18.9	16,234	14.5
1990	106,011	20,947	19.8	15,200	14.3
1980	97,959	18,612	19.0	18,754	19.1
1976 (estimate)	95,334	19,619	20.6	18,876	19.8
1975	94,788	20,115	21.2	18,707	19.7
1970	91,429	22,280	24.4	17,288	18.9
1960	80,766	22,505	27.9	11,865	14.7
1950	68,135	16,601	24.4	10,706	15.7

Table 2. TOTAL POPULATION AND PERSONS UNDER 25 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: 1950 TO 2000—Continued

(Estimates and Series II projections as of July 1, including Armed Forces overseas. Series II projections assume an average number of lifetime births per woman of 2.1)

Race, sex, and year	Total population (thousands)	Under 14 years		14 to 24 years	
		Number (thousands)	Percent of total	Number (thousands)	Percent of total
BLACK					
Both Sexes					
2000 (projection)	32,838	7,363	22.4	5,881	17.9
1990	29,799	7,349	24.7	5,720	19.2
1980	26,156	6,891	26.3	6,191	23.7
1976 (estimate)	24,841	7,118	28.7	5,895	23.7
1975	24,535	7,215	29.4	5,779	23.6
1970	22,782	7,443	32.7	4,914	21.6
1960	19,006	6,828	35.9	3,072	16.2
1950[1]	16,288	4,916	30.2	2,964	18.2
Male					
2000 (projection)	15,617	3,757	24.1	2,947	18.9
1990	14,194	3,744	26.4	2,846	20.1
1980	12,476	3,481	27.9	3,062	24.5
1976 (estimate)	11,861	3,582	30.2	2,909	24.5
1975	11,722	3,629	31.0	2,850	24.3
1970	10,905	3,729	34.2	2,419	22.2
1960	9,199	3,409	37.1	1,496	16.3
1950[1]	8,001	2,461	30.8	1,428	17.8
Female					
2000 (projection)	17,221	3,606	20.9	2,934	17.0
1990	15,605	3,606	23.1	2,875	18.4
1980	13,681	3,410	24.9	3,129	22.9
1976 (estimate)	12,980	3,535	27.2	2,986	23.0
1975	12,813	3,586	28.0	2,929	22.9
1970	11,877	3,713	31.3	2,495	21.0
1960	9,807	3,418	34.9	1,576	16.1
1950[1]	8,287	2,455	29.6	1,536	18.5

[1] Black and other races.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 704, 643, 614, 519, and 311.

Table 3. PERSONS UNDER 14 YEARS OLD, BY AGE AND RACE: 1950 TO 2000

(Estimates and Series II projections as of July 1, including Armed Forces overseas. Series II projections assume an average number of lifetime births per woman of 2.1. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Race and year	Total, under 14 years		Under 5 years		5 to 13 years	
	Number (thousands)	Percent change over preceding period	Number (thousands)	Percent change over preceding period	Number (thousands)	Percent change over preceding period
ALL RACES						
2000 (projection)	52,932	1.8	17,852	-8.2	35,080	7.7
1990	52,005	12.5	19,437	21.3	32,568	7.9
1980	46,217	-4.3	16,020	4.4	30,197	-8.4
1976 (estimate)	48,294	-2.1	15,339	-3.5	32,955	-1.5
1975	49,352	-8.2	15,896	-7.3	33,456	-8.7
1970	53,784	0.9	17,148	-15.7	36,636	11.1
1960	53,306	37.3	20,341	24.0	32,965	47.0
1950	38,834	(X)	16,410	(X)	22,424	(X)
WHITE						
2000 (projection)	43,584	1.3	14,704	-9.4	28,880	7.8
1990	43,033	12.8	16,235	22.2	26,798	7.7
1980	38,162	-5.0	13,284	5.0	24,878	-9.6
1976 (estimate)	40,178	-2.4	12,653	-3.7	27,525	-1.8
1975	41,176	-9.7	13,141	-9.1	28,035	-9.9
1970	45,574	-0.7	14,452	-16.8	31,122	9.1
1960	45,907	35.3	17,373	21.1	28,534	45.8
1950	33,918	(X)	14,348	(X)	19,570	(X)
BLACK						
2000 (projection)	7,363	0.2	2,456	-6.3	4,907	3.8
1990	7,349	6.7	2,622	13.5	4,727	3.2
1980	6,891	-3.2	2,310	-0.3	4,581	-4.6
1976 (estimate)	7,118	-1.3	2,317	-3.3	4,801	-0.4
1975	7,215	-3.1	2,395	-1.4	4,820	-3.9
1970	7,443	9.0	2,428	-11.3	5,015	22.6
1960	6,828	38.9	2,736	32.7	4,092	43.4
1950[1]	4,916	(X)	2,062	(X)	2,854	(X)

[1] Black and other races.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 704, 643, 614, 519, and 311.

Table 4. PERSONS 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE AND RACE: 1950 TO 2000

(Estimates and Series II projections as of July 1, including Armed Forces overseas. Series II projections assume an average number of lifetime births per woman of 2.1. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Race and year	Total, 14 to 24 years		14 to 17 years		18 to 21 years		22 to 24 years	
	Number (thousands)	Percent change over preceding period	Number (thousands)	Percent change over preceding period	Number (thousands)	Percent change over preceding period	Number (thousands)	Percent change over preceding period
ALL RACES								
2000 (projection)........	40,698	7.3	16,045	25.6	14,990	3.3	9,663	-9.2
1990.....................	37,920	-16.2	12,771	-19.1	14,507	-15.2	10,642	-13.8
1980.....................	45,256	0.4	15.793	-6.5	17,117	2.1	12,346	8.3
1976 (estimate)..........	45,063	1.1	16,897	-0.3	16,771	1.7	11,395	2.4
1975.....................	44,566	9.8	16,943	6.5	16,495	12.2	11,128	11.5
1970.....................	40,597	48.5	15,910	41.8	14,707	53.9	9.980	51.8
1960.....................	27,347	11.5	11,219	32.9	9,555	6.8	6,573	-7.8
1950.....................	24,519	(X)	8,444	(X)	8,946	(X)	7,129	(X)
WHITE								
2000 (projection)........	33,106	7.1	13,120	27.7	12,198	2.8	7,788	-11.3
1990.....................	30,912	-18.8	10,271	-21.7	11,863	-17.9	8,778	-16.4
1980.....................	38,086	-0.7	13,122	-8.0	14,458	1.1	10,506	7.1
1976 (estimate)..........	38,366	0.9	14,256	-0.6	14,297	1.4	9,813	2.3
1975.....................	38,022	8.2	14,335	5.3	14,093	10.8	9,594	9.2
1970.....................	35,129	46.3	13,618	38.4	12,722	51.5	8,789	52.2
1960.....................	24,008	11.4	9,839	33.5	8,396	6.7	5,773	-8.6
1950.....................	21,556	(X)	7,371	(X)	7,872	(X)	6,313	(X)
BLACK								
2000 (projection)........	5,881	2.8	2,331	13.4	2,154	-0.5	1,396	-6.9
1990.....................	5,720	-7.6	2,056	-11.5	2,164	-6.2	1,500	-3.9
1980.....................	6,191	5.0	2,322	-1.6	2,308	6.1	1,561	14.8
1976 (estimate)..........	5,895	2.0	2,360	0.9	2,175	2.6	1,360	3.0
1975.....................	5,779	17.6	2,339	12.0	2,119	19.2	1,321	26.2
1970.....................	4,914	60.0	2,089	63.8	1,778	66.6	1,047	43.4
1960.....................	3,072	3.6	1,275	18.7	1,067	-0.7	730	-10.4
1950[1]...................	2,964	(X)	1,074	(X)	1,075	(X)	815	(X)

[1] Black and other races.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 704, 643, 614, 519, and 311.

Table 5. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION UNDER 25 YEARS OLD, BY METROPOLITAN-NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE, RACE, AND AGE: APRIL 1976

(Civilian noninstitutional population. Five-quarter averages centered on April)

Race and age	United States (thousands)	Percent	Metropolitan areas (SMSA's)[1]			Non-metropolitan areas
			Total	Inside central cities[2]	Outside central cities	
ALL RACES						
Total, under 25 years....	91,936	100.0	67.6	28.4	39.2	32.4
Under 14 years................	48,513	100.0	66.7	27.6	39.1	33.3
14 to 19 years................	24,845	100.0	67.6	27.3	40.3	32.4
20 to 24 years................	18,578	100.0	69.8	32.1	37.7	30.2
WHITE						
Total, under 25 years....	77,444	100.0	66.1	23.4	42.6	33.9
Under 14 years................	40,363	100.0	64.9	22.1	42.8	35.1
14 to 19 years................	21,065	100.0	66.3	22.4	43.9	33.7
20 to 24 years................	16,016	100.0	68.7	28.3	40.4	31.3
BLACK						
Total, under 25 years....	12,753	100.0	74.9	56.9	18.0	25.1
Under 14 years................	7,161	100.0	75.1	57.1	18.0	24.9
14 to 19 years................	3,389	100.0	73.9	56.4	17.5	26.1
20 to 24 years................	2,203	100.0	75.7	57.2	18.6	24.3

[1] Population of the 243 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) as defined in 1970 census publications.

[2] Data for central cities refer to their January 1, 1970 boundaries and exclude areas annexed since 1970.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished Current Population Survey data.

Table 6. MOBILITY STATUS BETWEEN MARCH 1975 AND MARCH 1976 OF PERSONS 1 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE

(Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks)

Mobility status	1 to 4 years	5 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years
Total................(thousands)..	12,483	37,283	20,643	18,811
Percent.........................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nonmovers...............................	72.3	84.1	83.3	60.7
Movers within the United States..........	26.9	15.5	16.1	38.0
Within same SMSA......................	12.7	7.2	7.4	18.2
Between SMSA's........................	2.6	1.7	1.9	5.1
From outside SMSA's to SMSA's..........	1.6	0.9	1.0	2.9
From SMSA's to outside SMSA's..........	1.9	1.1	0.9	2.5
Outside SMSA's at both dates..........	8.1	4.6	4.9	9.3
Movers from abroad......................	0.9	0.4	0.6	1.4

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 305; and unpublished 1976 Current Population Survey data.

Table 7. MOBILITY STATUS BETWEEN MARCH 1975 AND MARCH 1976 OF PERSONS 1 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE AND RACE

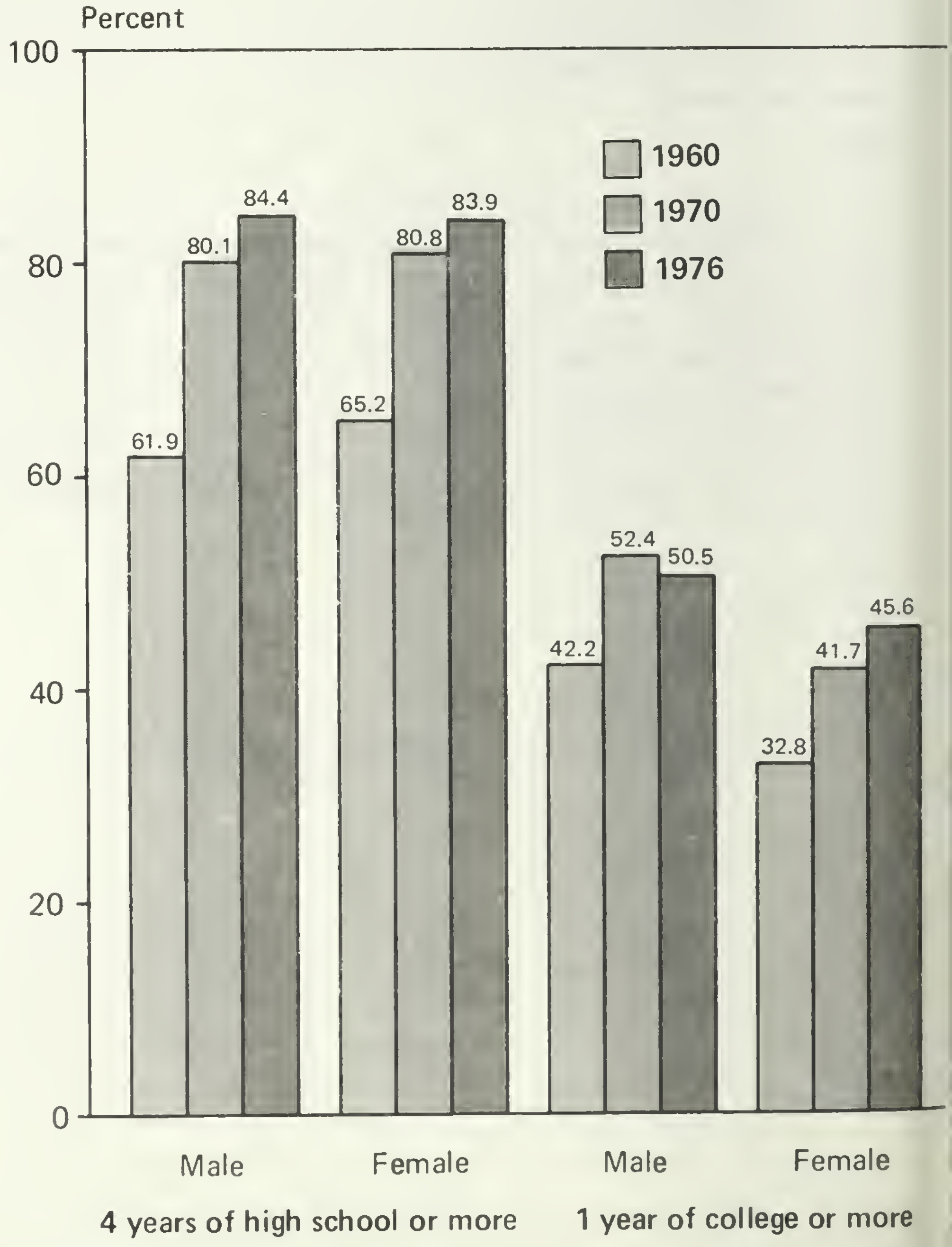
(Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks)

Race and mobility status	Total, 1 to 24 years	1 to 13 years	14 to 24 years
ALL RACES			
Total........................(thousands)..	89,221	45,526	43,695
Percent................................	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nonmovers...	77.3	80.3	74.1
Movers within the United States.................	22.0	19.1	24.9
Within same SMSA............................	10.3	8.9	11.8
Between SMSA's..............................	2.6	2.0	3.1
From outside SMSA's to SMSA's.................	1.4	1.1	1.8
From SMSA's to outside SMSA's.................	1.5	1.3	1.6
Outside SMSA's at both dates..................	6.1	5.7	6.6
Movers from abroad............................	0.7	0.6	0.9
WHITE			
Total........................(thousands)..	75,231	37,910	37,321
Percent................................	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nonmovers...	77.2	80.6	73.8
Movers within the United States.................	22.1	18.9	25.4
Within same SMSA............................	9.7	7.9	11.4
Between SMSA's..............................	2.7	2.2	3.3
From outside SMSA's to SMSA's.................	1.5	1.1	1.9
From SMSA's to outside SMSA's.................	1.6	1.6	1.7
Outside SMSA's at both dates..................	6.6	6.1	7.1
Movers from abroad............................	0.6	0.5	0.8
BLACK			
Total........................(thousands)..	12,321	6,707	5,614
Percent................................	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nonmovers...	78.8	79.5	78.0
Movers within the United States.................	20.9	20.3	21.6
Within same SMSA............................	14.2	14.5	13.8
Between SMSA's..............................	1.8	1.4	2.2
From outside SMSA's to SMSA's.................	0.9	0.8	1.0
From SMSA's to outside SMSA's.................	0.5	0.3	0.8
Outside SMSA's at both dates..................	3.5	3.3	3.7
Movers from abroad............................	0.3	0.2	0.4

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 305; and unpublished 1976 Current Population Survey data.

2 Education

Figure 2.
Percent of the Population 20 to 24 Years Old Who Had Completed at Least 4 Years of High School or 1 Year of College or More, By Sex: 1960, 1970, and 1976



Source: Table 19.

Chapter 2

Education

Over the period 1966 to 1976, the number of 3- to 5-year-old children enrolled in preprimary programs (nursery school and kindergarten) increased while the total population of this age group decreased due to the declining number of births (table 8). Because of this phenomenon, the enrollment rate over the 10-year period jumped from 29 percent to 49 percent. Among children 3 to 5 years old, the proportion attending preprimary school in 1976 was approximately the same for Blacks and Whites (about 49 percent).

In 1976, nursery school enrollment was concentrated largely in private programs (69 percent), whereas kindergarten students were predominantly in public programs (85 percent) (table 9). The majority of Black nursery school students were in public programs (65 percent), but the majority of White nursery school students attended private programs (75 percent).

In nonschool hours most young school age children were cared for by a parent (table 10). Data collected in the October 1974 and February 1975 Current Population Surveys indicated that of the approximately 40.8 million children 3 to 13 years old in the United States, about 8 out of 10 were generally cared for by one of the parents while the children were not in school. Fairly small proportions were taken outside their home for care; for example, to the home of a relative or to the home of someone who was unrelated to them (about 3 percent to each), or to an organized day care center (about 1 percent). Thus, the use of a day care center was the least often reported child-care arrangement in the United States.

Only for mothers in the labor force was there any significant variation in type of care used for the child. If the parents could not stay at home with them, children of preschool age whose mothers were in the labor force were most frequently taken outside the home to be cared for by a relative (11 percent) or by a person who was unrelated to them (15 percent). Full-time work by the mother increased the frequency of care of young children in someone else's home to 36 percent. Only about 2 percent of children 3 to 6 years old and virtually no older children (those 7 to 13 years old) were cared for in a day care center.

In the fall of 1976, about 28.9 million persons 6 to 13 years old, 15.6 million persons 14 to 17 years old, and 8.1 million persons 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in school (table 11). The number of elementary school age children (generally persons 6 to 13) enrolled in school declined between 1970 and 1976 by 3.9 million. This situation arose because the number of births in the United States began a continuing decline in the early 1960's; now the number of children of school age has been falling since 1970. Over the same time period, moderate increases have occurred in the enrollment number of high school age youth (generally persons 14 to 17), and large increases have occurred in the enrollment number of the college-age population (generally persons 18 to 24).

Children 6 to 8 years old in elementary school were more likely to be enrolled in their modal grade[1] in 1976 than persons of high school age (table 12). Females of high school age were more likely than males to be enrolled in their modal grade. The proportion of males 14 to 17 years old below modal grade was 10 percentage points higher than for females (28 percent versus 18 percent). Black teenagers and Spanish origin teenagers of high school age, both males and females, were far more likely to be below their modal grade than their White contemporaries.

In 1976, about one-third of all high school graduates 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college (table 13). Since 1967, the proportion of Black high school graduates of this age in college has been approaching and, beginning in 1975, has been on a par with that of Whites. In 1967, 23 percent of Black high school graduates 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college, as compared with 33 percent in 1976. Over the same time period, the proportion of Whites enrolled remained around one-third.

Overall, both White and Black youths 18 to 24 years old have made substantial advancements in college enrollment over the decade (table 14). However, the increased enrollment of Black females is one area that has been particularly striking. Their college enrollment has increased fourfold—from 105,000 in 1966 to 417,000 in 1976.

In 1975, 49 percent of the 3.3 million high school seniors who reported on college and vocational school plans expressed definite plans to attend college (table 15). An additional one-fourth of the 1975 seniors indicated that they "may" attend college upon completion of their high school education. About 1 out of 10 high school seniors in 1975 reported that they planned to attend a vocational school.

College aspirations of high school seniors in 1975 were positively associated with the educational attainment of the person or the persons in whose home they lived, usually their parents. Seven out of 10 students who were members of families in which the person maintaining the family had completed 1 year or more of college had definite college plans, whereas 45 percent of students who lived in the family of a person who had completed 4 years of high school but no college, and 35 percent of those in families maintained by a person who had not completed high school, had definite college plans.

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[1] Enrolled persons are classified according to their relative progress in school, that is, according to whether the grade or year in which they were enrolled was below, at, or above the modal (or typical) grade for persons of their age at the time of the survey. The modal grade, then, is the year of school in which the largest proportion of students of a given age is enrolled.

Data pertaining to major field of study of college students were last collected by the Bureau of the Census in October 1974 (table 16). An analysis of the changes in major field of study between 1966 and 1974 shows that increases did not occur equally in all major fields of study over this period as a whole, but that some fields which had increases in enrollment between 1966 and 1972 declined in popularity between 1972 and 1974. For example, the number of students majoring in the social sciences increased from about 640,000 to 950,000 between 1966 and 1972, but declined to 770,000 by 1974. Some of the fields which showed increases since 1972 were business and commerce; education; and biological sciences, perhaps in part as a result of recent concerns for environmental issues.

A supplement to the October 1973 Current Population Survey provided data on income and expenses of students which revealed that student's earnings and aid from parents were the most common sources of income for undergraduate college students (table 17). Forty-four percent of postsecondary students (excluding graduate students) worked while attending school to pay at least partly for the costs of their education. Forty-two percent of students were aided by their parents.

In 1976, the median income of families with members 18 to 24 years old enrolled full time in college was $18,009, a figure over $4,000 higher than the median income for all families with dependent members 18 to 24 years old (table 18). Middle income families were less likely to have family members enrolled full time in college than families in upper income brackets. About one-third of families with incomes from $10,000 to $14,999 who had dependent members 18 to 24 years old had members attending college full time. By contrast, about one-half of those families with incomes ranging from $20,000 to $24,999 and 58 percent of those with incomes of $25,000 and over had members enrolled full time in college.

Table 8. CHILDREN 3 TO 5 YEARS OLD ENROLLED IN NURSERY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, BY RACE: OCTOBER 1966 TO OCTOBER 1976

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Year	All races			White			Black		
	Total children, 3 to 5 years old (thousands)	Enrolled in nursery school and kindergarten		Total children, 3 to 5 years old (thousands)	Enrolled in nursery school and kindergarten		Total children, 3 to 5 years old (thousands)	Enrolled in nursery school and kindergarten	
		Number (thousands)	Percent of total		Number (thousands)	Percent of total		Number (thousands)	Percent of total
1976..................	9,726	4,790	49.2	8,008	3,932	49.1	1,500	746	49.7
1975..................	10,185	4,955	48.7	8,441	4,106	48.6	1,521	732	48.1
1974..................	10,393	4,699	45.2	8,667	3,941	45.5	1,547	678	43.9
1973..................	10,344	4,234	40.9	8,698	3,521	40.5	1,466	618	42.2
1972..................	10,166	4,231	41.6	8,560	3,542	41.4	1,442	619	43.0
1971..................	10,610	4,148	39.1	8,799	3,469	39.4	1,630	592	36.3
1970..................	10,949	4,104	37.5	9,098	3,443	37.8	1,680	586	34.9
1969..................	11,424	3,949	34.6	9,522	3,312	34.8	1,726	575	33.3
1968..................	11,905	3,928	33.0	9,968	3,310	33.2	[1]1,937	[1]618	[1]31.9
1967..................	12,242	3,868	31.6	10,283	3,267	31.8	[1]1,959	[1]601	[1]30.7
1966..................	12,486	3,674	29.4	10,514	3,142	29.9	[1]1,970	[1]532	[1]27.0

[1] Black and other races.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 268 and 303, and unpublished 1976 Current Population Survey data; and U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Pub. Nos. (NCES) 76-147; (OE) 73-1141, 72-197, 72-8, 20079-69, 20079, and 20113; and FS 5.220: 20079-66.

Table 9. PERCENT OF ENROLLED CHILDREN 3 TO 5 YEARS OLD, BY TYPE AND CONTROL OF SCHOOL AND RACE: OCTOBER 1966 TO OCTOBER 1976

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Race and year	Total enrolled		Nursery school		Kindergarten	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
ALL RACES						
1976	67.6	32.4	31.1	68.9	84.5	15.5
1975	65.7	34.4	32.7	67.3	83.5	16.4
1974	63.9	36.1	26.3	73.7	83.3	16.7
1973	66.8	33.2	29.9	70.1	83.5	16.5
1972	67.9	32.1	31.0	69.0	83.8	16.2
1971	68.6	31.4	29.7	70.3	82.0	18.0
1970	69.0	31.0	30.3	69.7	83.0	17.0
1969	70.0	30.0	28.2	71.8	81.6	18.4
1968	72.1	28.0	32.1	67.9	82.6	17.5
1967	71.7	28.3	32.2	68.0	80.6	19.4
1966	71.5	28.5	31.0	69.0	80.8	19.2
WHITE						
1976	65.3	34.7	25.5	74.5	83.7	16.3
1975	63.3	36.7	27.2	72.8	82.5	17.5
1974	61.6	38.4	21.8	78.2	82.0	18.0
1973	63.7	36.3	22.0	78.0	82.3	17.8
1972	65.5	34.5	26.0	74.0	82.6	17.4
1971	66.3	33.7	25.2	74.8	80.3	19.7
1970	66.7	33.3	22.1	77.9	82.3	17.7
1969	68.8	31.2	19.8	80.2	81.3	18.8
1968	70.1	29.9	24.5	75.5	81.5	18.5
1967	69.6	30.5	23.8	76.4	79.1	20.9
1966	69.6	30.4	22.2	77.8	79.9	20.1
BLACK						
1976	81.5	18.5	64.7	35.3	89.1	10.9
1975	79.9	20.1	62.0	38.0	90.8	9.2
1974	77.6	22.4	53.3	46.7	89.8	10.2
1973	84.5	15.5	68.9	30.6	92.2	7.8
1972	81.1	18.9	61.1	38.9	89.6	10.4
1971	82.6	17.4	59.3	40.7	90.5	9.5
1970	83.3	16.7	72.5	27.5	88.0	12.0
1969	77.9	22.1	60.0	40.0	85.4	14.6
1968[1]	82.7	17.5	65.1	34.9	88.4	11.8
1967[1]	83.5	16.5	63.8	36.2	90.0	10.0
1966[1]	82.7	17.3	70.4	29.6	86.5	13.5

[1] Black and other races.

Note: Bases may be obtained from reports cited in source note below.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 268 and 303, and unpublished 1976 Current Population Survey data; and U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. National Center for Education Statistics, Pub. Nos. (NCES) 76-147; (OE) 73-1141, 72-197. 72-8, 20079-69, 20079, and 20113; and FS 5.220: 20079-66.

10. ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE DAYTIME CARE OF CHILDREN 3 TO 13 YEARS OLD, BY AGE OF CHILD, AND MARITAL STATUS AND LABOR FORCE STATUS OF MOTHER: OCTOBER 1974 AND FEBRUARY 1975

ilian noninstitutional population. Data for children 3 to 6 years old obtained from February 1975 Current Population Survey; ta for children 7 to 13 years old obtained from October 1974 Current Population Survey. For meaning of symbols, see text)

f child and labor force status marital status of mother	Total (thousands)	Percent[1]	Care in own home: Child's parent	Care in own home: Child cares for self	Care in own home: Other relative	Care in own home: Non-relative	Care in someone else's home: Relative	Care in someone else's home: Non-relative	Day care center
Children 3 to 13 years[2]	40,765	100.0	80.5	4.5	5.1	1.4	2.9	3.1	0.8
6 years	13,758	100.0	80.9	0.1	3.5	1.3	5.1	6.1	1.6
13 years	27,007	100.0	80.3	6.7	5.9	1.5	1.8	1.6	0.4
in labor force	17,555	100.0	63.6	9.2	8.7	2.7	5.5	6.8	1.6
6 years	5,308	100.0	58.0	0.4	6.8	2.8	11.3	14.9	3.7
13 years	12,247	100.0	66.1	13.1	9.5	2.6	3.0	3.2	0.7
er employed full time	10,323	100.0	50.1	12.9	12.3	3.6	7.3	9.1	2.4
to 6 years	2,917	100.0	41.4	0.7	9.0	4.0	15.2	21.0	6.0
to 13 years	7,406	100.0	53.5	17.7	13.7	3.4	4.2	4.4	1.0
not in labor force	22,498	100.0	94.3	0.7	2.0	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.1
6 years	8,255	100.0	96.1	-	1.3	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.1
13 years	14,243	100.0	93.3	1.1	2.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1
Marital status of mother[2]	40,765	100.0	80.5	4.5	5.1	1.4	2.9	3.1	0.8
d, husband present	33,467	100.0	83.4	3.9	4.0	1.2	2.5	2.8	0.6
ated, divorced, or widowed	5,960	100.0	67.7	7.4	9.6	2.2	4.2	4.6	1.7
married	625	100.0	69.6	3.8	11.2	1.3	7.8	2.6	1.3

[1] cludes the small number of children with other types of daytime care and type of care not reported, not shown separately.

[2] cludes children with no mother present, not shown separately.

rce: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 298.

Table 11. NUMBER AND PERCENT OF PERSONS 6 TO 24 YEARS OLD ENROLLED IN SCHOOL, BY RACE AND AGE: 1960 TO 1976

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

e and age	1976 Number (thousands)	1976 Percent	1975 Number (thousands)	1975 Percent	1970 Number (thousands)	1970 Percent	1965 Number (thousands)	1965 Percent	1960 Number (thousands)	1960 Percent
RACES										
6 to 13 years	28,946	99.2	29,518	99.3	32,887	99.1	31,527	99.3	29,498	99.3
to 17 years	15,649	93.7	15,698	93.6	14,796	94.1	13,033	93.2	10,242	90.3
and 19 years	3,768	46.2	3,765	46.9	3,322	47.7	2,930	46.3	1,817	38.4
to 24 years	4,379	23.3	4,121	22.4	3,359	21.5	2,360	19.0	1,350	13.1
ITE										
6 to 13 years	24,195	99.2	24,741	99.3	27,876	99.2	27,058	99.3	25,466	99.4
to 17 years	13,200	93.6	13,312	93.8	12,769	94.5	11,327	93.4	9,027	90.8
and 19 years	3,158	45.4	3,185	46.5	2,924	48.7	2,628	47.1	1,606	38.9
to 24 years	3,784	23.4	3,603	22.7	3,055	22.5	2,206	20.2	1,248	13.9
ACK										
6 to 13 years	4,195	98.8	4,268	99.1	4,579	99.1	4,178	99.1	4,032	[1]98.8
to 17 years	2,220	95.3	2,138	92.2	1,862	91.9	1,562	91.4	1,213	[1]86.8
and 19 years	532	50.4	485	47.1	352	40.1	267	39.6	210	[1]34.6
to 24 years	490	21.7	435	19.9	258	14.2	123	9.0	102	[1]7.5

[1] Black and other races.

Note: Bases may be obtained from reports cited in source note below.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 303, 286, , 222, 162, and 110; and unpublished 1976 Current Population Survey data.

Table 12. PERCENT OF THE ENROLLED POPULATION 3 TO 17 YEARS OLD, BY MODAL GRADE OF ENROLLMENT STATUS, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: OCTOBER 1976

(Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Race, Spanish origin, age, and modal grade of enrollment	Male			Female		
	Below modal grade	At modal grade	Above modal grade	Below modal grade	At modal grade	Above modal grade
ALL RACES						
3 years old, nursery school	(X)	92.5	7.5	(X)	95.8	3.9
4 years old, nursery school	(X)	64.0	35.8	(X)	63.6	36.3
5 years old, kindergarten	3.2	86.2	10.7	2.1	85.4	12.5
6 years old, elementary 1	7.8	83.7	8.5	5.1	84.4	10.5
7 years old, elementary 2	13.5	77.6	8.9	8.4	81.5	10.0
8 years old, elementary 3	16.8	74.5	8.7	12.7	77.9	9.4
9 years old, elementary 4	17.7	74.7	7.6	15.3	74.5	10.3
10 years old, elementary 5	22.7	69.7	7.5	14.4	75.7	9.9
11 years old, elementary 6	22.8	69.4	7.8	16.0	72.6	11.5
12 years old, elementary 7	25.1	67.7	7.1	15.9	74.5	9.7
13 years old, elementary 8	22.9	69.8	7.4	16.8	74.9	8.3
14 to 17 years old, high school 1 to 4	27.8	65.0	7.2	17.8	71.0	11.2
WHITE						
3 to 5 years old, nursery school and kindergarten	2.1	82.0	15.9	1.3	82.5	16.2
6 to 9 years old, elementary 1 to 4	14.0	78.6	7.4	9.9	80.5	9.6
10 to 13 years old, elementary 5 to 8	22.3	70.5	7.2	14.8	75.9	9.2
14 to 17 years old, high school 1 to 4	25.2	67.9	6.9	15.6	73.4	10.9
BLACK						
3 to 5 years old, nursery school and kindergarten	1.2	76.0	22.6	1.5	74.4	23.9
6 to 9 years old, elementary 1 to 4	13.2	73.5	13.2	12.0	75.0	13.0
10 to 13 years old, elementary 5 to 8	30.2	61.1	8.6	21.0	66.3	12.7
14 to 17 years old, high school 1 to 4	42.4	48.8	8.5	29.0	58.8	12.3
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]						
3 to 5 years old, nursery school and kindergarten	0.6	81.8	17.7	1.4	82.7	15.8
6 to 9 years old, elementary 1 to 4	16.9	71.4	11.8	21.2	71.5	7.6
10 to 13 years old, elementary 5 to 8	38.2	52.4	9.1	31.5	58.5	10.4
14 to 17 years old, high school 1 to 4	41.7	52.2	6.5	28.6	62.6	8.7

[1] Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Note: Bases may be obtained from table B-11.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished 1976 Current Population Survey data.

Table 13. PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD AND PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES ENROLLED IN COLLEGE, BY RACE: 1967 TO 1976

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Year	All races		White		Black	
	Percent high school graduates	Percent of high school graduates enrolled in college	Percent high school graduates	Percent of high school graduates enrolled in college	Percent high school graduates	Percent of high school graduates enrolled in college
1976	80.5	33.1	82.4	33.0	67.5	33.4
1975	80.8	32.5	83.2	32.4	64.8	32.0
1974	80.7	30.5	82.7	30.5	67.1	26.6
1973	80.7	29.7	82.8	30.2	66.8	24.0
1970	78.9	32.7	81.4	33.2	59.5	26.0
1967	75.5	33.7	78.0	34.5	55.9	23.3

Note: Bases may be obtained from reports cited in source note below.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 303, 286, 272, 222, and 190; and unpublished 1976 Current Population Survey data.

Table 14. COLLEGE ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY SEX AND RACE: OCTOBER 1976 AND OCTOBER 1966

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Sex and race	Enrolled, 1976		Enrolled, 1966		Percent change, 1966-76
	Number (thousands)	Percent of total students	Number (thousands)	Percent of total students	
Both sexes	7,181	100.0	4,899	100.0	46.6
White	6,276	87.4	4,606	94.0	36.3
Black	748	10.4	224	4.6	233.9
Other	157	2.2	69	1.4	127.5
Male	3,673	100.0	2,976	100.0	23.4
White	3,250	88.5	2,822	94.8	15.2
Black	331	9.0	119	4.0	178.2
Female	3,508	100.0	1,923	100.0	82.4
White	3,026	86.3	1,784	92.8	69.6
Black	417	11.9	105	5.5	297.1

Note: Bases may be obtained from reports cited in source note below.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 309 and 167.

Table 15. SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS, BY TYPE OF POSTSECONDARY SCHOOL PLAN: OCTOBER 1975

(Civilian noninstitutional population. Excluding seniors not reporting)

Selected characteristic	Number reporting college plans (thousands)	Percent of those reporting who--			
		Plan to attend college	May attend college	Do not plan to attend college	
				Total	Plan or may attend vocational school
SEX					
Total	3,306	48.9	25.1	26.0	9.8
Male	1,686	46.6	27.5	25.9	9.5
Female	1,620	51.4	22.6	26.0	10.1
RACE					
White	2,780	49.4	23.8	26.7	9.7
Black	462	40.5	34.6	24.7	11.3
FAMILY INCOME[1]					
$10,000 or less	829	38.6	27.5	33.9	14.6
$10,000 to $14,999	768	43.1	27.7	29.2	11.1
$15,000 to $24,999	895	56.3	23.9	19.8	5.8
$25,000 and over	382	81.2	11.3	7.9	4.5
EDUCATION OF FAMILY HEAD					
Not high school graduate	1,053	34.6	29.3	36.2	13.5
High school, 4 years	1,100	45.3	27.5	27.3	10.6
College, 1 year or more	994	71.4	17.7	10.9	4.2
TYPE OF RESIDENCE					
Metropolitan areas	2,322	51.8	25.9	22.4	7.6
Inside central cities	939	52.2	28.5	19.3	7.5
Outside central cities	1,383	51.5	24.1	24.4	7.7
Nonmetropolitan areas	984	42.3	23.2	34.6	14.9

[1] Excludes persons not reporting income.

Note: The figures for family income and education of head are for persons in primary families only.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 299.

Table 16. MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY OF COLLEGE STUDENTS 14 TO 34 YEARS OLD: 1974, 1972, AND 1966

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Major field of study	1974	1972	1966	Percent change between-- 1972-74	1966-72	1966-74
Total enrolled	8,827	8,313	5,999	6.2	38.6	47.1
Agriculture or forestry	104	97	73	7.2	(B)	(B)
Biological sciences	327	257	602	27.2	58.1	87.4
Health or medical profession	801	695		15.3		
Business or commerce	1,376	1,157	888	18.9	30.3	55.0
Education	1,158	1,007	1,118	15.0	-9.9	3.6
Engineering	410	357	534	14.8	-33.1	-23.2
English or journalism	264	291	620	-9.3	20.3	7.7
Other humanities	404	455		-11.2		
Law	271	237	(NA)	14.3	(NA)	(NA)
Math or statistics	168	239	236	-29.7	1.3	-28.8
Physical sciences	134	157	226	-14.6	-30.5	-40.7
Social sciences	771	954	642	-19.2	48.6	20.1
Other	1,580	1,503	461	5.1	226.0	242.7
None and not reported	984	906	600	8.6	51.0	64.0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 289.

Table 17. PERCENT OF UNDERGRADUATE POSTSECONDARY STUDENTS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER EXPECTING TO RECEIVE INCOME FROM SELECTED SOURCES BETWEEN JULY 1973 AND JUNE 1974 AND AVERAGE AMOUNT EXPECTED: OCTOBER 1973

(Civilian noninstitutional population. Some students received income from more than one source. For meaning of symbols, see text

Source of income	Total students		Four-year college and university students		Two-year college students		Vocational school students	
	Percent of students expecting income from specific source	Average amount expected	Percent of students expecting income from specific source	Average amount expected	Percent of students expecting income from specific source	Average amount expected	Percent of students expecting income from specific source	Avera amou expect
Personal savings	34.0	$742	42.6	$742	24.1	$703	20.4	$8
Earnings while taking courses	44.3	3,289	39.9	2,400	52.9	3,930	46.1	4,7
Spouse's earnings	14.8	5,944	11.4	5,324	18.8	6,630	20.2	6,1
Parents	42.2	1,607	55.8	1,690	27.3	1,308	19.9	1,4
V.A. benefits	11.5	1,742	8.0	1,755	16.3	1,758	16.0	1,7
State scholarship or grant	7.9	658	11.4	707	3.7	383	(B)	(
Local scholarship or grant	6.9	689	10.3	712	(B)	(B)	(B)	(
National defense student loan	5.2	654	8.3	661	(B)	(B)	(B)	(
Federal guaranteed student loan	5.1	1,139	6.2	1,124	(B)	(B)	5.0	1,2

Note: Bases and distribution may be obtained from report cited in source note below.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 281.

ale 18. PRIMARY FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT MEMBERS 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD AND PERCENT WITH MEMBERS ENROLLED FULL TIME IN COLLEGE, BY FAMILY INCOME: OCTOBER 1967 TO OCTOBER 1976

(Numbers in thousands. Income in constant 1976 dollars. Civilian noninstitutional population)

ly income and enrollment tus of family member	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1967
LIES WITH DEPENDENT MEMBERS TO 24 YEARS OLD[1]								
Total	10,862	10,526	10.007	9,803	9,752	9,644	9,349	8,631
Total reporting income	9,767	9,551	9,145	8,901	8,979	8,933	8,614	7,831
$5,000	1,430	1,431	1,352	1,101	1,151	1,054	947	832
00 to $9,999	1,778	1,761	1,661	1,593	1,643	1,763	1,784	1,863
000 to $14,999	2,009	2,144	2,005	1,970	2,017	2,117	1,990	1,894
000 to $19,999	1,637	1,580	1,497					
000 to $24,999	1,257 } 4,550	1,185 } 4,215	1,054 } 4,128	4,237	4,168	3,998	3,893	3,243
000 and over	1,656	1,450	1,577					
n income	$13,869	$13,411	$13,842	$14,529	$14,373	$14,128	$13,955	$13,315
NT WITH MEMBERS ENROLLED TIME IN COLLEGE								
Total reporting income	37.0	37.1	34.2	36.2	37.8	38.4	39.8	39.1
$5,000	17.5	17.2	14.6	14.7	16.3	16.2	15.3	13.1
0 to $9,999	24.4	26.6	23.1	22.8	25.5	26.4	26.3	26.2
000 to $14,999	33.0	33.4	31.2	32.4	34.6	34.7	37.2	37.9
00 to $19,999	41.5	43.2	37.5					
00 to $24,999	49.4 } 49.8	45.9 } 50.2	43.8 } 46.6	48.6	50.1	51.4	53.2	53.9
00 and over	58.3	61.4	57.0					
n income of families with members lled full time in college	$18,009	$17,335	$18,188	$18,606	$17,440	$17,008	$16,796	$16,629

dependent family member is a relative of the person who maintains the household, excluding the person's spouse or any other tive who is married with a spouse present. Such persons are generally the sons and daughters of the person who maintains the hold.

te: Family income data obtained from one question in the October Current Population Survey underestimate the family income compared with data collected in the March Current Population Survey in which several income questions are included.

urce: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished Current Population Survey data.

Table 19. HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES 20 TO 24 YEARS OLD WHO HAVE COMPLETED 1 YEAR OF COLLEGE OR MORE, BY SEX: 1950 TO 1976

(Data for 1972-76—noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks; 1965-71—resident population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks; and 1960 and 1950—resident population)

Sex and year	Total, high school graduates[1]		Completed 1 year of college or more	
	Number (thousands)	Percent of total population	Number (thousands)	Percent of high school graduates
MALE				
1976	7,758	84.4	3,920	50.5
1975	7,595	84.8	3,906	51.4
1974	7,252	83.9	3,834	52.9
1973	7,130	83.8	3,760	52.7
1972	6,875	83.4	3,663	53.3
1971	6,373	81.3	3,398	53.3
1970	5,774	80.1	3,028	52.4
1969	5,267	78.0	2,741	52.0
1968	5,090	77.2	2,688	52.8
1965	4,413	72.7	2,017	45.7
1960	3,269	61.9	1,379	42.2
1950	2,712	48.8	1,125	41.5
FEMALE				
1976	8,069	83.9	3,678	45.6
1975	7,875	83.7	3,628	46.1
1974	7,683	83.6	3,524	46.1
1973	7,584	83.2	3,274	43.2
1972	7,381	82.1	3,080	41.7
1971	7,139	81.5	3,097	43.4
1970	6,777	80.8	2,824	41.7
1969	6,310	78.5	2,542	40.3
1968	5,990	77.7	2,497	41.7
1965	4,933	73.6	1,655	33.5
1960	3,598	65.2	1,179	32.8
1950	2,322	39.5	964	16.4

[1] Persons who had completed 4 years of high school or some college.

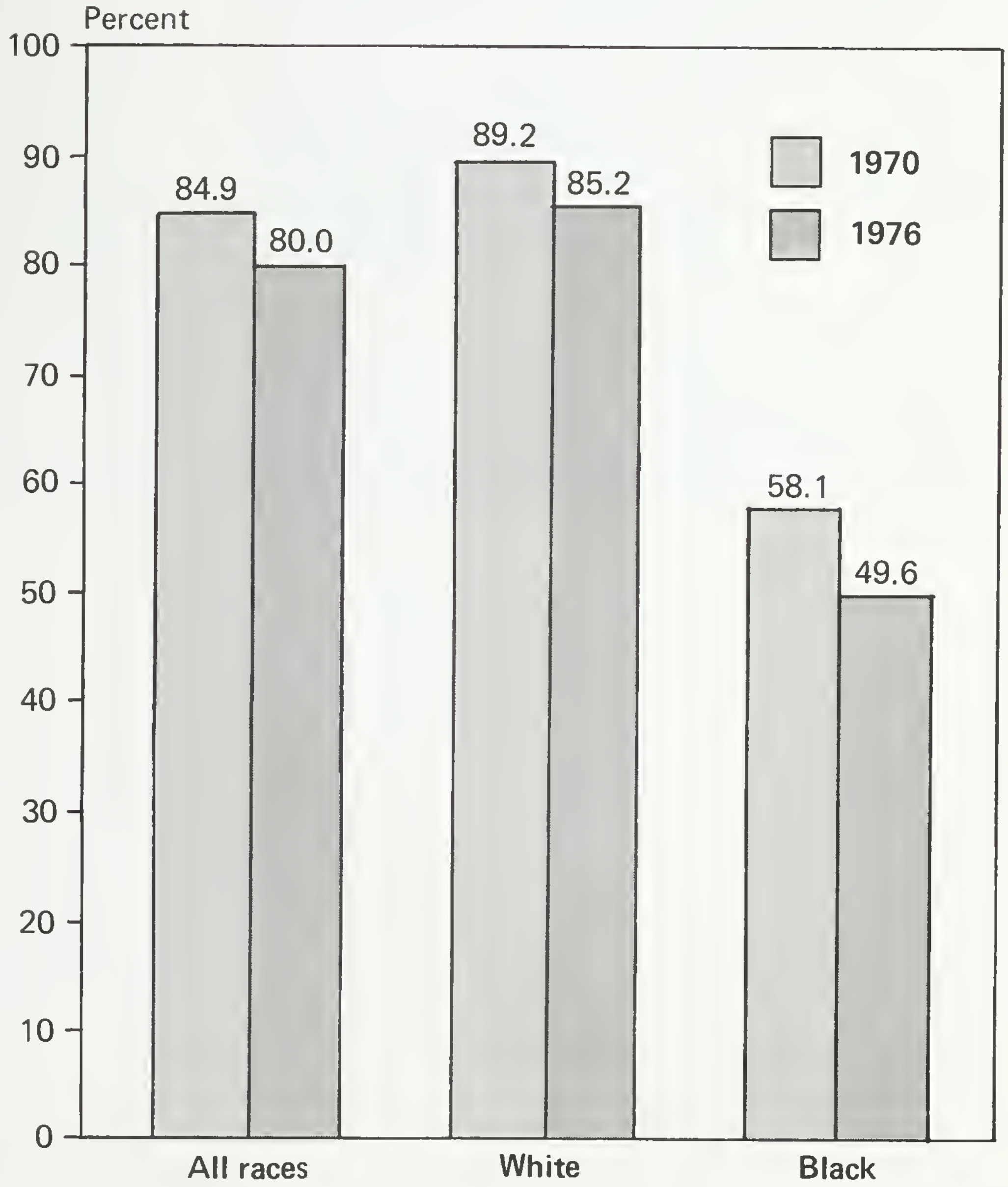
Note: Bases may be obtained from reports cited in source note below.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 295, Series P-23, No. 51, and 1950 Census of Population, Vol. II, chapter D, U.S. Summary; and unpublished 1976 Current Population Survey data.

③
Marital Status and Living Arrangements

Figure 3.
Percent of Persons Under 18 Years Old Living With Both Parents, by Race: 1970 and 1976

(Excludes persons under 18 years old who were heads or wives in families or subfamilies)



Source: Table 22.

Chapter 3

Marital Status and Living Arrangements

Marital status. Since 1960 there has been a pronounced trend toward increasing singleness among young adults. The proportion of women 20 to 24 years old who had never married rose from 28 percent in 1960 to 43 percent in 1976 and from 53 percent to 62 percent during the same period for 20- to 24-year-old men (table 20). From 1960 to 1976, the estimated median age at first marriage for men and women increased by one full year (from 22.8 years to 23.8 years for men and from 20.3 years to 21.3 years for women). These data indicate the development of a general movement among young adults away from early marriage.[1]

For each additional year of age for persons between 20 and 24 years old in 1976, there was a decreasing proportion of singleness.[2] The percent single decreased from 81 percent for men 20 years old to 40 percent for men 24 years old, and from 61 percent to 26 percent for women.

White men and women 20 to 24 years old were less likely to be single than Black men and women of the same age in 1976. About 41 percent of White women compared with 57 percent of Black women 20 to 24 years old were single in 1976. Comparable proportions for White men and Black men of this age group were 61 percent (not significantly different from the figure for Black women) and 68 percent, respectively.

Another development in recent years among the young adult population has been a sharp increase in the incidence of divorce. The proportion of men 18 to 24 years old who were divorced, but who had not remarried by the survey dates was still quite small, but tripled between 1960 and 1976 (from 0.4 percent to 1.3 percent). During the same span of years, the proportion divorced doubled for women 18 to 24 years old (from 1.4 percent to 2.7 percent).

Living arrangements. Eighty percent of the children under 18 years old in 1976 lived in families in which both of their parents were present, a decline from 85 percent in 1970 (table 22). Over the same 6-year period, the proportion of children living with only one parent rose from 12 percent to 17 percent.

Living arrangements of children vary considerably by race and Spanish origin (table 23). All but 15 percent of the White children lived with two parents in 1976 as compared with three-quarters of Spanish origin children and only one-half of Black children. Most children living with only one parent lived with their mother. White children living with only their mother most frequently had a divorced mother, and Black children and Spanish origin children living with only their mother most frequently had a mother who was separated. Among children under 18 years old, about 1 percent of White children, 3 percent of Spanish origin children, and 9 percent of Black children were living with a mother who was reported as having never been married. Larger proportions of Black children and Spanish origin children than of White children were reported as living with neither parent.

Contrary to some expectations, the vast majority of America's youth in 1976 lived in families (generally either their own or their parents') (table 24). About 87 percent of young men and 89 percent of young women were members of families. About 25 percent of the men 18 to 24 years old were maintaining a family, and about 38 percent of the women were wives in husband-wife families. White men of this age were more likely than Black men to be maintaining a family, and White women were more likely than Black women to be wives in husband-wife families. Black women were four times as likely as White women to maintain a family in which no husband was present.

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[1] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, Series P-20, No. 306.

[2] The decrease in singleness between age 23 and age 24 for males is significant at the 90-percent confidence level. Unless otherwise qualified, all other comparisons are significant at the 95-percent confidence level.

Table 20. PERCENT SINGLE (NEVER MARRIED) FOR PERSONS 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: 1976, 1970, AND 1960

(Data for 1976—noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks; 1970—resident population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks; and 1960—resident population)

Sex and age	All races			White			Black		
	1976	1970	1960	1976	1970	1960	1976	1970	1960[1]
Male, 14 to 24 years old	82.2	80.9	79.5	81.4	80.5	79.2	86.9	83.9	81.3
14 to 17 years	99.4	99.4	99.0	99.3	99.3	99.0	99.6	99.5	98.9
18 years	95.6	95.1	94.6	95.2	94.6	94.5	97.9	98.2	94.7
19 years	87.9	89.9	87.1	87.0	89.4	87.0	93.6	93.4	88.0
20 to 24 years	62.1	54.7	53.1	61.1	54.4	52.6	68.0	56.1	57.1
20 years	80.9	78.3	75.8	79.4	78.3	75.6	87.8	75.1	77.2
21 years	72.7	66.2	63.4	73.4	65.7	63.0	68.2	67.4	66.4
22 years	61.6	52.3	51.6	60.5	51.8	51.1	70.3	56.9	55.8
23 years	52.2	42.1	40.5	51.3	41.9	39.8	56.5	41.1	45.3
24 years	39.8	33.2	33.4	37.6	33.3	32.5	52.8	31.3	39.8
Female, 14 to 24 years old	69.8	67.2	62.6	68.4	66.4	62.2	78.7	72.3	65.3
14 to 17 years	97.0	97.3	94.6	96.8	97.1	94.7	98.1	98.2	93.9
18 years	84.0	82.0	75.6	83.1	82.1	75.5	88.8	81.2	76.4
19 years	72.1	68.8	59.7	71.0	68.7	59.4	80.4	66.2	61.7
20 to 24 years	42.6	35.8	28.4	40.5	34.6	27.4	57.2	43.5	35.4
20 years	60.9	56.9	46.0	58.4	56.7	45.2	75.9	55.5	51.4
21 years	51.2	43.9	34.6	49.7	43.4	33.7	61.9	48.9	41.3
22 years	41.4	33.5	25.6	39.1	31.6	24.5	55.8	45.9	33.7
23 years	31.2	22.4	19.4	29.2	20.7	18.3	45.3	35.1	27.0
24 years	26.4	17.9	15.7	24.0	17.0	14.6	43.3	23.8	23.3

[1] Black and other races.

Note: Bases for 1976 and 1960 may be obtained from reports cited in source note below; 1970 bases may be obtained from table B-12.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 306 and 287; unpublished 1970 Current Population Survey data; and 1960 Census of Population, Vol. I, chapter D, U.S. Summary.

Table 21. MARITAL STATUS OF PERSONS 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: 1976, 1970, AND 1960

(Data for 1976—noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks; 1970 and 1960—resident population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Sex, age, and marital status	All races			White			Black		
	1976	1970	1960	1976	1970	1960	1976	1970	1960[1]
MALE									
Total, 14 to 17 years.........(thousands)..	8,502	8,046	5,649	7,205	6,921	4,966	1,160	1,038	683
Percent..............................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single....................................	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.3	99.3	99.5	99.6	99.5	99.1
Married...................................	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.9
Widowed...................................	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divorced..................................	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, 18 to 24 years.........(thousands)..	13,156	10,649	7,111	11,416	9,347	6,156	1,512	1,192	955
Percent..............................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single....................................	71.1	67.0	65.7	70.1	66.5	64.3	77.1	70.3	74.7
Married...................................	27.6	32.2	34.0	28.5	32.8	35.3	22.3	28.7	25.3
Widowed...................................	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-
Divorced..................................	1.3	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.9	-
FEMALE									
Total, 14 to 17 years.........(thousands)..	8,256	7,772	5,489	6,959	6,656	4,801	1,161	1,034	688
Percent..............................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single....................................	97.0	97.3	95.4	96.8	97.1	95.2	98.1	98.2	96.9
Married...................................	2.9	2.7	4.5	3.1	2.9	4.7	1.8	1.8	3.1
Widowed...................................	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
Divorced..................................	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-
Total, 18 to 24 years.........(thousands)..	13,780	12,069	8,005	11,741	10,507	6,969	1,781	1,425	1,036
Percent..............................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single....................................	53.4	47.9	41.6	51.5	46.9	41.2	66.1	53.5	43.8
Married...................................	43.8	50.2	56.8	45.6	51.1	57.3	31.6	45.3	53.5
Widowed...................................	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5
Divorced..................................	2.7	1.7	1.4	2.7	1.8	1.3	2.2	1.1	2.2

[1] Black and other races.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 306, 287, and 105; and unpublished 1970 Current Population Survey data.

Table 22. LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND PRESENCE OF PARENTS FOR PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD, BY RACE AND AGE: 1976 AND 1970

(Data for 1976-noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks; 1970-resident population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. Excludes persons under 18 years old who were heads or wives in famili or subfamilies)

Living arrangements and presence of parents	All races			White			Black		
	Total, under 18 years	Under 14 years	14 to 17 years	Total, under 18 years	Under 14 years	14 to 17 years	Total, under 18 years	Under 14 years	14 to yea
1976									
All persons..........(thousands)..	65,129	48,598	16,531	54,411	40,440	13,971	9,461	7,174	2,
Percent..........................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	10
In families..........................	99.3	99.4	99.1	99.4	99.5	99.1	99.0	99.0	9
Living with both parents..............	80.0	80.5	78.5	85.2	85.9	83.0	49.6	49.3	5
Living with one parent only...........	17.1	16.9	17.7	13.0	12.6	14.1	41.6	41.9	4
Mother only.........................	15.8	15.9	15.5	11.8	11.8	11.9	40.1	40.7	3
Father only.........................	1.2	0.9	2.2	1.2	0.8	2.2	1.5	1.2	
Living with neither parent............	2.3	2.0	2.9	1.3	1.0	1.9	7.8	7.8	
Not in families..........................	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.0	
1970									
All persons..........(thousands)..	69,458	53,864	15,594	59,026	45,644	13,382	9,483	7,444	2,
Percent..........................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	10
In families..........................	98.9	99.1	98.3	99.0	99.1	98.5	98.3	98.7	9
Living with both parents..............	84.9	85.8	81.4	89.2	90.1	85.9	58.1	59.6	5
Living with one parent only...........	11.8	11.2	13.8	8.7	8.1	10.7	31.6	30.7	3
Mother only.........................	10.7	10.4	11.9	7.8	7.4	9.0	29.3	28.7	3
Father only.........................	1.1	0.8	1.9	0.9	0.7	1.7	2.2	1.9	
Living with neither parent............	2.2	2.0	3.0	1.2	1.0	1.9	8.6	8.4	
Not in families..........................	1.1	0.9	1.7	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.3	

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 306; and revised 197 Current Population Survey data.

Table 23. LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND PRESENCE OF PARENTS FOR PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD, BY RACE, SPANISH ORIGIN, AND AGE: MARCH 1976

(Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. Excludes persons under 18 years old who were heads or wives in families or subfamilies. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Race and age	Total, under 18 years	In families										Not in families
		Total	Living with both parents	Living with mother only					Living with father only	Living with neither parent	
				Total[1]	Mother single	Mother separated	Mother widowed	Mother divorced			
NUMBER (thousands)											
All Races											
Total, under 18 years....	65,129	64,697	52,101	10.310	1,139	3,200	1,357	4,017	811	1.476	432
Under 14 years................	48,598	48,321	39,132	7,751	1,045	2,554	715	2,984	443	996	277
14 to 17 years................	16,531	16,376	12,969	2,559	94	646	642	1,033	368	480	155
White											
Total, under 18 years....	54,411	54,081	46,342	6,421	292	1,663	870	3,192	634	684	330
Under 14 years................	40,440	40,240	34,744	4,753	280	1,342	434	2,393	331	413	199
14 to 17 years................	13,971	13,841	11,598	1,668	12	321	436	799	303	271	131
Black											
Total, under 18 years....	9,461	9,366	4,688	3,791	836	1,518	479	787	145	741	96
Under 14 years................	7,174	7,101	3,534	2,920	754	1,195	279	557	85	560	74
14 to 17 years................	2,287	2,265	1,154	871	82	323	200	230	60	181	22
Spanish Origin[2]											
Total, under 18 years....	4,894	4,891	3,716	999	123	413	90	300	45	128	3
Under 14 years................	3,925	3,925	3,040	787	118	325	58	222	27	72	-
14 to 17 years................	969	966	676	212	5	88	32	78	18	56	3
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION											
All Races											
Total, under 18 years....	100.0	99.3	80.0	15.8	1.7	4.9	2.1	6.2	1.2	2.3	0.7
Under 14 years................	100.0	99.4	80.5	15.9	2.2	5.3	1.5	6.1	0.9	2.0	0.6
14 to 17 years................	100.0	99.1	78.5	15.5	0.6	3.9	3.9	6.2	2.2	2.9	0.9
White											
Total, under 18 years....	100.0	99.4	85.2	11.8	0.5	3.1	1.6	5.9	1.2	1.3	0.6
Under 14 years................	100.0	99.5	85.9	11.8	0.7	3.3	1.1	5.9	0.8	1.0	0.5
14 to 17 years................	100.0	99.1	83.0	11.9	0.1	2.3	3.1	5.7	2.2	1.9	0.9
Black											
Total, under 18 years....	100.0	99.0	49.6	40.1	8.8	16.0	5.1	8.3	1.5	7.8	1.0
Under 14 years................	100.0	99.0	49.3	40.7	10.5	16.7	3.9	7.8	1.2	7.8	1.0
14 to 17 years................	100.0	99.0	50.5	38.1	3.6	14.1	8.7	10.1	2.6	7.9	1.0
Spanish Origin[2]											
Total, under 18 years....	100.0	99.9	75.9	20.4	2.5	8.4	1.8	6.1	0.9	2.6	0.1
Under 14 years................	100.0	100.0	77.5	20.1	3.0	8.3	1.5	5.7	0.7	1.8	-
14 to 17 years................	100.0	99.7	69.8	21.9	0.5	5.1	3.3	8.0	1.9	5.8	0.3

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[1] Includes those living with a mother who was "married, husband absent (excluding separated)," not shown separately.

[2] Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 306, and unpublished 1976 Current Population Survey data.

Table 24. LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF PERSONS 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY RACE AND SEX: MARCH 1976

(Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Living arrangements	All races		White		Black	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
NUMBER (thousands)						
Total persons, 18 to 24 years	13,156	13,780	11,416	11,741	1,512	1,781
In families	11,433	12,266	9,881	10,369	1,391	1,682
Head of family, no spouse present	99	726	74	432	24	286
Husband in husband-wife family	3,196	(X)	2,898	(X)	260	(X)
Wife in husband-wife family	(X)	5,229	(X)	4,741	(X)	386
Other family member	8,138	6,311	6,909	5,196	1,107	1,010
Primary individual	1,064	818	930	743	90	59
Secondary individual	659	695	604	630	30	41
In household	611	640	563	578	25	37
In group quarters	48	56	41	52	5	3
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION						
Total persons, 18 to 24 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In families	86.9	89.0	86.6	88.3	92.0	94.4
Head of family, no spouse present	0.8	5.3	0.6	3.7	1.6	16.1
Husband in husband-wife family	24.3	(X)	25.4	(X)	17.2	(X)
Wife in husband-wife family	(X)	37.9	(X)	40.4	(X)	21.7
Other family member	61.9	45.8	60.5	44.3	73.2	56.7
Primary individual	8.1	5.9	8.1	6.3	6.0	3.3
Secondary individual	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.4	2.0	2.3
In household	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.9	1.7	2.1
In group quarters	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 306.

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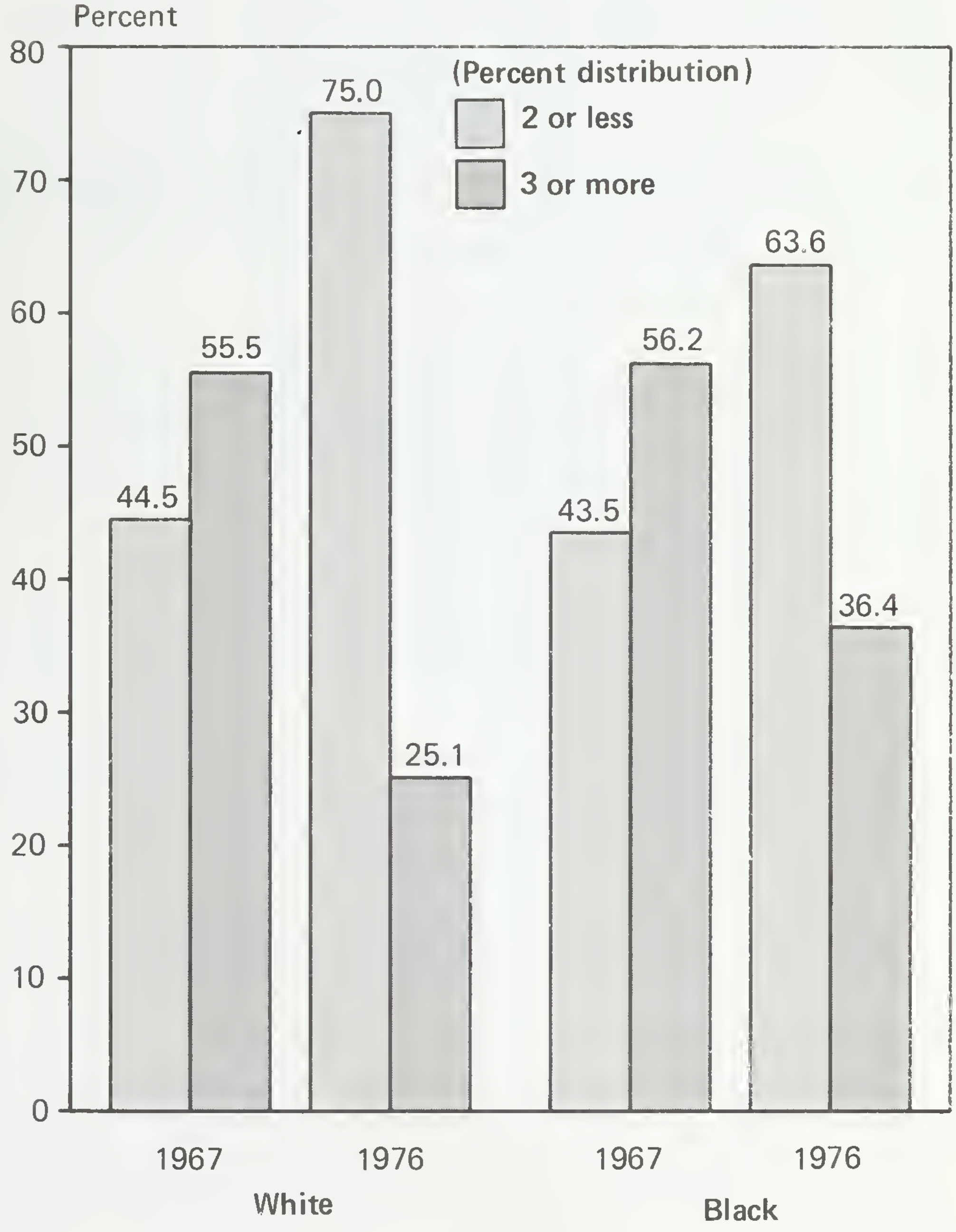
Fertility

Figure 4.
Lifetime Births Expected By Reporting Wives 18 to 24 Years Old, by Race: 1967 and 1976



Source: Table 25.

Chapter 4

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During the past several years, there has been a marked decline in the average number of lifetime births expected by young wives. The average number of lifetime births expected by wives 18 to 24 years old decreased from 2.4 to 2.1 between 1971 and 1976; this continues the downward trend from 2.9 in 1967 (table 25).

A comparison of the average number of lifetime births expected by currently married women and single women 18 to 24 years old (all races) in 1976 indicates that, at these young ages, single women had a slightly lower expected average of 1.9 births per woman than did wives who anticipated a lifetime average of 2.1 births per woman (tables 25 and 26). The difference in lifetime births expected by married women and single women 18 to 24 years old reflects not only the difference in births to date (0.8 and 0.2 births per woman in 1976, respectively) but also diminishing marriage prospects at later ages for single women and a reduction in the remaining number of reproductive years. It may also reflect the intentions of numerous single women never to marry.

The birth expectations of young Black wives did not differ significantly in 1976 from those of White wives. For wives 18 to 24 years old, the apparent difference in the total number of births expected by Blacks (2.3) and Whites (2.1) may be due to sampling variability. However, the average number of births to date was 0.5 of a child higher for Blacks than for Whites.

The growing preference of the two-child family among young wives is illustrated by the data in table 25. In 1976, 57 percent of wives 18 to 24 years old anticipated having exactly two children during their lifetime compared with 37 percent of wives in this age class in 1967. At the same time, the proportion of wives expecting to remain childless or to have only one child also increased. The combination of these findings means that in 1976 about three out of four young married women expected to have no more than two children, as contrasted with about 45 percent in 1967. The necessary consequence of this change in anticipated lifetime family-building patterns is that the relative number of wives 18 to 24 years old who planned to have three or more children dropped sharply over the 9-year period.

Among single women 18 to 24 years old in 1976, the two-child family was also the most commonly expected (table 26). There was a striking difference, however, in the proportions of young married and single women who anticipated remaining childless. Close to four times as many single women as their married contemporaries expected to end their reproductive years without having borne any children.

There is reason to exercise caution in the use of data on current birth expectations as indicators of the long-term fertility intentions of women now in their early years of childbearing. Although improved methods of family planning may allow young women of today to be more successful in having the number of children they expect, changes in personal circumstances or in the prevailing values may lead women to change their expectations as they grow older.

The trend in the proportion childless among young ever-married women reflects the trend noted for the average number of children ever born. For all races of women 20 to 24 years old, the average number of children ever born dropped sharply from 1.4 in 1960 to 0.9 in 1976, and the proportion childless increased from 24 percent to 42 percent (table 27).

For all races combined, 11 percent of the single women 18 to 24 years old in 1976 reported that they had borne one or more children. However, the differences by race were substantial. About 5 percent of the White single women reporte that they had borne one or more children to date, whereas the corresponding figure for Black single women was 44 percent.

Birth registration data on illegitimate births to teenag women indicate that sizable increases in illegitimacy have occurred since 1950, but that the rise has tapered off i recent years (table 28). In 1950 there were 12.6 births pe 1,000 unmarried (single, widowed, or divorced) women 15 t 19 years; in 1970 this figure was 22.4, and in 1975 it wa 24.2. For unmarried women 20 to 24 years old, the illegitimate birth rate increased rapidly from 1950 to 1960; it the decreased after 1960 mainly as a result of the sharp drop i the illegitimacy rate for women of Black and other races Even so, the illegitimacy rate for Black and other race women age 20 to 24 was six times as high in 1975 as that f White women. The illegitimacy ratio (the number of illegit mate births per 1,000 live births) has climbed steadily sinc 1950 for all age classes of young women presented in tabl 27. By 1975, 38 percent of all births to women age 15 to 1 and 12 percent of all births to women age 20 to 24 wer classified as illegitimate. Consequently, the decline in th birth rate for all women during recent years has resulte entirely from a decline in the legitimate birth rate.

Table 25. AVERAGE NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO DATE, AVERAGE LIFETIME BIRTHS EXPECTED, AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LIFETIME BIRTHS EXPECTED BY WIVES 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY RACE: 1967 TO 1976

(Civilian noninstitutional population. Data limited to women reporting on birth expectations)

Race and year	Average births to date	Average lifetime births expected	Percent by number of lifetime births expected					
			Total	None	1	2	3	4 or more
ALL RACES								
1976	0.8	2.1	100.0	4.7	12.0	57.2	19.4	6.6
1975	0.8	2.2	100.0	4.1	11.2	58.2	19.4	7.0
1973	0.9	2.3	100.0	4.0	9.6	56.2	21.1	9.2
1971	1.0	2.4	100.0	4.0	8.4	51.6	23.7	12.3
1967	1.2	2.9	100.0	1.3	6.1	37.1	29.8	25.7
WHITE								
1976	0.8	2.1	100.0	5.0	11.9	58.1	18.7	6.4
1975	0.8	2.1	100.0	4.4	11.2	58.8	19.3	6.3
1973	0.8	2.3	100.0	4.1	8.6	57.5	20.8	9.0
1971	0.9	2.4	100.0	4.1	8.2	52.6	23.9	11.4
1967	1.1	2.9	100.0	1.3	5.7	37.5	29.6	25.9
BLACK								
1976	1.3	2.3	100.0	2.8	13.6	47.2	26.9	9.5
1975	1.4	2.5	100.0	1.1	9.4	52.0	22.4	15.1
1973	1.4	2.3	100.0	2.8	19.3	43.8	23.9	10.3
1971	1.4	2.6	100.0	3.0	10.8	41.7	21.1	23.2
1967	1.8	2.8	100.0	0.9	9.6	33.0	31.9	24.3

Note: Bases may be obtained from Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 308.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 308, 301, and 265; unpublished 1971 Current Population Survey data, and unpublished 1967 Survey of Economic Opportunity data.

Table 26. BIRTHS TO DATE AND LIFETIME BIRTHS EXPECTED FOR SINGLE WOMEN 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY RACE AND AGE: JUNE 1976

(Civilian noninstitutional population. Data limited to women reporting on birth expectations)

and age	Single women (thousands)	Births to date					Lifetime births expected					
		Per 1,000 women	Percent distribution				Per 1,000 women	Percent distribution				
			Total	None	1	2 or more		Total	None	1	2	3 or more
RACES												
Total, 18 to 24 years	4,686	161	100.0	88.9	7.6	3.5	1,931	100.0	17.1	10.8	47.6	24.6
21 years	3,420	117	100.0	91.4	6.2	2.3	1,986	100.0	15.7	10.3	48.7	25.3
24 years	1,266	280	100.0	82.0	11.3	6.8	1,781	100.0	20.7	12.1	44.6	22.5
E												
Total, 18 to 24 years	3,846	60	100.0	95.4	3.6	1.0	1,960	100.0	17.2	8.5	49.3	25.0
21 years	2,848	44	100.0	96.5	3.0	0.6	2,034	100.0	15.4	7.9	50.6	26.2
24 years	998	107	100.0	92.3	5.4	2.3	1,748	100.0	22.5	10.4	45.4	21.6
K												
Total, 18 to 24 years	757	667	100.0	56.1	27.9	15.9	1,787	100.0	15.5	23.4	39.2	21.9
21 years	512	523	100.0	63.9	24.0	12.1	1,742	100.0	16.4	24.9	37.7	20.9
24 years	245	967	100.0	39.9	36.2	23.9	1,877	100.0	13.5	20.4	42.4	23.7

ource: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 308, and unpublished Current Population Survey data.

Table 27. CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN EVER MARRIED AND PERCENT CHILDLESS FOR WOMEN EVER MARRIED, BY AGE AND RACE: 1976, 1970, AND 1960

(Civilian noninstitutional population for 1976; resident population for 1970 and 1960)

Year	All races		White		Black	
	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years
CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN EVER MARRIED						
1976	548	897	500	835	1,021	1,444
1970	633	1,064	574	998	1,029	1,627
1960	792	1,441	729	1,370	1,258	2,030
PERCENT CHILDLESS FOR WOMEN EVER MARRIED						
1976	55.1	41.7	57.8	44.2	26.6	19.8
1970	50.7	35.9	53.7	37.7	31.0	20.8
1960	43.6	24.2	46.0	25.0	25.3	17.0

Note: Bases may be obtained from report cited in source note below.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 308.

Table 28. ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH RATIOS AND ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH RATES FOR WOMEN UNDER 25 YEARS OLD, BY RACE AND AGE OF MOTHER: 1950 TO 1975

(Resident population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

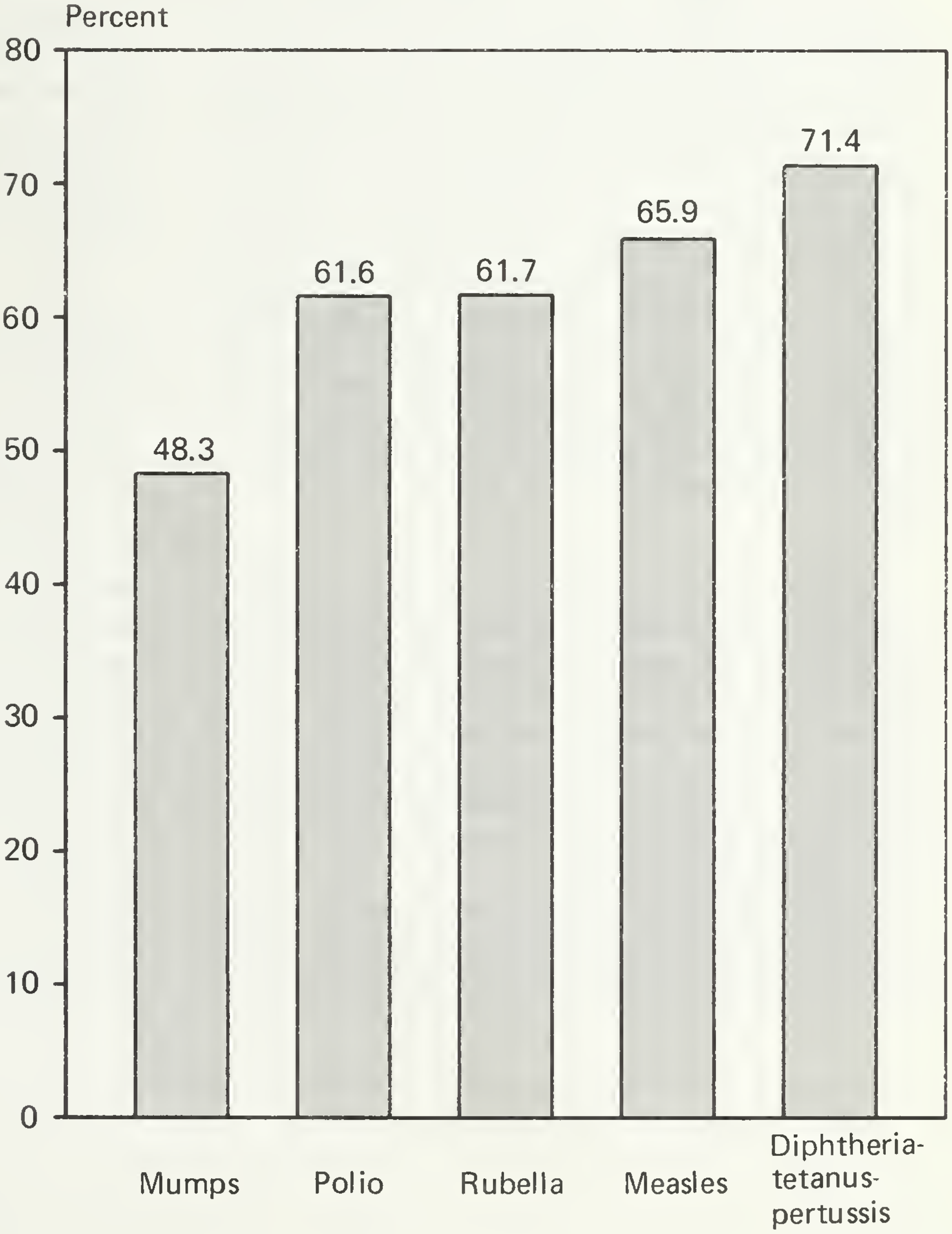
Race and age of mother	Illegitimate births as percent of total births				Illegitimate births per 1,000 single, widowed, or divorced women			
	1975	1970	1960	1950	1975	1970	1960	1950
ALL RACES								
Under 15 years	87.0	80.8	67.9	63.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
15 to 19 years	38.2	29.5	14.8	13.3	24.2	22.4	15.3	12.6
20 to 24 years	12.3	8.9	4.8	3.8	31.6	38.4	39.7	21.3
WHITE								
Under 15 years	71.0	57.9	47.5	41.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA
15 to 19 years	22.9	17.1	7.2	6.2	12.1	10.9	6.6	5.
20 to 24 years	6.1	5.2	2.2	1.8	15.7	22.5	18.2	10.
BLACK AND OTHER RACES								
Under 15 years	99.1	94.2	82.2	74.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA
15 to 19 years	74.7	61.4	42.2	35.8	88.1	90.8	76.5	68.
20 to 24 years	40.0	29.5	20.0	15.9	103.8	120.9	166.5	105.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 25, No. 10, Supplement; Vital Statistics of the United States, 1970, 1960, 1950, Vol. I; and Vital Statistics of the United States, 1950, Vol. II.

5

Mortality and Health

Figure 5.
Percent of Children 1 to 4 Years Old Adequately Immunized Against Specified Diseases: 1976



Source: Table 32.

Chapter 5

Mortality and Health

Mortality. Between 1950 and 1975, the infant mortality rate dropped 45 percent; however, the decrease in the rate during the decade of the 1960's was more rapid than in the 1950's (table 29). The average annual rate of decline during the 1960's decade was 2.6 percent, as compared with 1.2 percent per annum a decade earlier. In 1975 the infant mortality rate stood at 16.1 per 1,000 live births, a reduction of 2.2 percent per year from the level of 20.0 in 1970.

Over the period 1950 to 1975, the decline in mortality for infants of Black and other races (46 percent) was about the same as for White infants (47 percent), so that the considerable variation between the rates of the two racial groups persisted. The rate for Black and other races in 1975 was roughly 70 percent higher than for Whites; in 1950 the margin was about 66 percent. The infant mortality rate for Black and other races in 1975 was 24.2, a level below which the rate for White infants fell in 1955. In 1975, as in all previous years, the infant mortality rate for males exceeded that for females.

The overall mortality rate in 1975 for children 1 to 4 years (0.7 per 1,000 population) was above the rate for children 5 to 14 years (0.4) but below the rate for youth 15 to 24 years (1.2) (table 30). Between 1950 and 1975, declines were recorded in the death rates for children and youth, with the decrease being most pronounced among young children 1 to 4 years old (50 percent). The mortality rate for children 5 to 14 years fell by 33 percent during this period, and the rate for youth 15 to 24 years fell by 8 percent. In 1975, for each of the three age groups presented in table 30, the mortality rates among Black and other races were considerably higher than among their White counterparts. The death rates for Blacks and other races were 67 percent greater than for Whites in 1975 for the age groups 1 to 4 years and 5 to 14 years and 45 percent greater for the age group 15 to 24 years.

Accidents were the leading cause of death in 1975 for children and youth (table 31). Under the major classification of accidents, motor vehicle accidents took the largest toll, accounting for 37 percent of all accidental deaths among children 1 to 4 years, 48 percent among children 5 to 14 years, and 65 percent among youth 15 to 24 years. White youth 15 to 24 years old had a mortality rate from motor vehicle accidents which was 72 percent higher than for youths of Black and other races.

Congenital anomalies were the second leading cause of death for preschool children age 1 to 4 in 1975; from 1950 to 1975 the death rate from this cause declined 20 percent. The third leading cause of death among preschool children in 1975, malignant neoplasms (cancer), dropped 52 percent, and mortality from influenza and pneumonia, in fourth place, decreased 78 percent over the 25-year span.

In 1975, homicide appeared as the fourth leading cause of death for children 5 to 14 years old. However, the rate was only 1.0 per 100,000 children of this age. Homicide was also the second leading cause of death for those 15 to 24 years, and the rate more than doubled between 1950 and 1975, from 6.3 per 100,000 to 13.7. Among those 15 to 24 years old in 1975, homicide was the cause of 1 of every 3 deaths to Black and other races males as compared with 1 of every 15 deaths to White males.

In 1975, 11.8 per 100,000 youths 15 to 24 years of age committed suicide, a rate which placed it third in the list of leading causes of death for this age group. Young men were about four times as likely to die from suicide as young women. The suicide rate among youth increased 162 percent during the period 1950-75.

Death rates for other leading causes of death for the age groups 5 to 14 and 15 to 24 showed modest to substantial declines between 1950 and 1975. Among those 5 to 14 years, reductions were noted in the death rates for malignant neoplasms (28 percent) and congenital anomalies (17 percent). Among youth, the death rate caused by malignant neoplasms dropped one-fifth.

Health. Over the past decade there has been a 12-percent decline in the proportion of preschool children age 1 to 4 years who have received at least 3 doses of polio vaccine (table 32). In 1976, 62 percent of children of these ages were adequately immunized against polio compared with 70 per cent in 1966.

In 1976 the proportion of children having received at leas 3 doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTP) vaccine dropped to a low level (71 percent). The proportion of childre adequately immunized against measles increased from 4 percent in 1966 to 66 percent in 1976. Proportions of chi dren receiving rubella vaccine have risen since mid-1969, whe the licensure of rubella live-virus vaccine began. The rubell immunization level increased by 25 percentage points b tween 1970 and 1976.

Data on immunization for mumps have been collecte only since 1973, and since then, there has been a 14-percen age point increase in the proportion of children 1 to 4 yea old who have received a mumps vaccine. Even so, th immunization level of mumps for children 1 to 4 years w only 48 percent in 1976. The largest proportion of children (71 percent) received a DTP vaccine in 1976.

Overall, persons in the 6-to 16-year and 17-to 24-year age groups averaged more physician visits per year in 1975 than dental visits (table 33). In 1975, persons 6 to 16 years old had an average of 3.2 physician visits and 2.0 dental visits. Their older cohorts 17 to 24 years old made an average of 4.8 physician visits and 1.8 dental visits during the year.

Although young males and females 6 to 16 years old showed no significant difference in the number of physician visits per year (around 3), females 17 to 24 years old averaged 2.6 more physician visits per year than males of this same age group (6.0 versus 3.4). Also, females 17 to 24 years old had almost twice the number of physician visits per year as their younger counterparts age 6 to 16 years old (6.0 versus 3.1). The number of physician visits did not vary significantly by age for males.

There is some evidence that the average number of dental visits was greater for 6- to 16-year olds than for 17- to 24-year olds (2.0 compared with 1.8, respectively). About 10 percent of persons 6 to 16 years old had never visited a dentist compared with 4 percent of 17- to 24-year olds.

Table 29. INFANT MORTALITY RATES, BY RACE AND SEX: 1950 TO 1975

(Rates are deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births in specified group)

Year	All races			White			Black and other races		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1975[1]	16.1	17.9	14.2	14.2	15.9	12.3	24.2	26.2	22.2
1970[1]	20.0	22.4	17.5	17.8	20.0	15.4	30.9	34.2	27.5
1965	24.7	27.7	21.5	21.5	24.4	18.5	40.3	44.4	36.2
1960	26.0	29.3	22.6	22.9	26.0	19.6	43.2	47.9	38.5
1955	26.4	29.6	23.0	23.6	26.7	20.3	42.8	46.9	38.6
1950	29.2	32.8	25.5	26.8	30.2	23.1	44.5	48.9	39.9

[1] Excludes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 25. No. 11, and Vital Statistics of the United States, 1955, and 1950, Vol. I.

Table 30. DEATH RATES FOR PERSONS 1 TO 24 YEARS, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: 1950 TO 1975

(Rates per 1,000 population in specified group)

Race and year	1 to 4 years			5 to 14 years			15 to 24 years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
ALL RACES									
1975[1]	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.2	1.8	0.6
1970[1]	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.9	0.7
1965	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.1	1.6	0.6
1960	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.6
1955	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.6	0.7
1950	1.4	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.7	0.9
WHITE									
1975[1]	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.7	0.6
1970[1]	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.2	1.7	0.6
1965	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.5	0.6
1960	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.4	0.5
1955	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.6
1950	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.5	0.7
BLACK AND OTHER RACES									
1975[1]	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.6	2.4	0.9
1970[1]	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	2.0	3.0	1.1
1965	1.5	1.6	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.6	2.2	1.0
1960	1.9	2.1	1.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.6	2.1	1.1
1955	2.0	2.1	1.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.8	2.3	1.3
1950	2.5	2.7	2.3	0.9	1.0	0.7	2.5	2.9	2.2

[1] Excludes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 25, No. 11, and Vital Statistics of the United States, 1960, Vol. II.

Table 31. DEATH RATES FOR THE FOUR LEADING CAUSES FOR PERSONS 1 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: 1975 AND 1950

(Rates per 100,000 estimated population in specified group. Leading causes of death are as of 1975)

Age and cause of death	All races			White			Black and other races		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1975									
Total, 1 to 4 years	70.8	77.8	63.5	64.4	71.3	57.1	101.0	108.8	93.0
Accidents	28.2	32.7	23.5	25.8	30.2	21.1	39.8	45.0	34.5
Motor vehicle accidents	10.3	11.9	8.7	9.6	10.9	8.2	13.8	16.2	11.3
All other accidents	17.9	20.9	14.8	16.2	19.2	13.0	26.0	28.8	23.2
Drowning	5.8	7.6	3.9	6.4	8.3	4.4	3.0	4.5	1.5
Fire	4.8	4.9	4.7	3.3	3.4	3.1	12.0	11.8	12.2
Falls	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	2.1	2.4	1.8
Congenital anomalies	8.9	8.5	9.3	8.8	8.4	9.2	9.5	9.2	9.9
Malignant neoplasms	5.6	6.1	5.0	5.7	6.4	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.0
Influenza and pneumonia	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.7	7.0	7.8	6.1
Total, 5 to 14 years	35.7	43.9	27.2	33.9	41.5	25.8	45.4	56.7	34.0
Accidents	18.1	24.9	10.9	17.0	23.3	10.5	23.4	33.7	13.1
Motor vehicle accidents	8.7	11.2	6.1	8.5	10.8	6.1	9.8	13.3	6.2
All other accidents	9.4	13.7	4.8	8.5	12.5	4.4	13.7	20.4	6.9
Drowning	3.2	5.0	1.2	2.6	4.1	1.1	6.1	10.2	1.9
Fire	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.0	3.3	3.6	2.9
Falls	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.3
Malignant neoplasms	4.8	5.3	4.3	4.9	5.5	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.3
Congenital anomalies	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9
Homicide	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.2	2.6	1.9
Total, 15 to 24 years	118.9	176.8	60.5	111.5	165.9	56.0	162.8	242.6	86.6
Accidents	60.3	96.7	23.7	61.9	98.9	24.2	51.1	83.1	20.5
Motor vehicle accidents	39.2	61.0	17.2	41.7	64.6	18.4	24.3	38.8	10.5
All other accidents	21.1	35.7	6.4	20.2	34.3	5.8	26.7	44.3	10.0
Poisoning	4.2	6.5	1.9	4.0	6.4	1.6	5.6	7.4	3.8
Drowning	2.9	4.8	1.0	4.7	8.4	0.9	9.6	17.9	1.7
Fire	1.3	1.7	0.8	1.2	1.6	0.7	1.8	2.2	1.3
Homicide	13.7	21.2	6.2	7.6	11.2	4.0	49.7	82.0	18.8
Suicide	11.8	18.9	4.8	12.3	19.6	4.9	9.1	14.4	3.9
Malignant neoplasms	6.8	8.1	5.4	6.9	8.2	5.5	6.0	7.2	4.8
1950									
Total, 1 to 4 years	139.4	151.7	126.7	124.1	135.5	112.2	250.8	271.2	230.3
Accidents	36.8	42.6	30.9	33.4	39.5	27.0	61.7	65.0	58.3
Motor vehicle accidents	11.5	13.0	10.0	11.7	13.2	10.1	10.6	11.7	9.4
All other accidents	25.3	29.5	20.9	21.7	26.3	17.0	51.1	53.3	48.9
Drowning	4.9	7.1	2.7	5.3	7.7	2.8	2.0	2.7	1.4
Fire	7.7	7.1	8.4	5.2	4.8	5.6	26.4	24.3	28.6
Falls	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.6	2.2	1.0	2.5	2.9	2.2
Congenital anomalies	11.1	11.6	10.5	11.2	11.6	10.7	10.3	11.8	8.8
Malignant neoplasms	11.7	12.5	10.8	12.2	13.1	11.3	7.7	8.2	7.1
Influenza and pneumonia	18.9	20.1	17.8	14.6	15.3	13.9	50.4	55.1	45.6
Total, 5 to 14 years	60.1	70.9	48.9	56.4	67.2	45.1	86.0	97.1	75.0
Accidents	22.7	31.5	13.5	21.5	30.1	12.5	31.1	41.8	20.4
Motor vehicle accidents	8.8	11.9	5.7	8.9	12.0	5.6	8.6	10.8	6.4
All other accidents	13.8	19.7	7.8	12.6	18.1	6.9	22.5	31.0	14.0
Drowning	4.4	7.3	1.5	4.1	6.6	1.5	6.9	12.6	1.2
Fire	2.6	2.1	3.2	2.0	1.7	2.3	7.2	4.9	9.5
Falls	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.5
Malignant neoplasms	6.7	7.4	6.0	7.0	7.6	6.3	4.9	5.7	4.0
Congenital anomalies	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.6	1.9
Homicide	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.8	1.2
Total, 15 to 24 years	128.1	167.9	89.1	111.7	152.4	71.5	251.3	289.9	375.5
Accidents	54.8	92.4	18.2	54.4	91.8	17.6	57.9	97.4	22.1
Motor vehicle accidents	34.4	56.7	12.6	35.3	58.3	12.6	27.4	44.3	12.1
All other accidents	20.4	35.7	5.6	19.1	33.4	5.0	30.5	53.1	10.0
Poisoning	1.1	1.5	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.5	2.2	0.8
Drowning	4.2	7.6	0.8	3.5	6.3	0.8	9.2	17.9	1.4
Fire	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.1	4.0	4.3	3.7
Homicide	6.3	9.6	3.1	2.5	3.7	1.3	35.1	56.5	15.8
Suicide	4.5	6.5	2.6	4.7	6.6	2.7	3.4	5.3	1.7
Malignant neoplasms	8.6	9.7	7.6	8.7	9.9	7.5	8.2	7.7	8.6

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 643; U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 25, No. 11, and unpublished 1975 National Center for Health Statistics data, and Vital Statistics of the United States, 1950, Vols. I and III.

Table 32. PERCENT OF CHILDREN 1 TO 4 YEARS OLD IMMUNIZED AGAINST SPECIFIED DISEASES: 1966 TO 1976

(Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Year	Percent of children adequately immunized against--				
	Diptheria-tetanus-pertussis (3 or more doses)	Polio (3 or more oral doses)	Measles	Rubella	Mumps
1976	71.4	61.6	65.9	61.7	48.3
1975	75.2	64.8	65.5	61.9	44.4
1974	73.9	63.1	64.5	59.8	39.4
1973	72.6	60.4	61.2	55.6	34.7
1972	75.6	62.9	62.2	56.9	(NA)
1971	78.7	67.3	61.0	51.2	(NA)
1970	76.1	65.9	57.2	37.2	(NA)
1968	76.5	68.3	58.8	(NA)	(NA)
1966	74.5	70.2	45.4	(NA)	(NA)

Note: Bases may be obtained from report cited in source note below.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Center for Disease Control, United States Immunization Survey, 1975; and unpublished 1976 Immunization Survey data.

Table 33. TIME INTERVAL SINCE LAST PHYSICIAN AND DENTAL VISIT AND VISITS PER PERSON PER YEAR FOR PERSONS 6 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE AND SEX: 1975

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age, type of visit, and sex	Total[1] (thousands)	Time interval since last visit					Average visits per person per year
		Total	Under 6 months	6 months to 1 year	Over 1 year	Never	
6 TO 16 YEARS OLD							
Physician Visit							
Both sexes	42,433	100.0	47.9	36.1	15.0	0.4	3.2
Male	21,575	100.0	48.1	36.0	14.9	0.4	3.3
Female	20,858	100.0	47.7	36.2	15.0	0.4	3.1
Dental Visit							
Both sexes	42,433	100.0	45.7	31.5	11.4	10.4	2.0
Male	21,575	100.0	44.8	31.4	11.9	10.9	1.9
Female	20,858	100.0	46.6	31.6	10.8	10.0	2.2
17 TO 24 YEARS OLD							
Physician Visit							
Both sexes	30,321	100.0	59.5	27.9	11.6	0.3	4.8
Male	14.683	100.0	49.5	32.8	16.4	0.4	3.4
Female	15.638	100.0	68.9	23.2	7.2	0.2	6.0
Dental Visit							
Both sexes	30,321	100.0	39.1	33.8	22.2	3.5	1.8
Male	14,683	100.0	35.7	33.5	24.8	4.2	1.6
Female	15,638	100.0	42.3	34.1	19.8	2.9	2.0

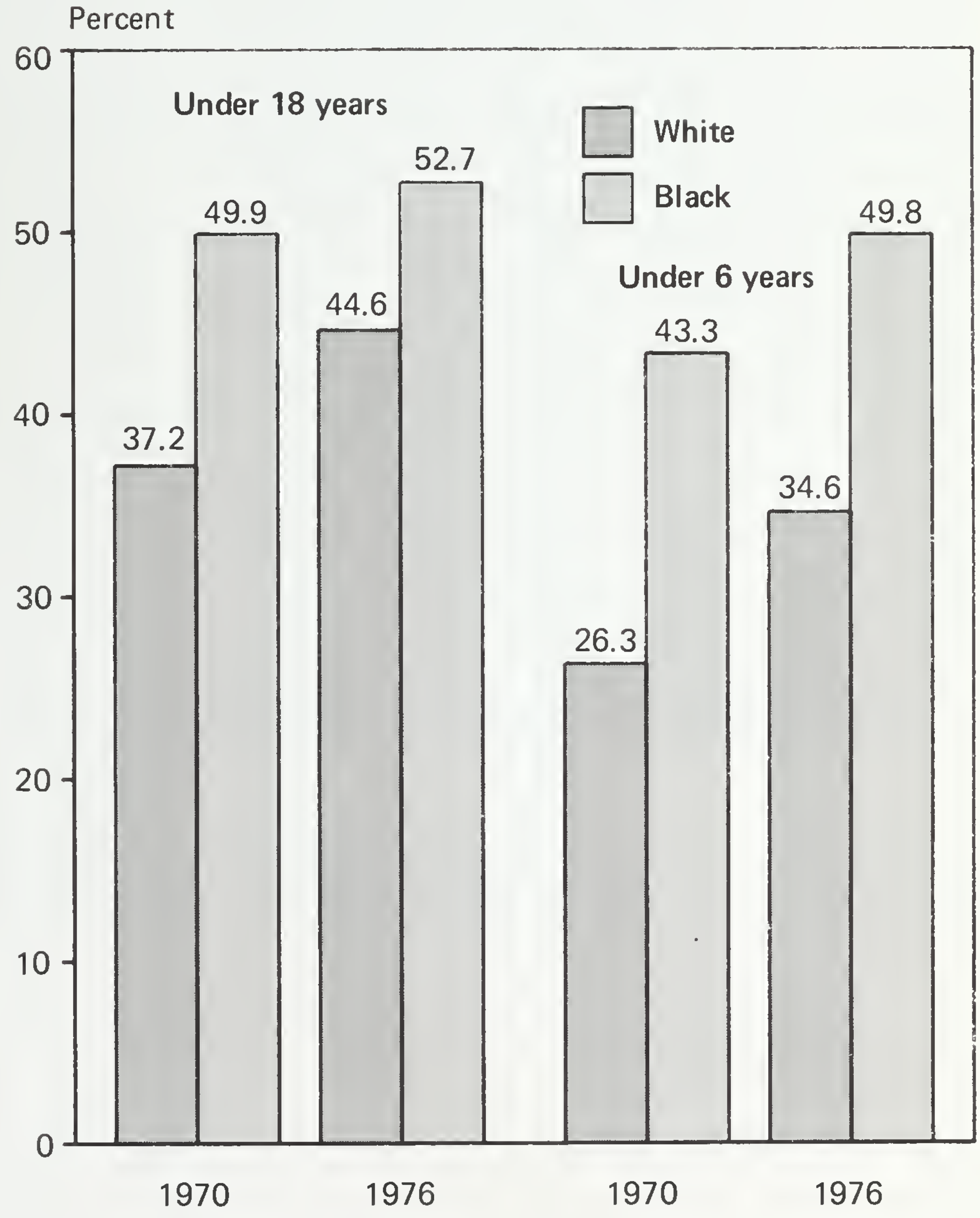
[1] Includes the small number of persons reporting that the timing of last visit was unknown, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital and Health Statistics, Series 10, No. 115; and unpublished 1975 Health Interview Survey data.

6

Labor Force and Employment Status

Figure 6.
Percent of Own Children Under 18 Years Old and Under 6 Years Old With Mothers in the Labor Force, by Race: 1970 and 1976



Source: Table 34.

Chapter 6

Labor Force and Employment Status

Labor force status. Between 1970 and 1976, the number of children under age 18 whose mothers were in the labor force increased 10 percent, while the total number of children in families dropped 6 percent (table 34). In 1976, about 28.2 million children, or 46 percent of all children under age 18, had mothers who were working or seeking work, up from 39 percent in 1970. Among children of preschool age (those under 6), the proportion whose mothers were working or looking for work rose from 29 percent in 1970 to 37 percent in 1976.

The older the children, the more likely their mothers were to be in the labor force. For example, 35 percent of children under 6 living in husband-wife families had mothers in the labor force, compared with 48 percent of children 6 to 17 years old in the comparable situation. These proportions were substantially greater for children in families maintained by a woman with no husband present (48 percent and 59 percent, respectively). For both age groups, smaller shares of White children than Black children in husband-wife families had mothers in the labor force.

In 1976, 22.9 million youth 16 to 24 years old were in the civilian labor force, representing 65 percent of all persons in this age group (table 35). For young men, the rate of participation in the civilian labor force was 73 percent; for young women, the rate was 58 percent. Barring unforeseen changes in labor force participation rates, the youth labor force is estimated to grow in the remainder of the 1970's but at a much slower rate relative to the growth recorded during the early 1970's. During the 1980's, the size of the youth labor force is projected to decline, reflecting the sharp drop in the birth rate of the 1960's.[1] By 1990, the number of young persons in the labor force is expected to total about 21.0 million, or about 2 million lower than in 1976.

The decline in the youth labor force should occur first among teenagers (16 to 19 years old) and then among young adults (20 to 24 years old). Women age 20 to 24 are expected to show the greatest labor force growth between 1976 and 1980, increasing by about three-quarters of a million.

The proportion of women 16 to 24 years old who were in the labor force increased from 47 percent in 1966 to 58 percent in 1976; this represents a 25-percent increase in the number of young female labor force participants (table 36). At the same time, the proportion of young women not working because they are keeping house declined from 27 percent to 18 percent. About 19 percent of both the young men and the young women in this age group in 1976 were not in the labor force but were attending school.

Young women employed in 1976 were concentrated in white-collar (mainly clerical) and service occupations (table 37). Young men of this age were more likely to be employed in blue-collar occupations.

Employment status. Fifteen percent of both males and females 16 to 24 years old in the civilian labor force were unemployed in 1976 as compared with 11 percent for both groups in 1970 (table 36). Among the youth population not enrolled in school, unemployment rates in 1976 were significantly higher for those who were not high school graduates than for those with more education (table 38). The unemployment rate for those 16 to 24 years old who did not graduate from high school was about double that for high school graduates with no college (25 percent versus 12 percent). Also, relatively more unemployment was found among Black youth in this age group who were not high school graduates than among comparable White youth (rates of 37 percent and 22 percent, respectively).

Comparisons of unemployment rates for Black youth and White youth 16 to 24 years old vary significantly at some educational levels. Black high school graduates with no college were twice as likely to be unemployed as their White counterparts (24 percent and 11 percent, respectively). Among those with some college education, Black youths were three times as likely to be unemployed as White youths (27 percent versus 8 percent).

The labor force participation rate for Spanish origin youth not enrolled in school in 1976 was similar to that for Black but far below that for Whites. The unemployment rate wa lower for Spanish origin youth than for their Black contemporaries.

The number of young persons 20 to 24 years old servin in the Armed Forces has declined substantially since th peak of the Vietnam era in 1968 (table 39). At that time there were 1.9 million youth of this age serving in the Arme Forces as compared with 816,000 in 1976. The proportio of Black youth in the Armed Forces 20 to 24 years ol doubled over this time period (from 8 percent in 1968 to 1 percent in 1976).

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[1] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, **Monthly Labor Review**, "New Labor Force Projections to 1990," Vol. 99, No. 12.

Table 34. NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD IN FAMILIES, BY AGE, PRESENCE OF PARENTS, LABOR FORCE STATUS OF MOTHER, AND RACE: MARCH 1976 AND MARCH 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks)

Subject	Age of child, 1976			Age of child, 1970		
	Total, under 18 years	Under 6 years	6 to 17 years	Total, under 18 years	Under 6 years	6 to 17 years
Total children[1] [2]	61,697	17,639	44,058	65,755	19,606	46,149
Mother in labor force	28,159	6,439	21,720	25,544	5,590	19,954
Percent in labor force	45.6	36.5	49.3	38.8	28.5	43.2
Mother not in labor force	32,828	11,120	21,708	39,550	13,923	25,627
Living with both parents	51,586	15,332	36,255	58,399	17,920	40,479
Mother in labor force	22,868	5,380	17,488	21,982	4,947	17,035
Percent in labor force	44.3	35.1	48.2	37.6	27.6	42.1
Mother not in labor force	28,718	9,952	18,767	36,417	12,973	23,444
Living with mother only	9,401	2,227	7,173	6,695	1,593	5,102
Mother in labor force	5,291	1,059	4,232	3,562	643	2,919
Percent in labor force	56.3	47.6	59.0	53.2	40.4	57.2
Mother not in labor force	4,110	1,168	2,942	3,133	950	2,183
White children, total[2]	52,447	15,016	37,431	56,903	16,940	39,963
Mother in labor force	23,367	5,192	18,175	21,194	4,459	16,735
Percent in labor force	44.6	34.6	48.6	37.2	26.3	41.9
Mother not in labor force	28,490	9,761	18,728	35,244	12,424	22,820
Living with both parents	45,972	13,634	32,338	52,336	15,975	36,361
Mother in labor force	19,789	4,532	15,257	18,865	4,083	14,782
Percent in labor force	43.0	33.2	42.2	36.0	25.6	40.7
Mother not in labor force	26,183	9,102	17,081	33,471	11,892	21,579
Living with mother only	5,885	1,320	4,565	4,102	908	3,194
Mother in labor force	3,579	660	2,918	2,329	376	1,953
Percent in labor force	60.8	50.0	63.9	56.8	41.4	61.1
Mother not in labor force	2,307	660	1,647	1,773	532	1,241
Black children, total[2]	8,098	2,215	5,883	8,054	2,381	5,673
Mother in labor force	4,270	1,102	3,169	4,015	1,031	2,984
Percent in labor force	52.7	49.8	53.9	49.9	43.3	52.6
Mother not in labor force	3,727	1,101	2,626	3,849	1,315	2,534
Living with both parents	4,570	1,322	3,248	5,335	1,683	3,652
Mother in labor force	2,613	719	1,895	2,810	775	2,035
Percent in labor force	57.2	54.4	58.3	52.7	46.0	55.7
Mother not in labor force	1,956	603	1,353	2,525	908	1,617
Living with mother only	3,427	880	2,547	2,529	663	1,866
Mother in labor force	1,657	383	1,274	1,205	256	949
Percent in labor force	48.4	43.5	50.0	47.6	38.6	50.9
Mother not in labor force	1,770	497	1,273	1,324	407	917

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[1] Children defined as "own" children include never-married sons and daughters, stepchildren, and adopted children of the person maintaining the family. Excluded are other related children such as grandchildren, nieces, nephews, and cousins, and other unrelated children.

[2] Includes children in families with a father but no mother present, not shown separately.

Note: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 100, No. 6.

Table 35. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE AND SEX: 1976 TO 1990

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Sex and age	Civilian noninstitutional population, July 1				Civilian labor force, annual averages				Civilian labor force participation rates, annual averages (percent population in labor force)			
	Actual 1976	Projected			Actual 1976	Projected			Actual 1976	Projected		
		1980	1985	1990		1980	1985	1990		1980	1985	1990
BOTH SEXES												
16 to 24 years	35,126	36,108	33,389	30,078	22,916	24,266	23,067	20.952	65.2	67.2	69.1	69.7
25 years and over	118,876	127,092	138,511	148,889	71,857	77,407	85,535	92,887	60.9	60.9	61.8	62.4
MALE												
Total, 16 to 24 years	17,158	17,621	16,256	14,614	12,498	12,974	11,976	10,647	72.8	73.6	73.7	72.9
16 to 19 years	8,154	8,037	6,870	6,485	4,832	4,905	4,181	3,976	59.3	61.0	60.9	61.3
16 and 17 years	4,200	4,074	3,503	3,173	2,037	2,061	1,777	1,612	48.5	50.6	50.7	50.8
18 and 19 years	3,955	3,963	3,367	3,312	2,795	2,849	2,404	2,364	70.7	71.8	71.4	71.4
20 to 24 years	9,004	9,584	9,386	8,129	7,666	8,069	7,795	6,671	85.1	84.2	83.0	82.1
FEMALE												
Total, 16 to 24 years	17,968	18,487	17,133	15,464	10,418	11,292	11,091	10,305	58.0	61.1	64.7	66.
16 to 19 years	8,296	8,160	7,018	6,612	4,138	4,226	3,762	3,649	49.9	51.8	53.6	55.
16 and 17 years	4,105	3,972	3,420	3,089	1,672	1,712	1,551	1,448	40.7	43.1	45.4	46.
18 and 19 years	4,191	4,188	3,598	3,523	2,466	2,514	2,221	2,201	58.8	60.0	61.5	62.
20 to 24 years	9,672	10,327	10,115	8,852	6,280	7,066	7,329	6,656	64.9	68.4	72.5	75.

Note: The base date for the projections for the civilian noninstitutional population was July 1, 1974, and the base date for the projections for the civilian labor force was 1975.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 99, No. 12; Employment and Earnings, Vol. 24, No. 1; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 643.

Table 36. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PERSONS 16 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY SEX: 1976, 1970, AND 1966

(Noninstitutional population. Annual average data)

Labor force and employment status	1976		1970		1966	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total population, 16 to 24 years (thousands)	18,236	18,030	16,051	15,852	14,080	13,930
Civilian noninstitutional population	17,134	17,952	13,993	15,824	12,322	13,910
In civilian labor force	12,498	10,418	9,714	8,115	8,504	6,462
Percent of civilian noninstitutional population	72.9	58.0	69.4	51.3	69.0	46.5
Employed	10,646	8,899	8,637	7,223	7,850	5,833
Unemployed	1,852	1,519	1,077	892	653	628
Unemployment rate	14.8	14.6	11.1	11.0	7.7	9.7
Not in labor force	4,637	7,533	4,278	7,709	3,818	7,449
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION						
Total population, 16 to 24 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In labor force	74.6	58.2	73.3	51.4	72.9	46.5
In Armed Forces	6.0	0.4	12.8	0.2	12.5	0.1
Not in labor force	25.4	41.8	26.7	48.6	27.1	53.5
Keeping house	0.1	17.5	0.1	23.3	0.1	27.0
Going to school	19.4	19.3	21.1	20.6	22.3	21.8
Unable to work	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
Other reasons	5.5	4.8	5.1	4.5	4.4	4.4

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, Vol. 24, No. 1; Vol. 17, No. 7; Vol. 13, No. 7; and unpublished 1976, 1970, and 1966 Current Population Survey data.

Table 37. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY OCCUPATION GROUP, AGE, AND SEX: 1976

(Civilian noninstitutional population. Annual average data. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Occupation group	Male		Female	
	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years
Total employed....................................(thousands)..	3,904	6,742	3,365	5,534
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION				
Total employed...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers..	16.2	30.2	49.1	67.4
Professional, technical, and kindred workers..........................	2.0	10.1	2.8	15.2
Managers and administrators, except farm..............................	1.5	6.0	0.7	3.1
Sales workers...	6.3	5.9	11.6	6.1
Clerical and kindred workers..	6.4	8.2	34.1	43.0
Blue-collar workers..	53.0	55.6	11.4	12.8
Craft and kindred workers..	9.6	19.6	1.1	1.3
Operatives, including transport..	19.5	23.8	7.8	10.2
Laborers, except farm..	23.9	12.3	2.5	1.3
ervice workers..	23.0	10.6	37.9	19.1
Private household workers..	0.3	-	7.6	1.3
Service workers, except private household..........................	22.7	10.6	30.2	17.7
arm workers..	7.8	3.6	1.6	0.7
Farmers and farm managers..	0.4	1.1	0.1	-
Farm laborers and supervisors..	7.4	2.5	1.5	0.7

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, Vol. 23, No. 7.

Table 38. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PERSONS 16 TO 24 YEARS OLD, NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL, BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: OCTOBER 1976

(Numbers in thousands. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force				
					Unemployed	
		Number	Percent of population	Employed	Number	Percent of labor force
16 to 24, not enrolled in school	19,674	15,548	79.0	13,384	2,162	13.9
16 to 19 years	5,282	3,980	75.4	3,192	786	19.7
20 to 24 years	14,392	11,568	80.4	10,192	1,376	11.9
Male	9,145	8,423	92.1	7,327	1,095	13.0
Female	10,529	7,124	67.7	6,056	1,068	15.0
White	16,939	13,675	80.7	11,993	1,678	12.3
Black	2,420	1,635	67.6	1,191	444	27.2
Spanish origin[1]	1,213	837	69.0	703	132	15.8
Not high school graduate	4,981	3,228	64.8	2,433	795	24.6
White	3,995	2,687	67.3	2,088	599	22.3
Black	912	496	54.4	312	184	37.1
Spanish origin[1]	645	394	61.1	308	86	21.8
High school graduate, no college	10,323	8,408	81.4	7,390	1,018	12.1
White	9,044	7,481	82.7	6,674	807	10.8
Black	1,138	823	72.3	629	194	23.6
Spanish origin[1]	456	348	76.3	313	35	10.1
College, 1 to 3 years	2,890	2,505	86.7	2,256	249	9.9
White	2,548	2,220	87.1	2,037	183	8.2
Black	281	232	82.6	169	63	27.2
Spanish origin[1]	96	83	86.5	71	12	14.5
College, 4 years or more	1,480	1,406	95.0	1,306	100	7.1
White	1,353	1,290	95.3	1,198	92	7.1
Black	89	83	92.3	80	3	3.6
Spanish origin[1]	16	11	(B)	11	-	(B)

[1] Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 100, No. 7.

Table 39. ESTIMATES OF THE ARMED FORCES 17 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE AND RACE: 1966 TO 1976

(Estimates as of July 1, including Armed Forces overseas)

Age and year	Number (thousands)			Percent distribution		
	All races	White	Black	All races	White	Black
17 TO 24 YEARS						
1976	1,176	957	196	100.0	81.4	16.7
1975	1,211	991	197	100.0	81.8	16.3
1974	1,256	1,040	198	100.0	82.8	15.8
1973	1,327	1,131	178	100.0	85.2	13.4
1972	1,389	1,214	158	100.0	87.4	11.4
1971	1,730	1,538	174	100.0	88.9	10.1
1970	2,043	1,831	193	100.0	89.6	9.4
1969	2,314	2,073	205	100.0	89.6	8.9
1968	2,290	2,067	191	100.0	90.3	8.3
1967	2,220	2,035	168	100.0	91.7	7.6
1966	1,865	1,699	151	100.0	91.1	8.1
17 TO 19 YEARS						
1976	360	302	53	100.0	83.9	14.7
1975	375	313	57	100.0	83.5	15.2
1974	385	316	65	100.0	82.1	16.9
1973	382	321	57	100.0	84.0	14.9
1972	356	307	46	100.0	86.2	12.9
1971	350	308	39	100.0	88.0	11.1
1970	387	345	39	100.0	89.1	10.1
1969	467	412	47	100.0	88.2	10.1
1968	403	360	37	100.0	89.3	9.2
1967	518	472	46	100.0	91.1	8.9
1966	493	453	36	100.0	91.9	7.3
20 TO 24 YEARS						
1976	816	655	143	100.0	80.3	17.5
1975	836	678	140	100.0	81.1	16.7
1974	871	724	133	100.0	83.1	15.3
1973	945	810	121	100.0	85.7	12.8
1972	1,033	907	112	100.0	87.8	10.8
1971	1,380	1,230	135	100.0	89.1	9.8
1970	1,656	1,486	154	100.0	89.7	9.3
1969	1,847	1,661	158	100.0	89.9	8.6
1968	1,887	1,707	154	100.0	90.5	8.2
1967	1,702	1,563	122	100.0	91.8	7.2
1966	1,372	1,246	115	100.0	90.8	8.4

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 51, and Series P-25, No. 643; and unpublished Current Population Survey data.

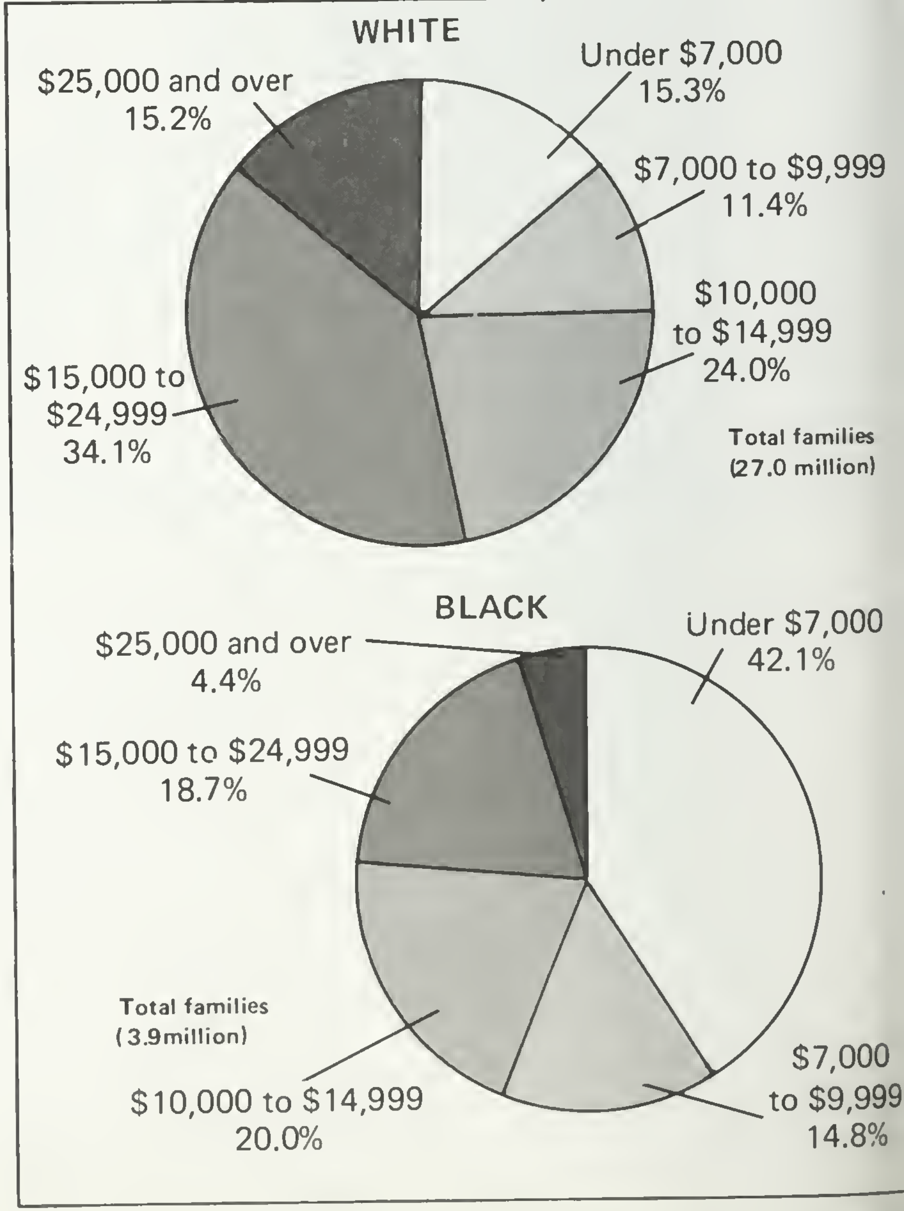
7

Income and Poverty Status

Figure 7.

Distribution of Income in 1975 Among Families With Related Children Under 18 Years Old, by Race

(Families as of March 1976)



Source: Table 40.

Chapter 7

Income and Poverty Status

Income. Families with related children under 18 years old had a higher median income in 1975 ($14,160) than families with no children ($13,090) (table 40). In 1975, about 22 percent of children living in families maintained by a woman with no husband present had family incomes below $3,000, but only 2 percent of children in husband-wife families had family incomes below that level. At the upper end of the income scale, approximately 7 percent of children living in families maintained by a woman had family incomes above $15,000, compared with 53 percent of children in husband-wife families. The median family income of Black children in families in 1975 was $8,219, or about 55 percent of the median family income of White children in families ($14,861).

Young men and women 20 to 24 years old who worked year round full time in 1975 had median incomes of $8,521 and $6,598, respectively (table 41). The corresponding medians for men and women 25 years old and over were $13,820 and $8,253.

The median income of husband-wife families with a husband 14 to 24 years old who worked year round full time in 1975 was $12,090 (table 42). If the wife was in the paid labor force in these families, the income was $13,185. Eighteen percent of young husband-wife families had incomes of $15,000 and over in 1975 and of those with a wife in the paid labor force, 25 percent had incomes in this range.

Poverty status. In 1975 there were 10.9 million related children under 18 years of age in families with incomes below the poverty level (table 43). As a result of the decline in real income for families, this figure was 9 percent above the revised 1974 figure of 10.0 million even though the number of children in the total population decreased.[1] The poverty rate for children, therefore, increased from 15 percent in 1974 (revised) to 17 percent in 1975. The number of low-income children in 1975 was 10 percent or 1.3 million smaller than in 1966.

The poverty rate in 1975 for related White children under 18 in families was 13 percent, compared with 41 percent and 33 percent for corresponding Black and Spanish origin children, respectively. Fifty-three percent of all children in families with incomes below the poverty level were in families maintained by a woman with no husband present (table 44). In 1975, children in such families were over five times as likely to be below the low-income level as those in families maintained by a man (53 percent versus 10 percent).

The poverty rate in 1975 was higher for children in families residing in central cities than for those residing in other areas. A larger proportion of low-income Black children than White children lived in metropolitan areas (67 percent versus 58 percent). Among low-income children in metropolitan areas, Blacks were disproportionately concentrated in central cities (82 percent), whereas Whites were distributed more evenly between central cities and the suburban rings. The poverty rate was greater for children in families residing in the South than in the remainder of the Nation, and there is some evidence to suggest that children in families living on farms had a higher poverty rate than those in nonfarm areas.

Low-income families, in general, were more likely to have related children under 18 present than families above the low-income level (77 percent compared with 54 percent) (table 45). The presence of children appears to be a more important factor in determining the poverty status of families maintained by a woman than of those maintained by a man. The poverty rate for families maintained by a woman without related children under 18 years present was 8 percent, as opposed to 44 percent for similar families with children present. This sizeable difference was observed for both Blacks and Whites. For families maintained by a man, the poverty rate was 5 percent for such families without children present, compared with 7 percent for those with children.[1]

Low-income families maintained by a woman were more likely to have children present than those maintained by a man. About 93 percent of low-income families maintained by a woman had related children under 18 years present in contrast to 64 percent of low-income families maintained by a man. The different roles children play in the poverty status of men's and women's families may be related to the work status of the man or woman. Most families maintained by a man are husband-wife families, and traditionally in such families the wife has been responsible for the care of the children. Therefore, the presence of children usually does not affect the work status of the man in the same way as it affects that of the woman who maintains the family.

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[1] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports,** Series P-60, No. 106.

[1] The difference in the poverty rate for families maintained by a woman with no related children under 18 years present and those maintained by a man with no children present is significant at the 90-percent confidence level.

Of the 14.4 million persons under 25 years old who were below the poverty level in 1975, 60 percent were under 14 years old, 18 percent were from 14 to 17 years old, 14 percent were 18 to 21 years old and 8 percent were 22 to 24 years old (table 46).

The poverty rates varied significantly by race among the youth population in 1975. In that year, young Blacks 14 to 17 years old were four times as likely as young Whites of this age to be poor. Black youths 18 to 24 years old were three times as likely as their White counterparts to be poor.

Overall, 7 percent of young persons 14 to 24 years old in families maintained by a man were below the poverty level in 1975, as compared with 37 percent of such persons in families maintained by a woman (table 47). About half (53 percent) of young Blacks in families maintained by a woman were below the poverty level in 1975.

Table 40. TOTAL FAMILY INCOME IN 1975, BY TYPE OF FAMILY, NUMBER OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD, AND RACE OF HEAD

(Families as of March 1976. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks)

ce, type of family, and umber of related children	Number (thousands)	Percent	Under $3,000	$3,000 to $4,999	$5,000 to $6,999	$7,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $11,999	$12,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 and over	Median income (dollars)
L RACES											
All families[1]	56,245	100.0	4.6	7.5	8.3	12.9	8.9	13.4	30.3	14.1	13,719
children	24,868	100.0	3.6	8.6	10.2	14.2	8.5	12.5	28.0	14.4	13,090
th children	31,374	100.0	5.4	6.5	6.8	11.9	9.2	14.2	32.2	13.8	14,160
1 child	11,556	100.0	6.3	6.9	7.3	12.3	9.4	13.7	30.3	13.8	13,747
2 children	10,578	100.0	4.7	5.3	5.3	11.0	9.2	15.3	35.1	14.1	14,836
3 children	5,400	100.0	4.2	7.0	6.7	10.9	8.6	14.2	33.8	14.6	14,679
4 children	2,258	100.0	4.3	7.3	7.8	14.3	9.3	12.8	30.2	13.9	13,651
5 children	914	100.0	7.9	8.9	10.2	14.4	10.0	13.2	25.7	9.8	11,680
6 or more children	670	100.0	9.4	10.6	13.6	16.3	11.5	9.6	20.9	8.2	10,015
tal number of related hildren[2]	64,750	100.0	5.3	6.9	7.3	12.3	9.4	13.9	31.7	13.4	13,915
Husband-wife families	47,318	100.0	2.6	5.5	7.3	12.0	9.0	14.2	33.3	16.1	14,867
tal number of related hildren[2]	53,209	100.0	2.1	3.4	5.4	11.1	9.7	15.5	36.8	16.0	15,534
Families with female head, no husband present	7,482	100.0	16.8	19.7	14.6	18.4	8.2	8.6	11.4	2.3	6,844
tal number of related hildren[2]	10,622	100.0	21.5	24.1	16.5	17.5	7.1	6.0	6.4	0.9	5,501
ITE											
All families[1]	49,873	100.0	3.7	6.5	7.8	12.6	8.9	13.8	31.7	15.1	14,268
children	22,898	100.0	3.2	8.1	10.0	14.0	8.4	12.6	28.8	15.0	13,415
th children	26,978	100.0	4.1	5.2	6.0	11.4	9.2	14.8	34.1	15.2	14,849
1 child	10,010	100.0	4.9	5.8	6.8	12.0	9.6	14.1	31.8	15.0	14,350
2 children	9,365	100.0	3.8	4.4	4.9	10.5	9.0	16.0	36.4	15.0	15,278
3 children	4,665	100.0	2.9	5.1	5.8	9.9	8.9	14.8	36.4	16.2	15,500
4 children	1,852	100.0	3.9	4.9	6.9	14.0	9.6	12.9	32.2	15.8	14,541
5 children	665	100.0	4.5	7.7	6.3	13.8	10.2	14.1	30.5	13.1	13,788
6 or more children	418	100.0	6.0	5.3	11.5	17.5	9.3	11.5	26.6	12.4	12,050
tal number of related hildren[2]	54,120	100.0	3.9	5.1	6.1	11.6	9.2	14.6	34.2	15.1	14,861
Husband-wife families	43,311	100.0	2.4	5.2	7.1	11.7	8.8	14.2	33.9	16.7	15,125
tal number of related hildren[2]	47,045	100.0	1.9	2.9	4.9	10.5	9.3	15.6	37.8	17.2	15,935
Families with female head, no husband present	5,380	100.0	14.0	17.1	13.9	19.8	9.0	10.0	13.3	2.7	7,651
tal number of related hildren[2]	6,360	100.0	19.2	21.5	15.1	19.5	7.8	7.7	8.1	1.1	6,164
ACK											
All families[1]	5,586	100.0	12.2	16.2	12.2	15.5	9.8	10.8	18.3	5.0	8,779
children	1,707	100.0	8.3	16.2	12.8	16.9	10.3	11.5	17.6	6.4	9,083
th children	3,879	100.0	13.9	16.2	11.9	14.8	9.6	10.4	18.7	4.4	8,643
1 child	1,362	100.0	16.3	14.7	10.9	14.0	8.5	10.9	19.2	5.4	8,672
2 children	1,049	100.0	12.5	14.3	9.2	14.9	11.7	10.0	22.1	5.2	9,799
3 children	643	100.0	13.2	20.1	12.8	16.8	7.3	10.1	16.5	3.3	7,990
4 children	353	100.0	6.2	20.3	13.0	14.4	7.6	13.5	21.4	3.7	9,189
5 children	231	100.0	18.5	13.4	19.8	16.4	10.3	9.5	10.3	1.7	6,858
6 or more children	241	100.0	15.4	19.6	18.3	12.9	14.6	6.2	11.7	1.2	6,660
tal number of related hildren[2]	9,395	100.0	13.3	17.2	13.6	15.0	10.5	10.0	17.1	3.4	8,219
Husband-wife families	3,352	100.0	5.3	9.9	9.5	15.9	12.0	14.2	25.7	7.5	11,526
tal number of related hildren[2]	5,091	100.0	3.9	8.4	9.4	15.5	14.0	15.3	27.9	5.7	11,809
Families with female head, no husband present	2,004	100.0	24.3	27.0	16.3	14.4	6.2	4.7	6.0	1.0	4,898
tal number of related hildren[2]	4,121	100.0	25.2	28.4	18.6	13.9	6.2	3.6	3.7	0.4	4,743

[1] Includes families with male head, no wife present, not shown separately.

[2] Distributed by income levels of their families.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 105.

Table 41. TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1975 OF YEAR-ROUND FULL-TIME WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND AGE

(Persons as of March 1976. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Income in 1975	Male			Female		
	14 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 years and over	14 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 yea and ov
YEAR-ROUND FULL-TIME WORKERS						
Number of persons..................(thousands)..	592	3,317	33,407	440	2,502	14,7
Number of persons with income.......(thousands)..	572	3,303	33,405	431	2,496	14,5
Percent..............................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
$1 to $999 or loss..............................	3.7	0.7	0.9	3.3	0.4	1
$1,000 to $1,999..............................	3.7	0.5	0.5	6.1	1.0	1
$2,000 to $2,999..............................	5.6	1.7	0.8	11.9	2.2	1
$3,000 to $3,999..............................	9.4	2.6	1.0	15.9	4.8	4
$4,000 to $4,999..............................	15.4	5.2	1.6	22.8	12.8	8
$5,000 to $5,999..............................	18.4	8.5	2.5	15.4	17.5	10
$6,000 to $6,999..............................	14.0	10.5	3.2	12.4	18.9	11
$7,000 to $9,999..............................	18.9	35.5	14.3	10.3	33.8	30
$10,000 to $11,999..............................	7.3	17.6	13.2	1.4	5.4	13
$12,000 to $14,999..............................	3.0	10.9	19.9	0.7	2.6	10
$15,000 and over..............................	0.5	6.2	42.2	-	0.5	7
Median income..............................	$5,657	$8,521	$13,820	$4,568	$6,598	$8,

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 105.

Table 42. TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1975 FOR FAMILIES MAINTAINED BY PERSONS 14 TO 24 YEA OLD, BY TYPE OF FAMILY AND FOR UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD

(Families and unrelated individuals as of March 1976. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks)

Income in 1975	Families						
		Husband-wife families					
	Total	Total	Wife in paid labor force	Wife not in paid labor force	Male head, no wife present	Female head, no husband present	Unre indivi
Number..................(thousands)..	4,042	3,200	1,831	1,369	104	739	
Percent..........................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Under $3,000..........................	11.7	5.0	2.7	8.0	16.3	40.3	
$3,000 to $4,999..........................	13.9	9.8	7.3	13.3	13.5	31.4	
$5,000 to $6,999..........................	12.2	12.9	9.8	17.1	6.7	10.0	
$7,000 to $9,999..........................	20.6	22.9	21.5	24.8	14.4	11.2	
$10,000 to $11,999..........................	12.4	14.9	14.7	15.1	9.6	2.2	
$12,000 to $14,999..........................	13.7	16.1	19.2	11.8	16.3	3.1	
$15,000 and over..........................	15.5	18.4	24.8	9.8	23.1	1.6	
Median income..........................	$8,752	$9,916	$11,256	$8,335	$9,448	$3,545	
YEAR-ROUND FULL-TIME WORKER							
Median income..........................	$11,793	$12,090	$13,185	$10,414	$14,970	$7,583	

Note: Standard errors for median income of year-round full-time workers may be obtained from report cited in source note

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 105.

Table 43. RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD IN FAMILIES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1966 TO 1975

(Children as of March of the following year. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Year	All races		White		Black		Spanish origin[1]	
	Number below poverty level (thousands)	Poverty rate	Number below poverty level (thousands)	Poverty rate	Number below poverty level (thousands)	Poverty rate	Number below poverty level (thousands)	Poverty rate
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS								
1975	10,882	16.8	6,748	12.5	3,884	41.4	1,619	33.1
1974[r]	9,967	15.1	6,079	11.0	3,713	39.6	1,414	28.6
1974	10,196	15.5	6,180	11.2	3,819	40.7	1,433	29.0
1973	9,453	14.2	5,462	9.7	3,822	40.6	1,364	27.8
1972	10,082	14.9	5,784	10.1	4,025	42.7	(NA)	(NA)
1971	10,344	15.1	6,341	10.9	3,836	40.7	(NA)	(NA)
1970	10,235	14.9	6,138	10.5	3,922	41.5	(NA)	(NA)
1969	9,501	13.8	5,667	9.7	3,677	39.6	(NA)	(NA)
1968	10,739	15.3	6,373	10.7	4,188	43.1	(NA)	(NA)
1967	11,427	16.3	6,729	11.3	4,558	47.4	(NA)	(NA)
1966	12,146	17.4	7,204	12.1	4,774	50.6	(NA)	(NA)

[r] Based on revised methodology, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 106 for explanation.

[1] Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Note: Data for years 1966-74 are shown for persons by race of head, whereas data for 1974[r] and 1975 are shown for persons by their own race. Bases may be obtained from table B-13.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 106.

Table 44. RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD IN FAMILIES, BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1975, TYPE OF FAMILY AND RACE, AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(Children as of March 1976. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks)

Related children under 18 years in families	All races			White			Black		
	Total (thousands)	Below poverty level		Total (thousands)	Below poverty level		Total (thousands)	Below poverty level	
		Number (thousands)	Percent of total		Number (thousands)	Percent of total		Number (thousands)	Percent of total
SEX OF HEAD									
All related children under 18 years	64,750	10,882	16.8	54,126	6,748	12.5	9,374	3,884	41.4
In families with male head	54,129	5,284	9.8	47,755	3,934	8.2	5,248	1,161	22.1
In families with female head, no husband present	10,622	5,597	52.7	6,371	2,813	44.2	4,126	2,724	66.0
RESIDENCE									
United States, total	64,750	10,882	16.8	54,126	6,748	12.5	9,374	3,884	41.4
Metropolitan areas	43,085	6,646	15.4	35,162	3,909	11.1	6,929	2,591	37.4
Inside central cities	17,440	4,047	23.2	11,623	1,860	16.0	5,332	2,129	39.9
Outside central cities	25,645	2,599	10.1	23,539	2,049	8.7	1,597	462	28.9
Nonmetropolitan areas	21,665	4,236	19.6	18,963	2,838	15.0	2,445	1,293	52.9
Nonfarm	62,363	10,370	16.6	51,928	6,339	12.2	9,207	3,797	41.2
Farm	2,387	511	21.4	2,198	408	18.6	167	88	52.7
North and West	43,543	6,226	14.3	38,190	4,566	12.0	4,286	1,467	34.2
South	21,207	4,656	22.0	15,936	2,182	13.7	5,089	2,418	47.5

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 106.

Table 45. NUMBER OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD IN FAMILIES, BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1975 AND TYPE OF FAMILY AND RACE

(Families as of March 1976. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Type of family and number of related children under 18 years	All races			White			Black		
		Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level	
	Total (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of total	Total (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of total	Total (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of total
ALL FAMILIES									
Total families	56,245	5,450	9.7	49,873	3,838	7.7	5,586	1,513	27.1
Without related children under 18 years	24,868	1,278	5.1	22,898	1,061	4.6	1,707	199	11.7
With related children under 18 years	31,377	4,172	13.3	26,975	2,776	10.3	3,878	1,314	33.9
1 under 18	11,556	1,197	10.4	10,010	831	8.3	1,362	343	25.1
2 under 18	10,578	1,066	10.1	9,365	781	8.3	1,049	277	26.4
3 under 18	5,400	835	15.5	4,665	551	11.8	643	264	41.0
4 under 18	2,258	474	21.0	1,852	312	16.9	353	149	42.1
5 under 18	914	301	33.0	665	160	24.1	231	133	57.8
6 or more under 18	671	298	44.4	418	142	34.0	241	149	61.8
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD									
Total families	48,763	3,020	6.2	44,493	2,444	5.5	3,581	509	14.2
Without related children under 18 years	22,504	1,100	4.9	20,924	940	4.5	1,354	144	10.7
With related children under 18 years	26,258	1,921	7.3	23,569	1,504	6.4	2,227	365	16.4
1 under 18	9,442	493	5.2	8,499	389	4.6	786	93	11.9
2 under 18	9,046	457	5.0	8,245	378	4.6	652	75	11.5
3 under 18	4,610	398	8.6	4,198	326	7.8	334	56	16.9
4 under 18	1,947	273	14.0	1,677	212	12.6	220	51	23.1
5 under 18	721	152	21.0	594	112	18.8	110	34	30.7
6 or more under 18	492	148	30.1	355	87	24.5	127	56	44.1
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD, NO HUSBAND PRESENT									
Total families	7,482	2,430	32.5	5,380	1,394	25.9	2,004	1,004	50.1
Without related children under 18 years	2,363	178	7.5	1,974	122	6.2	353	55	15.5
With related children under 18 years	5,119	2,252	44.0	3,406	1,272	37.3	1,651	949	57.5
1 under 18	2,114	705	33.3	1,511	441	29.2	577	249	43.2
2 under 18	1,532	610	39.8	1,120	403	36.0	398	202	50.8
3 under 18	789	437	55.4	467	225	48.1	309	207	67.0
4 under 18	311	200	64.3	174	100	57.5	133	98	73.9
5 under 18	193	150	77.6	70	49	(B)	121	99	82.2
6 or more under 18	178	150	84.3	62	54	(B)	114	94	82.5

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 106.

Table 46. POVERTY STATUS OF PERSONS UNDER 25 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: 1975

(Persons as of March 1976. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks)

Sex and age	All races			White			Black		
	Total (thousands)	Below poverty level: Number (thousands)	Below poverty level: Percent of total	Total (thousands)	Below poverty level: Number (thousands)	Below poverty level: Percent of total	Total (thousands)	Below poverty level: Number (thousands)	Below poverty level: Percent of total
BOTH SEXES									
Total, under 25 years	92,015	14,384	15.6	77,562	9,213	11.9	12,714	4,836	38.0
Under 14 years	48,321	8,578	17.8	40,241	5,390	13.4	7,100	3,009	42.4
14 to 17 years	16,758	2,526	15.1	14,164	1,537	10.8	2,321	916	39.4
18 to 21 years	15,972	2,064	12.9	13,680	1,418	10.4	2,036	601	29.5
22 to 24 years	10,964	1,216	11.1	9,477	868	9.2	1,257	310	24.7
MALE									
Total, under 25 years	46,309	6,861	14.8	39,207	4,413	11.3	6,241	2,281	36.5
Under 14 years	24,651	4,335	17.6	20,586	2,720	13.2	3,570	1,518	42.5
14 to 17 years	8,502	1,219	14.3	7,205	746	10.4	1,160	439	37.9
18 to 21 years	7,802	836	10.7	6,732	579	8.6	943	235	25.0
22 to 24 years	5,354	471	8.8	4,684	368	7.9	568	89	15.6
FEMALE									
Total, under 25 years	45,706	7,522	16.5	38,355	4,799	12.5	6,473	2,553	39.4
Under 14 years	23,670	4,243	17.9	19,655	2,670	13.6	3,530	1,491	42.2
14 to 17 years	8,256	1,307	15.8	6,959	791	11.4	1,161	476	41.0
18 to 21 years	8,170	1,227	15.0	6,948	838	12.1	1,093	365	33.4
22 to 24 years	5,610	745	13.3	4,793	500	10.4	689	221	32.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 106.

Table 47. PERSONS 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL IN 1975, BY TYPE OF FAMILY AND RACE

(Persons as of March 1976. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks)

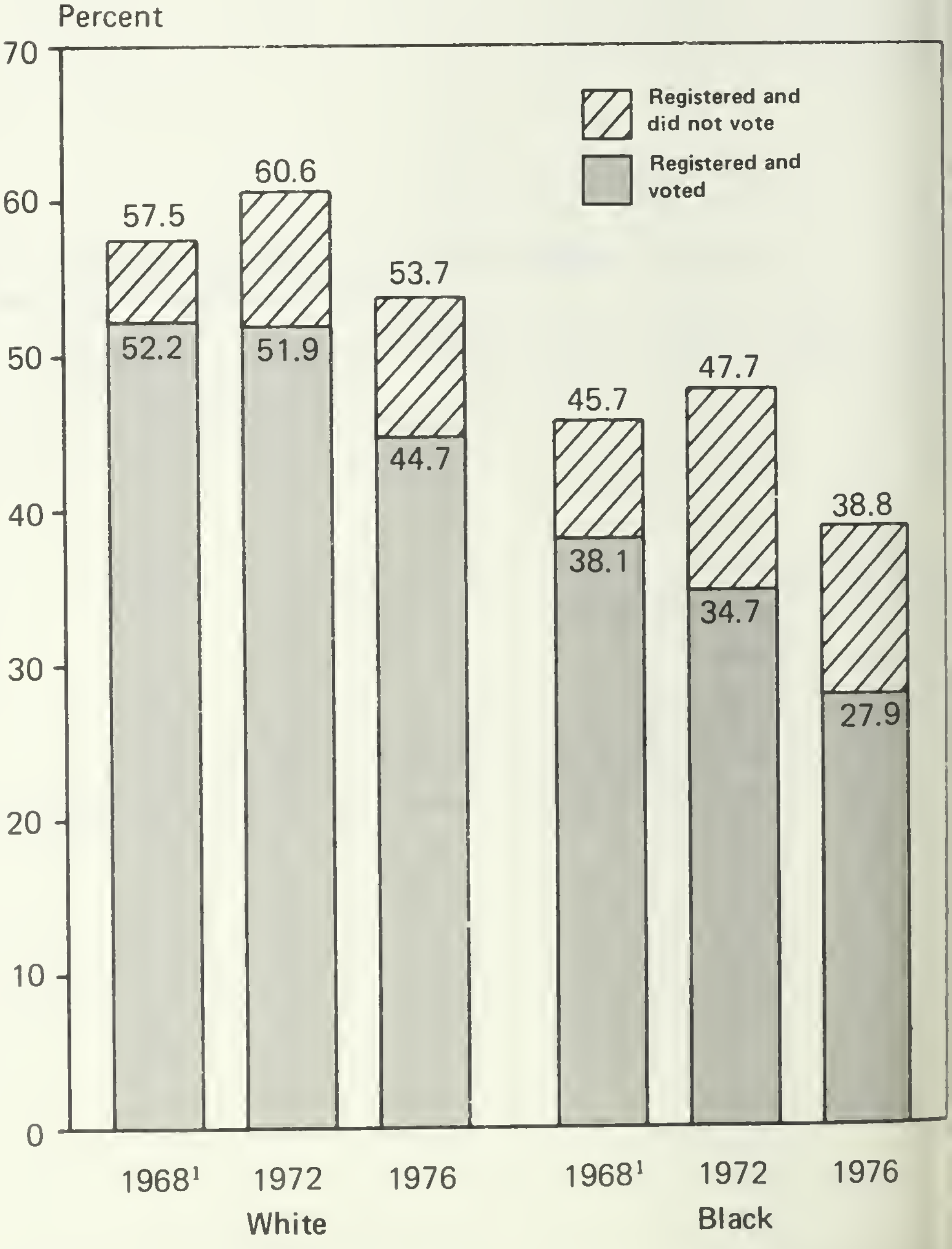
Subject	Number below poverty level (thousands)			Percent below poverty level		
	All races	White	Black	All races	White	Black
Total	5,806	3,823	1,827	13.3	10.2	32.5
In families	4,759	2,938	1,715	11.8	8.5	31.9
With male head	2,551	1,899	582	7.4	6.2	17.9
With female head, no husband present	2,206	1,037	1,132	36.5	27.1	53.2
Unrelated individuals	1,046	885	112	30.8	29.1	46.3
Male	457	380	54	25.6	24.0	41.9
Female	590	505	59	36.6	34.7	52.7

Note: Bases may be obtained from reports cited in source note below.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 106.

8
Voting

Figure 8.
Percent of Persons 18 to 24 Years Old Who Reported Voting and Registering, by Race: November 1968, 1972, and 1976



[1] Comprises the population 18 to 24 years old in Georgia and Kentucky, 19 to 24 years old in Alaska, 20 to 24 years old in Hawaii, and the population 21 to 24 years old in all other States and the District of Columbia.

Source: Table 48.

Voting

The reported voter turnout was low among the youth poplation in the November 1976 Presidential election, especially mong those most recently enfranchised—the 18- to 20-year ds (table 48). Thirty-eight percent of young persons 18 to 0 years old and 46 percent of young persons 21 to 24 years d reported that they voted in 1976. White youth were ore likely to vote than Black youth as 45 percent of Whites 3 to 24 years old reported voting in the 1976 Presidential ection, compared with 28 percent of Black youth.

Voter turnout among youth in the 1976 Presidential elecon was below that reported in the Presidential election of 972, as it was for all persons of voting age, but the decline nong youth between 1972 and 1976 was greater than for e older population.

The decline in voter turnout was accompanied by a lower vel of registration of young persons of voting age. Registraon levels declined by 11 percentage points for persons 18 to 0 years old, and there is some evidence that a slight decline occurred for persons 20 to 24 years old. A special effort to register young voters for the 1972 Presidential election, following the enfranchisement of persons 18 to 20 years old in all States, may have contributed to the higher registration level of young persons in that year than in 1976.

In 1976, 3 out of 10 persons 18 to 24 years old did not register because they did not want to register or were not interested (table 49). In addition, over one-fourth of the youth population reported that they were unable to register. One of the primary reasons Spanish youth reporting on registration did not register was because they were not citizens; one-third reported this reason.

The mobility of youth also affects their voter participation. Mobility was one of the major reasons reported by young persons for not voting in the 1976 Presidential election for those who were registered. One-fifth of the youth 18 to 24 years old who were registered to vote reported that they did not vote because they were out of town or away from home.

Table 48. REPORTED VOTING AND REGISTRATION OF PERSONS OF VOTING AGE, BY AGE, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: NOVEMBER 1976, 1972, AND 1968

(Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Race, Spanish origin, and age	1976			1972			1968		
	All persons (thous.)	Percent registered	Percent voted	All persons (thous.)	Percent registered	Percent voted	All persons (thous.)	Percent registered	Percent voted
ALL RACES									
18 to 24 years	26,953	51.3	42.2	24,612	58.9	49.6	11,602	56.0	50.4
18 to 20 years	12,105	47.1	38.0	11,022	58.1	48.3	[1]432	44.2	33.3
21 to 24 years	14,848	54.8	45.6	13,590	59.5	50.7	11,170	56.4	51.1
25 years and over	119,595	70.2	63.0	111,591	75.3	65.9	104,933	76.3	69.7
WHITE									
18 to 24 years	23,141	53.7	44.7	21,339	60.6	51.9	10,158	57.5	52.2
18 to 20 years	10,346	49.5	40.6	9,519	60.4	51.0	[1]338	46.0	35.6
21 to 24 years	12,795	57.2	48.0	11,820	60.7	52.6	9,820	57.9	52.8
25 years and over	106,175	71.5	64.5	99,904	76.1	67.2	94,363	77.4	70.9
BLACK									
18 to 24 years	3,323	38.8	27.9	2,994	47.7	34.7	1,345	45.7	38.1
18 to 20 years	1,571	33.7	22.8	1,384	43.1	30.7	[1]90	36.7	26.7
21 to 24 years	1,752	43.2	32.4	1,610	51.8	38.2	1,255	46.4	38.9
25 years and over	11,604	64.1	54.7	10,499	70.6	57.1	9,591	69.1	60.3
SPANISH ORIGIN[2]									
18 to 24 years	1,559	29.0	21.8	1,338	38.9	30.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
18 to 20 years	766	28.9	22.1	591	37.7	29.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
21 to 24 years	793	29.1	21.6	747	39.7	31.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
25 years and over	5,035	40.6	34.9	4,278	46.2	39.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

[1] Comprises the population 18 to 20 years old in Georgia and Kentucky, 19 and 20 years in Alaska, and 20 years in Hawaii.

[2] Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 192, 253, and 304; and unpublished 1976 Current Population Survey data.

Table 49. REASON FOR NOT VOTING OR REGISTERING IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION FOR PERSONS 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: NOVEMBER 1976

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Reason for not voting or registering	All races	White	Black	Spanish origin[1]
Total persons, 18 to 24 years	26,953	23,141	3,323	1,559
Voted	11,367	10,344	926	340
Did not vote	15,585	12,797	2,398	1,218
Registered	2,467	2,092	362	112
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unable to vote	48.2	48.8	44.8	39.3
Illness or emergency	5.8	5.5	7.7	6.3
Could not take time off from work	7.9	7.9	7.7	9.8
Out of town or away from home	21.2	22.5	14.6	8.0
Other reason unable to vote	13.3	12.9	14.6	15.2
Did not want to vote or not interested	18.6	19.0	17.1	24.1
Did not prefer any candidate	9.0	9.7	5.5	15.2
Not interested in election this year	6.4	6.2	7.5	6.3
Other reason not interested	3.2	3.1	4.1	2.7
Other reason not voted	20.4	20.7	18.2	26.8
Reason not reported	12.8	11.6	20.2	8.0
Not registered[2]	11,146	9,141	1,662	982
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unable to register	26.7	25.7	22.2	48.4
Not a citizen	7.2	5.9	2.8	33.5
Recently moved, never got around to it	4.2	4.3	3.6	2.2
No transportation, hours or place of registration inconvenient	3.6	3.6	4.0	2.4
Other reason unable to register	11.7	11.9	11.7	10.3
Did not want to register or not interested	30.7	32.4	25.2	21.2
Did not prefer any candidate	7.1	8.0	3.2	4.3
Not interested in election this year	13.4	14.0	11.7	10.7
Other reason not interested	10.2	10.4	10.2	6.3
Other reason not registered	37.0	37.1	41.9	25.6
Reason not reported	5.7	4.7	10.7	4.8

[1] Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

[2] Includes only those persons who reported on registration (1,967,000 persons did not report on registration).

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished 1976 Current Population Survey data.

Table 50. REASON FOR NOT VOTING OR REGISTERING IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION FOR PERSONS 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE: NOVEMBER 1976

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Reason for not voting or registering	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 years and over
Total persons	12,105	14,848	119,595
Voted	4,598	6,769	75,331
Did not vote	7,506	8,079	44,265
Registered	1,099	1,368	8,596
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unable to vote	50.9	46.0	54.7
Illness or emergency	4.6	6.7	23.4
Could not take time off from work	5.3	10.0	6.7
Out of town or away from home	28.5	15.4	12.1
Other reason unable to vote	12.5	13.9	12.5
Did not want to vote or not interested	14.3	22.1	23.7
Did not prefer any candidate	6.4	11.1	12.1
Not interested in election this year	5.5	7.1	7.4
Other reason not interested	2.5	3.9	4.1
Other reason not voted	20.9	20.0	15.6
Reason not reported	13.8	11.9	6.0
Not registered[1]	5,334	5,812	28,829
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unable to register	25.2	28.0	34.1
Not a citizen	6.1	8.2	12.4
Recently moved, never got around to it	2.5	5.7	3.6
No transportation, hours or place of registration inconvenient	3.7	3.5	3.7
Other reason unable to register	12.9	10.6	14.2
Did not want to register or not interested	28.0	33.1	27.7
Did not prefer any candidate	5.3	8.7	6.7
Not interested in election this year	13.5	13.3	9.5
Other reason not interested	9.2	11.1	11.5
Other reason not registered	40.1	34.1	34.4
Reason not reported	6.7	4.8	3.8

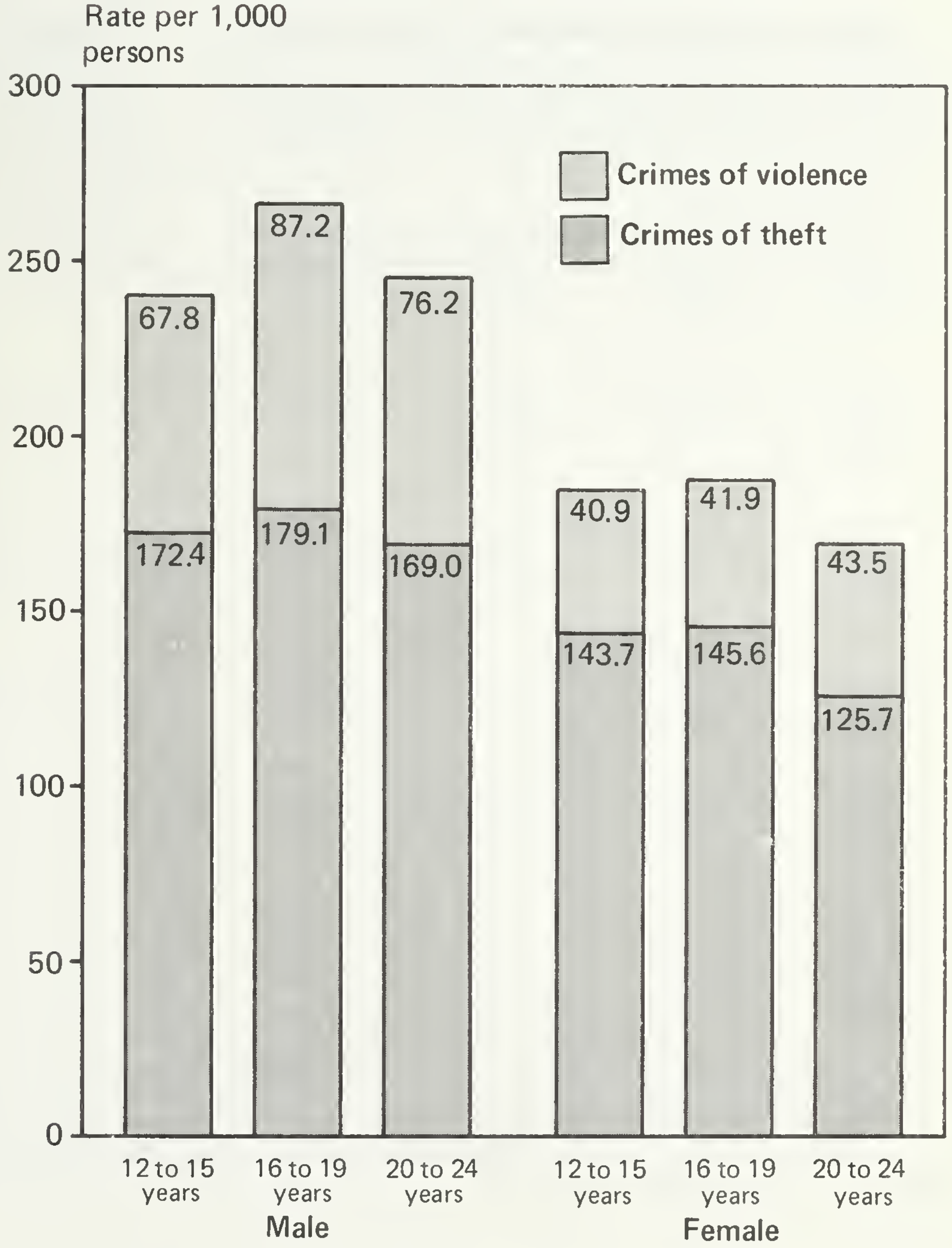
[1] Includes only those persons who reported on registration (8,800,000 persons did not report on registration).

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished 1976 Current Population Survey data.

9

Crime: Victims and Offenders

Figure 9.
Victimization Rates For Crimes Against Persons 12 to 24 Years Old, By Type of Offense and Age: 1975



Source: Table 51.

Chapter 9

Crime: Victims and Offenders

Victims. In 1975 the victimization rate for selected crimes against persons was higher for young persons 12 to 24 years old than for the total population 12 years old and over (table 51). The rates were 213 per 1,000 for children 12 to 15, 226 per 1,000 for teenagers 16 to 19, and 206 per 1,000 for young adults 20 to 24 years old, as compared with 129 per 1,000 for the total population 12 years and over.[1] Victimization rates for each of the age groups were generally higher among males. Information on criminal victimization in 1975 was gathered from surveys of a National Crime panel.

Among the measured offenses, crimes of theft were the most frequently reported against persons 12 to 24 years old. The victimization rates for crimes of theft were higher for children and teenagers than for young adults.

Males 16 to 19 years old were twice as likely as females in this age group to be the victims of violent crimes. The rate for aggravated assault was about three times as high for males 20 to 24 years old as for females in this age group, and the rate for simple assault was one and one-half times as high.

Offenders. The youth population comprises a substantial proportion of inmates of local jails (table 52). The 1972 Survey of Local Jails showed that 61,510 persons or 43 percent of all inmates were 18 to 24 years old and 95 percent of this group were males. Fifty-four percent of the inmates 18 to 24 years old were White and 44 percent were Black. Black inmates in general comprised a proportion of the jail population much higher than the proportion of Blacks in the total U.S. population.

The various types of offenses associated with the youth population in local jails were found to vary significantly by race (table 53). Young Blacks were much more likely than young Whites to be charged with crimes of violence. Of the Black inmates 18 to 24 years old, 41 percent had been charged with murder, kidnapping, rape, assault, or robbery, as compared with 17 percent of the White inmates in this age group. Twenty-five percent of the jailed Black youth 18 to 24 were charged with robbery as compared with 7 percent of White youth in this category. Young Whites the same age, however, were twice as likely as young Blacks to be charged with the possession or use of drugs, 12 percent and 5 percent, respectively.

Some types of offenses also varied significantly among the younger and older inmate populations. For example, about 14 percent of the institutionalized youth 18 to 24 years old were charged with both robbery and drug offenses, as compared with 8 percent of persons 25 years old and over for both these offenses. About 17 percent of the inmate population 25 years and over were charged with drunkenness or vagrancy as compared with 3 percent of the population 18 to 24 years old.

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[1] The difference in the victimization rate between persons 12 to 15 years old and persons 20 to 24 years old is not statistically significant.

Table 51. SELECTED CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE AND SEX: 1975

(Civilian noninstitutional population. Rate per 1,000 persons in specified age group. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Type of victimization	Both sexes				Male			Female		
	Total, 12 years and over	12 to 15 years	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	12 to 15 years	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	12 to 15 years	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years
Number of persons..........(thousands)..	166,732	16,443	15,944	18,005	8,358	7,853	8,672	8,084	8,091	9,333
Total number of crimes per 1,000 persons....................	128.5	212.9	226.3	205.8	240.2	266.3	245.2	184.6	187.5	169.2
Crimes of violence......................	32.7	54.6	64.2	59.2	67.8	87.2	76.2	40.9	41.9	43.5
Rape................................	0.9	0.8	2.4	2.6	-	0.2	0.3	1.6	4.6	4.7
Robbery with injury..................	2.1	2.6	3.5	3.2	3.3	5.4	4.6	2.0	1.6	1.9
Robbery without injury...............	4.6	8.7	7.2	7.6	14.1	11.5	9.9	3.2	2.9	5.5
Aggravated assault...................	9.5	12.1	21.4	18.8	17.0	31.4	28.5	7.1	11.7	9.7
Simple assault.......................	15.5	30.3	29.7	27.1	33.5	38.7	32.8	27.0	21.0	21.7
Crimes of theft........................	95.8	158.3	162.1	146.6	172.4	179.1	169.0	143.7	145.6	125.7
Personal larceny with contact.........	3.1	3.0	3.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.5	1.6	2.5	4.2
Personal larceny without contact......	92.7	155.4	158.8	142.2	168.2	175.1	164.6	142.1	143.1	121.4

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Comparison of 1974 and 1975 Findings, No. SD-NCP-N-5.

Table 52. INMATES 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN LOCAL JAILS, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: 1972

Sex and race	Total, 14 years and over[1]	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 years and over
BOTH SEXES				
All races....................................	141,605	5,209	61,510	74,724
White..	79,893	2,856	33,006	43,910
Black..	58,945	2,203	27,282	29,419
MALE				
All races....................................	133,274	4,403	58,131	70,696
White..	76,161	2,367	31,448	42,347
Black..	54,588	1,886	25,544	27,114
FEMALE				
All races....................................	8,331	806	3,379	4,027
White..	3,732	488	1,557	1,566
Black..	4,358	316	1,737	2,304
PERCENT BY AGE				
All races....................................	100.0	3.7	43.4	52.8
White..	100.0	3.6	41.3	55.0
Black..	100.0	3.7	46.3	49.9
PERCENT BY RACE				
All races....................................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White..	56.4	54.8	53.7	58.8
Black..	41.6	42.3	44.4	39.4
PERCENT BY SEX				
Both sexes...................................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male...	94.1	84.5	94.5	94.6
Female...	5.9	15.5	5.5	5.4

[1] Includes a small number of persons for whom information was not available, not shown separately.

Note: The jail or inmate population is the number of persons confined in a local jail, i.e., a locally administered institution that has the authority to retain adults for 48 hours or longer. The jail population includes those sentenced and those awaiting arraignment, transfer to other authorities, trial, or final sentencing. Persons under 18 years held by authorities are frequently incarcerated in special detention centers rather than in jails.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, unpublished data from 1972 Survey of Local Jails.

Table 53. INMATES 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN LOCAL JAILS, BY AGE, RACE, AND TYPE OF OFFENSE: 1972

(For meaning of symbols, see text)

Type of offense	All races			White			Black		
	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 years and over	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 years and over	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 years and over
Total inmates	5,209	61,510	74,723	2,856	33,006	43,911	2,203	27,282	29,419
Percent by type of offense	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Murder or kidnapping	7.6	5.6	7.4	2.7	3.7	5.1	14.4	7.9	10.9
Rape	3.7	1.9	1.7	2.8	1.4	1.9	5.2	2.4	1.6
Robbery	15.2	14.7	8.1	5.6	6.7	4.9	28.8	25.0	13.0
Assault[1]	3.5	5.6	5.4	1.4	5.3	5.1	4.6	5.9	5.7
Aggravated	0.7	2.7	2.9	-	2.5	2.4	1.5	2.9	3.8
Simple	2.2	2.5	1.8	1.4	2.4	2.2	1.5	2.7	0.9
Larceny[2]	15.6	10.9	7.3	13.4	9.2	5.6	17.8	12.8	9.7
Grand	3.6	3.8	3.0	2.6	3.6	2.4	5.0	4.0	4.2
Petty	5.1	4.5	2.5	6.8	3.9	1.8	1.5	5.0	3.4
Burglary	11.6	15.4	11.6	14.2	16.8	10.8	7.4	14.2	13.2
Auto theft	4.3	3.6	2.0	2.5	3.6	2.4	6.9	3.6	1.4
Forgery or fraud	0.7	3.7	5.6	1.3	4.8	6.3	-	2.5	4.4
Drugs[3]	9.5	13.7	8.5	14.5	18.8	7.1	3.6	7.6	10.6
Sale	2.4	4.3	2.2	3.0	5.8	1.7	1.8	2.6	2.9
Possession or use	5.5	8.7	5.9	8.6	11.9	4.8	1.8	4.8	7.6
Nonsupport	-	0.5	1.7	-	0.6	2.0	-	0.4	1.4
Drunkenness or vagrancy	2.3	2.5	16.5	4.1	2.7	20.7	-	2.0	9.5
Traffic offense	2.9	4.1	9.2	5.3	5.4	11.8	-	2.2	5.5
Other offenses	23.1	17.8	15.1	32.4	21.0	16.3	11.1	13.3	13.2

[1] Includes unspecified types of assault, not shown separately.

[2] Includes undetermined types of larceny charges, not shown separately.

[3] Includes unspecified drug charges, not shown separately.

Note: The jail or inmate population is the number of persons confined in a local jail, i.e., a locally administered institution that has the authority to retain adults for 48 hours or longer. The jail population includes those sentenced and those awaiting arraignment, transfer to other authorities, trial, or final sentencing. Persons under 18 years held by authorities are frequently incarcerated in special detention centers rather than in jails.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, unpublished data from 1972 Survey of Local Jails.

Appendixes

Table A-1. SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN, BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1976

(Numbers in thousands. School enrollment data based on civilian noninstitutional population; all other data based on noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Selected characteristic	Total	White	Black	Spanish origin[1]
AGE				
Number				
Total population	211,140	183,364	24,162	11,117
Persons, under 14 years	48,597	40,440	7,174	3,925
Under 5 years	15,554	12,812	2,377	1,424
5 to 13 years	33,043	27,628	4,797	2,502
Percent				
Total population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons, under 14 years	23.0	22.1	29.7	35.3
Under 5 years	7.4	7.0	9.8	12.8
5 to 13 years	15.6	15.1	19.9	22.5
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
Persons, 3 to 5 years	9,726	8,008	1,500	696
Percent enrolled in nursery school and kindergarten	49.2	49.1	49.7	43.7
Persons, 6 to 13 years	29,191	24,388	4,247	1,888
Percent enrolled in school	99.2	99.2	98.8	98.5
FAMILY STATUS				
Persons, under 14 years	48,598	40,440	7,174	3,925
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In families	99.4	99.5	99.0	100.0
Living with both parents	80.5	85.9	49.3	77.5
Living with one parent only	16.9	12.6	41.9	20.7
Living with neither parent	2.0	1.0	7.8	1.8
Not in families	0.6	0.5	1.0	-
FAMILY INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1975				
Related children under 18 years in families[2]	64,750	54,120	9,395	4,404
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $5,000	12.2	9.1	30.4	21.3
$5,000 to $9,999	19.5	17.8	28.6	33.8
$10,000 to $14,999	23.2	23.9	20.5	22.5
$15,000 and over	45.0	49.3	20.5	22.4
Median family income	$13,915	$14,861	$8,219	$8,963
Related children under 18 years in families[2]	64,750	54,126	9,374	4,896
Number below poverty level	10,882	6,748	3,884	1,619
Percent below poverty level	16.8	12.5	41.4	33.1

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[1] Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

[2] Income statistics based on the family head's weight and poverty statistics based on children's weight.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 306 and 310; Series P-60, Nos. 103 and 105; and unpublished 1976 Current Population Survey data.

Table A-2. SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH, BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1976

(Numbers in thousands. Fertility data based on civilian noninstitutional population; labor force data based on noninstitutional population; and all other data based on noninstitutional population, excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Selected characteristic	Total	White	Black	Spanish origin[1]
AGE				
Number				
Total population	211,140	183,364	24,162	11,117
Persons, 14 to 24 years	43,694	37,321	5,614	2,437
14 to 17 years	16,758	14,164	2,321	1,000
18 to 21 years	15,972	13,680	2,036	856
22 to 24 years	10,964	9,477	1,257	581
Percent				
Total population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons, 14 to 24 years	20.7	20.4	23.2	21.9
14 to 17 years	7.9	7.7	9.6	9.0
18 to 21 years	7.6	7.5	8.4	7.7
22 to 24 years	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
EDUCATION				
Persons, 18 to 24 years	26,936	23,157	3,293	1,437
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not high school graduate	22.0	20.2	35.3	45.6
High school graduate[2]	78.0	79.8	64.7	54.4
Completed 1 year of college or more	32.0	33.2	21.0	17.5
MARITAL STATUS				
Persons, 18 to 24 years	26,936	23,157	3,293	1,437
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	62.0	60.7	71.2	56.6
Married	35.9	37.2	27.4	41.3
Widowed	0.1	0.1	-	-
Divorced	2.0	2.1	1.5	2.1
FAMILY STATUS				
Persons, 18 to 24 years	26,936	23,157	3,293	1,437
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In families	88.0	87.4	93.3	90.5
Head of family, no spouse present	3.1	2.2	9.4	7.3
Husband or wife in husband-wife family	31.3	33.0	19.6	36.2
Other family member	53.6	52.3	64.3	47.2
Primary individual	7.0	7.2	4.5	4.5
Secondary individual	5.0	5.3	2.2	4.8
FERTILITY				
Women 18 to 24 Years Reporting on Expectations				
Average births to date:				
Wives	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.1
Single women	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3
Average lifetime births expected:				
Wives	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.4
Single women	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.1
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons, 16 to 24 years	36,266	30,997	4,443	2,078
In civilian labor force[3]	22,916	20,253	2,300	1,183
Percent in civilian labor force	63.2	65.3	51.8	56.9
Percent unemployed	14.7	13.1	28.6	17.8
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1975				
Persons, 18 to 24 years old, year-round full-time workers	6,707	6,013	616	295
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $5,000	19.1	18.3	26.1	19.7
$5,000 to $9,999	59.6	60.0	56.5	64.4
$10,000 to $14,999	18.0	18.2	16.6	13.9
$15,000 and over	3.4	3.6	1.0	2.4
Median income	$7,263	$7,306	$6,777	$7,015
Persons, 16 to 21 years	24,283	20,711	3,181	1,345
Number below poverty level	3,302	2,153	1,063	382
Percent below poverty level	13.6	10.4	33.4	28.4

[1] Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.
[2] Persons who had completed 4 years of high school or some college.
[3] Annual average data.

Note: Bases for fertility data may be obtained from Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 308.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 306, 308, and 310; P-60, No. 105; and unpublished 1976 Current Population Survey data.

Appendix B

EXPLANATIONS AND SYMBOLS

Definitions and explanations for subjects in this report are found in the publications referenced below each table.

In the past the Census Bureau has designated a head of household to serve as the central reference person for the collection and tabulation of data for individual members of the household (or family). However, recent social changes have resulted in a trend toward the recognition of more equal status for all members of the household (or family), making the term "head" less relevant in the analysis of household and family data. As a result, the Bureau is currently developing new techniques of enumeration and data presentation which will eliminate the concept of "head." While much of the data in this report are based on the concept of "head," methodology for future Census Bureau reports will reflect a gradual movement away from this traditional practice.

Symbols. A dash "–" represents zero or rounds to zero. The symbol "B" means that the base for the derived figure is less than 75,000. An "X" means not applicable, and "NA" means not available. The symbol "r" means revised.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Source of data. Most of the estimates in this report are based on data obtained from the Bureau of the Census collected in the Current Population Survey (CPS), the Immunization Survey, the Health Interview Survey, the Decennial Censuses of Population, the National Crime Survey, the Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, and the Survey of Economic Opportunity (SEO). Other data are from vital statistics. The source of data in each table and for each figure can be found at the bottom of that table or figure.

Current Population Survey (CPS). Most of the CPS estimates in this report are based on data obtained in various months of 1976. Some estimates are based on data obtained in earlier years. The monthly CPS deals mainly with labor force data for the civilian noninstitutional population. Questions relating to labor force participation are asked every month about each member 14 years old and over in each sample household. In addition, supplementary questions are asked in most months about various population characteristics.

The present CPS sample was initially selected from the 1970 census file and is updated continuously to reflect new construction where possible (see section on "Nonsampling variability," below). Samples for previous sample designs were selected from files from the census most recently completed at the time.

The following table provides a description of some aspects of the CPS sample designs in use during the referenced data collection periods.

Description of the Current Population Survey

Time period	Number of sample areas[1]	Households eligible		Households visited, not eligible[2]
		Interviewed	Not interviewed	
August 1972 to present	461	45,000	2,000	8,000
August 1971 to July 1972	449	45,000	2,000	8,000
January 1967 to July 1971	449	48,000	2,000	8,500
March 1963 to December 1966	357	33,500	1,500	6,000
January 1960 to February 1963	[3]333	33,500	1,500	6,000
May 1956 to December 1959	330	33,500	1,500	6,000
February 1954 to April 1956	230	21,000	500-1,000	3,000-3,500
August 1947 to January 1954	68	21,000	500-1,000	3,000-3,500

[1] These areas were chosen to provide coverage in each State and the District of Columbia.

[2] These are households which were visited, but were found to be vacant or otherwise not eligible for interview.

[3] Three sample areas were added in 1960 to represent Alaska and Hawaii after statehood.

Note: Prior to 1966, income data were collected from approximately 75 percent of occupied households in CPS.

The estimation procedure used for the monthly CPS data volves the inflation of the weighted sample results to inde-endent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population f the United States by age, race, and sex. These independent stimates were based on statistics from decennial censuses; tatistics on births, deaths, immigration, and emigration; and atistics on the strength of the Armed Forces. For the esti-ates from March CPS data in this report, persons in the rmed Forces were also included, and the estimation pro-edure in March for the data in the report also involves a rther adjustment so that husband and wife of a household eceive the same weight.

Immunization Survey. Immunization data are published y the Center for Disease Control, Department of Health, ducation, and Welfare (HEW). The Immunization Survey is ased on data obtained every September in a subsample of ouseholds interviewed for CPS. The subsample, consisting f three-fourths of the regular CPS sample, is spread over 461 eas comprising 923 counties and independent cities. In the ubsample, approximately 35,000 occupied households were igible for interview. Of this number approximately 1,500 ccupied units were visited but interviews were not obtained ecause the occupants were not at home after repeated calls r were unavailable for some other reason. In addition to the 5,000 there were also about 6,000 sample units which were sited but were found to be vacant or otherwise not to be terviewed.

Health Interview Survey (HIS). Data on physician and ental visits are drawn from the Health Interview Survey, and e published by the National Center for Health Statistics, epartment of Health, Education, and Welfare. Data col-cted for the Health Interview Survey in 1975 are based on a mple spread over 357 areas with coverage in each of the 50 tates and the District of Columbia. The HIS sample of 1975 onsisted of approximately 51,000 assigned households, of hich 9,000 were vacant, demolished, or occupied by per-ons not in the scope of the survey. The 42,000 eligible ccupied households in 1975 yielded a probability sample of out 119,000 persons in 41,000 interviewed households.

Decennial Census of Population. Decennial census data in is report are based on complete counts or on the samples sociated with the census as indicated in the list of sources. escriptions of samples from the census are found in the ppropriate census publications. To determine if the 1950, 960, and 1970 data in a table of this report are based on omplete counts or on the samples associated with the cen-s, refer to the source of data at the bottom of that table.

Vital statistics data.[1] Data on mortality rates are pub-hed by the Office of Health Statistics Analysis of the National Center for Health Statistics, HEW. Data on number of deaths (numerators of death rates) are gathered from the offices of vital statistics of State governments, with the assistance of the Public Health Service. Decennial census figures by age, sex, and race, with adjustments, are used for the denominators of death rates. For infant mortality rates, the number of infant deaths is divided by total number of births.

Crime data. Data on crime are published by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Department of Justice, and are the result of the National Crime Survey and the Survey of Inmates of Local Jails.

The 1975 National Crime Survey is based on data obtained from a stratified multistage cluster sample from 376 strata. The estimation procedure is performed on a quarterly basis to produce quarterly estimates and rates of crime victimizations.[2] Approximately 75,000 housing units and other living quarters are designated for the sample. Of these, about 12,500 units are found to be vacant, demolished, converted to nonresidential use, or ineligible for some other reason. An additional 2,500 households are not interviewed because no one is at home after repeated visits by the interviewer, the residents refuse to be interviewed, are temporarily absent, or are unavailable for some other reason.

The 1972 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails consisted of a sample of inmates selected from local jails; local jails are those controlled by governments below the State level. About 4,000 local jails were contacted and from a universe of about 141,000 inmates in these jails, 4,000 inmates were designated for interview. The survey design was a systematic stratified multistage sample.

1967 Survey of Economic Opportunity. The 1967 Survey of Economic Opportunity (SEO) sample was spread over 357 areas comprising 701 counties and independent cities. These areas were chosen to provide coverage in each State and the District of Columbia. Approximately 29,000 occupied households were eligible for interview. Of this number about 2,500 of the occupied units were visited but interviews were not obtained because the occupants were not found at home after repeated calls or were unavailable for some other reason. In addition to the 29,000 occupied households, there were also 7,700 sample units which were visited but were found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed.

The SEO sample was selected so that there was a disproportionately large sample from the Black and other races population. The weights applied to each sample case were adjusted to reflect this. This sampling procedure was used to provide more reliable estimates for Black and other races population although it was known that reliability of estimates not broken down by race and of estimates for Whites would be reduced.

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[1] For details on methodology, see **The Methods and Materials of emography**, Volume 2: Chapter 14 (Mortality) and Chapters 16 and (Natality), a Bureau of the Census publication (October 1971).

[2] For details on methodology, see **Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Comparison of 1974 and 1975 Findings**, No. SD-NCP-N-5: Appendix II, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration publication (February 1977).

Reliability of the estimates. Since the estimates in these tables were based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey—sampling and nonsampling. The standard errors provided for this report primarily indicate the magnitude of the sampling error. They also partially measure the effect of some nonsampling errors in response and enumeration but do not measure any systematic biases in the data. The full extent of nonsampling error is unknown. Consequently, particular care should be exercised in the interpretation of figures based on a relatively small number of cases or on small diffferences between estimates.

Nonsampling variability. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and nonreporting in addition to sampling variability. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources, e.g., inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, inability or unwillingness to provide correct information on the part of respondents, inability to recall information, mistakes made in collection such as in recording or coding the data, mistakes made in processing the data, mistakes made in estimating values for missing data, and failure to represent all units with the sample (undercoverage). The approximate magnitude of two sources of undercoverage in CPS is known and is described next.

Approximately 600,000 conventional new construction units were issued building permits prior to the 1970 census but building was not completed by the time of the census (i.e., April 1970); thus, these units have no representation in the CPS sample. Conventional new construction, for which building permits were issued after the census, is represented. In addition to undercoverage of conventional new construction, CPS misses at least 200,000 new mobile homes. These are missed because there is no systematic sampling procedure to provide representation of mobile homes constructed since the 1970 census. Note that these estimates of missed units are relevant to the present sample only and not to earlier designs where the extent of undercoverage was generally less.

Sampling variability. The standard errors given in the following tables are primarily measures of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that occurred by chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population was surveyed. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the survey differs from a complete census figure by less than the standard error. The chances are about 90 out of 100 that this difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error and about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

All the statements of comparison appearing in the text are significant at a 1.6 standard error level or better, and most are significant at a level of more than 2.0 standard errors. This means that for most differences cited in the text, th estimated difference is greater than twice the standard erro of the difference. Statements of comparison qualified i some way (e.g., by use of the phrase, "some evidence") hav a level of significance between 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors.

Note when using small estimates. Percent distributions ar shown in the report only when the base is 75,000 or greater Because of the large standard errors involved, there is littl chance that percentages would reveal useful informatio when computed on a smaller base. Estimated numbers ar shown, however, even though the relative standard errors o these numbers are larger than those for corresponding percentages. These smaller estimates are provided primarily t permit such combinations of the categories as serve eac user's needs.

Comparability with other data. Data obtained from th CPS and other governmental sources are not entirely comparable. This is due in large part to differences in interviewe training and experience and in differing survey processes This is an additional component of error not reflected in th standard error tables. Therefore, caution should be used i comparing results between these different sources.

Standard errors for data based on the decennial census Sampling errors of all data from the samples of the 197 decennial census shown in this report except for fertility ar small enough to be disregarded. For other census sampl data, the standard errors may be found in the appropriat census volumes.

Standard error tables and their use. In order to deriv standard errors that would be applicable to a large number o estimates and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. Therefore, instead o providing an individual standard error for each estimat generalized sets of standard errors are provided for variou types of characteristics. As a result, the sets of standar errors provided give an indication of the order of magnitud of the standard error of an estimate rather than the precis standard error.

The figures presented in tables B-1 through B-4 ar approximations to standard errors of various estimates fo families, unrelated individuals, and persons in the total U.S Estimated standard errors for specific characteristics canno be obtained from tables B-1 through B-4 without the use o the factors in table B-5. These factors must be applied to th generalized standard errors in order to adjust for the combined effect of sample design and estimating procedure o the value of the characteristic. The figures presented in table B-7 through B-9 are approximations to standard errors fo particular types of estimates for which tables B-1 throug B-5 cannot be used; tables B-7 and B-8 are for use with dat from the Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, table B-9 is fo

Table B-1. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Persons: 1967 to 1976

(68 chances out of 100. Numbers in thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
5	11	5,000	87
00	12	10,000	121
50	20	25,000	184
00	28	30,000	199
,000	39	35,000	212
,500	62	50,000	243
		75,000	275

Note: To estimate standard errors for CPS data collected from 1956 through 1966, multiply he above standard errors by 1.2; for CPS data collected before 1956, multiply by 1.5.

Table B-2. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Families and Unrelated Individuals: 1967 to 1976

(68 chances out of 100. Numbers in thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
5	9	2,500	51
00	10	5,000	72
50	16	10,000	99
00	23	25,000	147
,000	32	35,000	167
		50,000	182

Note: To estimate standard errors for CPS data collected from 1956 through 1966, multiply he above standard errors by 1.2; for CPS data collected before 1956, multiply by 1.5.

Table B-3. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Persons: 1967 to 1976

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of estimated percentage (thousands)	Estimated percentage				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
0	1.7	2.7	3.7	5.4	6.2
0	1.1	1.7	2.3	3.4	3.9
0	0.8	1.2	1.7	2.4	2.8
,000	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.0
,500	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.2
,000	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9
,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
,000	0.11	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
,000	0.09	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.3
,000	0.08	0.12	0.2	0.2	0.3
,000	0.06	0.10	0.14	0.2	0.2

Note: To estimate standard errors for CPS data collected from 1956 through 1966, multiply e above standard errors by 1.2; for CPS data collected before 1956, multiply by 1.5.

Table B-4. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Families and Unrelated Individuals 1967 to 1976

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of estimated percentage (thousands)	Estimated percentage				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
75	1.7	2.6	3.6	5.2	6.
100	1.4	2.2	3.1	4.5	5.
250	0.9	1.4	2.0	2.8	3.
500	0.6	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.
1,000	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.
2,500	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.
5,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.
10,000	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.
25,000	0.09	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.
50,000	0.06	0.10	0.14	0.2	0.

Note: To estimate standard errors for CPS data collected from 1956 through 1966, multiply the above standard errors by 1.2; for CPS data collected before 1956, multiply by 1.5.

estimated personal victimization rates from the National Crime Survey and table B-10 is for estimated fertility ratios. Standard errors for intermediate values not shown in the generalized tables of standard errors may be approximated by interpolation.

Two parameters are used (denoted "a" and "b") to calculate standard errors for each type of characteristic; they are presented in table B-6. These parameters were used to calculate the standard errors in tables B-1 through B-4 and B-7 through B-10 and to calculate the factors in table B-6. They also may be used to directly calculate the standard errors for estimated numbers and percentages.[3] Methods for direct computation are given in the following sections.

Standard errors of estimated numbers. The approximate standard error, σ_x, of an estimated number shown in this report can be obtained in two ways. It may be obtained by use of the formula

$$\sigma_x = f\sigma \qquad (1)$$

where f is the appropriate factor from table B-5, and σ is the standard error on the estimate obtained by interpolation from table B-1 or B-2. Alternatively, standard errors may be approximated by the following formula, (2), from which the standard errors were calculated in tables B-1 and B-3. Use of this formula will provide more accurate results than the use of formula (1) above.

$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \qquad (2)$$

Here x is the size of the estimate and a and b are the parameters in table B-6 associated with the particular type of characteristic.

Standard errors of estimated percentages. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends on both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which this percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. When the numerator and denominator of the percentage are in different categories, use the factor or parameters indicated by the numerator. The approximate standard error, $\sigma_{(x,p)}$, of an estimated percentage can be obtained by use of the formula

$$\sigma_{(x,p)} = f\sigma \qquad (3$$

In this formula, f is the appropriate factor from table B-5 and σ is the standard error on the estimate from either table B-3 or B-4. Alternatively, standard errors may be approximated by the following formula, (4), from which the standard errors in tables B-3 and B-4 were calculated; direct computation will give more accurate results than use of the standard error tables and the factors.

$$\sigma_{(x,p)} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{x} \cdot p(100-p)} \qquad . (4$$

Here x is the size of the subclass of persons or families an unrelated individuals which is the base of the percentage, p i the percentage $(0 \leq p \leq 100)$, and b is the parameter in tabl B-6 associated with the particular type of characteristic i the numerator of the percentage.

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[3] Estimated standard errors cannot be directly calculated for tables 12, 20, and 43 without the use of tables B-11, B-12, and B-13, respectively.

Table B-5. Factors to be Applied to Generalized Standard Errors in Tables A Through D

(For meaning of symbols, see text)

Type of characteristic	Persons	Household heads, families, and unrelated individuals
ncome[1]:		
Total or White	1.0	1.0
Black and other races	0.9	0.9
etropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence (5-qtr. annual average):		
Total or White	1.0	(X)
Black and other races	0.9	(X)
indergarten and nursery school enrollment:		
All races	1.1	(X)
Spanish origin	1.6	(X)
ducational attainment and school enrollment:		
Total or White	1.2	1.1
Black and other races	1.3	1.1
Spanish origin	1.6	1.2
arital status and living arrangements:		
Total or White	1.5	1.1
Black and other races	1.8	1.1
Spanish origin	1.7	1.2
obility:		
Nonmovers-all races	1.7	(X)
Movers-all races	2.6	(X)
oting:		
Total or White	1.3	(X)
Black and other races	1.6	(X)
Spanish origin	2.2	(X)
overty-total or nonfarm:		
Total or White	2.0	1.0
Black and other races	1.9	0.9
Spanish origin	2.4	1.2
overty-farm:		
Total or White	2.8	1.4
mployment, labor force, not in labor force, or occupation (monthly estimates):		
Total or all races	1.2	(X)
Male	1.1	(X)
Female	1.0	(X)
mployment, labor force, not in labor force, or ccupation (annual averages):		
Total or all races	0.8	(X)
Total or male (16-19 or 20-24)	0.6	(X)
Male or female (16-24)	0.7	(X)
Female (16-19 or 20-24)	0.5	(X)

Table B-5. Factors to be Applied to Generalized Standard Errors in Tables A Through D—Continued

(For meaning of symbols, see text)

Type of characteristic	Persons	Household heads, families, and unrelated individuals
Unemployment (monthly estimates):		
Total or White (16-24)	1.1	(X)
Black and other races (16-24)	1.2	(X)
Unemployment (annual averages):		
Total or all races (16-24)	0.5	(X)
Fertility[2]-number of women	1.0	(X)
Health Interview Survey:		
Time interval since last physician and dental visit	7.4	(X)
Daytime care of children (household and family):		
Total children-all age groups	1.5	(X)
Labor force status of mother:		
Total children-all age groups	1.0	(X)
National Immunization Survey	1.3	(X)

[1] For metropolitan-nonmetropolitan data cross-tabulated with income, multiply the standard errors for income by a factor of 1.4.

[2] To obtain standard errors for SEO data, multiply the standard errors by 1.4 for total or White and by 1.3 for Black and other races.

Illustration of use of standard error tables. Table 40 of this report shows that in 1976 there were 914,000 families with five children. Table B-2 shows the standard error on an estimate of this size to be approximately 30,500. Applying the appropriate factor from table B-5 and using formula (1), the approximate standard error is 1.1 x 30,500 ≐ 34,000.[4] The chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a figure differing from a complete census figure by less than 34,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have differed from a complete census figure by less than 68,000 (twice the standard error).

Of these 914,000 families with five children, 9.8 percent had 1975 income of $25,000 and over. Since the numerator of this percentage is families with five children with income of $25,000 and over and the characteristic relates to income and family composition, the b parameter from table B-6 i 1388.6444[5]; using formula (4) the standard error on an est mate of 9.8 percent is

$$\sqrt{\frac{1388.6444}{914,000}\; 9.8\,(100\text{-}9.8)} = 1.2 \text{ percent}$$

Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate 9.8 percent would be within 1.2 percentage points of a con plete census figure. Chances are 95 out of 100 that the est mate would be within 2.4 percentage points of a complet census figure, i.e., the 95 percent confidence interval woul be from 7.4 to 12.2 percent.

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[4] Formula (2) gives a standard error of 35,000.

[5] Whenever the characteristic relates to two different b-paramete the larger b-parameter should be used.

Table B-6. "a" and "b" Parameters for Estimated Numbers and Percentages of Persons, Household Heads, Families, and Unrelated Individuals: 1967 to 1976

(For meaning of symbols, see text)

Type of characteristic	Parameters[1]			
	Persons		Household heads, families, and unrelated individuals	
	a	b	a	b
come[2]:				
Total or White	-0.000007	1533.4986	-0.000008	1063.1809
Black and other races	-0.000052	1384.8466	-0.000064	922.0689
etropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence (5-qtr. annual average):				
Total or White	-0.000012	1518.6436	(X)	(X)
Black and other races	-0.000098	1360.1264	(X)	(X)
ndergarten and nursery school enrollment:				
All races	-0.000126	1738.0412	(X)	(X)
Spanish origin	-0.0000250	3850.9936	(X)	(X)
ucational attainment and school enrollment:				
Total or White	-0.000016	2064.3452	-0.000010	1388.6444
Black and other races	-0.000186	2791.7805	-0.000087	1255.0382
Spanish origin	-0.0000250	3850.9936	-0.0000195	1422.2069
rital status and living arrangements:				
Total or White	-0.000017	3500.2791	-0.000010	1388.6444
Black and other races	-0.000210	5020.1527	-0.000087	1255.0382
Spanish origin	-0.0000256	4431.7805	-0.0000195	1422.2069
bility:				
Nonmovers-all races	-0.000020	4252.7235	(X)	(X)
Movers-all races	-0.000066	10411.2130	(X)	(X)
ting:				
Total or White	-0.000021	2518.4108	(X)	(X)
Black and other races	-0.000289	3686.2837	(X)	(X)
Spanish origin	-0.0000433	7468.6848	(X)	(X)
verty-total or nonfarm:				
Total or White	-0.000030	6133.9944	-0.000008	1063.1809
Black and other races	-0.000209	5539.3864	-0.000064	922.0689
Spanish origin	-0.0000441	8917.4236	-0.0000195	1422.2069
verty-farm:				
Total or White	0.000608	11715.9293	-0.000143	2030.6775
ployment, labor force, not in labor force, r occupation[3] (monthly estimates):				
Total or White (16-24)	-0.0000817	2078.0	(X)	(X)
Black and other races (16-24)	-0.0004844	2078.0	(X)	(X)
Total (16-19 or 20-24)	-0.000131	2078.0	(X)	(X)
Male (16-24)	-0.0001073	1798.0	(X)	(X)
Male (16-19 or 20-24)	-0.0002037	1798.0	(X)	(X)
Female (16-24)	-0.0000859	1541.0	(X)	(X)
Female (16-19 or 20-24)	-0.0001591	1541.0	(X)	(X)

Table B-6. "a" and "b" Parameters for Estimated Numbers and Percentages of Persons, Household Heads, Families, and Unrelated Individuals: 1967 to 1976—Continued

(For meaning of symbols, see text)

Type of characteristic	Parameters[1]			
	Persons		Household heads, families, and unrelated individuals	
	a	b	a	b
Employment, labor force, not in labor force, or occupation[3] (annual averages):				
Total 25+	-0.0000068	894.0	(X)	(X)
Total or White (16-24)	-0.0000351	894.0	(X)	(X)
Black and other races (16-24)	-0.0002083	894.0	(X)	(X)
Total (16-19 or 20-24)	-0.000038	603.0	(X)	(X)
Male (16-24)	-0.0000461	773.0	(X)	(X)
Male (16-19 or 20-24)	-0.0000591	521.0	(X)	(X
Female (16-24)	-0.0000369	663.0	(X)	(X
Female (16-19 or 20-24)	-0.0000461	447.0	(X)	(X)
Unemployment[3] (monthly estimates):				
Total or White (16-24)	-0.0000788	1971.0	(X)	(X
Black and other races (16-24)	-0.0005054	2265.0	(X)	(X
Unemployment (annual averages):				
Total or White (16-24)	-0.0000158	394.0	(X)	(X)
Black and other races (16-24)	-0.0001011	453.0	(X)	(X
Fertility[4]-number of women	-0.000018	1567.0337	(X)	(X
Survey of Local Jails	-0.000353	56.8882	(X)	(X
National Crime Survey:				
Personal victimizations	-0.0000083	1718.0	(X)	(X
National Immunization Survey	-0.000078	2750.3625	(X)	(X
Health Interview Survey:				
Time interval since last physician and dental visits	0.000042	83294.036	(X)	X
Daytime care of children (household and family)[3]:				
Total children under 18 years old	-0.0000542	3500.2791	(X)	X
Under 6 years old	-0.0001868	3500.2791	(X)	(X
6-17 years old	-0.0000764	3500.2791	(X)	(X
Labor force status of mother[3]:				
Total children under 18 years old	-0.0000240	1541.0	(X)	X
Under 6 years old	-0.0000828	1541.0	(X)	(X
6-17 years old	-0.0000339	1541.0	(X)	X

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[1] Multiply parameters by 1.50 for CPS data collected from 1956 through 1966 and by 2.25 for CPS data collected before 1956.

[2] For metropolitan-nonmetropolitan data cross-tabulated with income, multiply the income parameters by a factor of 2.

[3] When computing the standard error of an estimate for a group which is a subset of the age, sex, race groups for which parameters are shown, use the parameters or factor for the next larger group; e.g., when computing the standard error on the estimated number of employed males age 16 to 17 use the parameter for male (16-19 or 20-24).

[4] To obtain parameters for SEO data, multiply parameters in this row by 2.10 for total or White and by 1.69 for Black and other races.

Table B-7. Standard Errors of Estimated Totals for the Survey of Inmates of Local Jails

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
300	130	10,000	730
500	170	25,000	1,100
1,000	240	35,000	1,250
1,500	290	50,000	1,400
2,000	340	60,000	1,460
3,000	410	75,000	1,510
5,000	530	100,000	1,470
7,500	640	120,000	1,320
		150,000	770

Table B-8. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages for the Survey of Inmates of Local Jails

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of estimated percentage	Estimated percentage					
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	20 or 80	25 or 75	50
300	6.1	9.5	13.1	17.4	18.9	21.8
500	4.7	7.4	10.1	13.5	14.6	16.9
1,000	3.3	5.2	7.2	9.5	10.3	11.9
1,500	2.7	4.2	5.8	7.8	8.4	9.7
2,000	2.4	3.7	5.1	6.7	7.3	8.4
3,000	1.9	3.0	4.1	5.5	6.0	6.9
5,000	1.5	2.3	3.2	4.3	4.6	5.3
7,500	1.2	1.9	2.6	3.5	3.8	4.4
10,000	1.1	1.6	2.3	3.0	3.3	3.8
25,000	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.4
35,000	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.7	2.0
50,000	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.7
60,000	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.5
75,000	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.4
100,000	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.2
120,000	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.2
150,000	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0

Standard error of a difference. For a difference between wo sample estimates, the standard error is approximately qual to

$$\sigma_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2}$$

here σ_x and σ_y are the standard errors of the estimates x nd y; the estimates can be of numbers, percents, ratios, etc. his will represent the actual standard error quite accurately or the difference between two estimates of the same characeristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate the true standard error.

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a difference between estimated percentages. Table 40 also shows that of the 914,000 families with five children, 25.7 percent have income from $15,000 to $24,999 and 10.0 percent of these families have income from $10,000 to $11,999. Using formula (4) and the b parameter for family composition from table B-6, the standard error (σ_x) on 25.7 percent is 1.7 percent and the standard error (σ_y) on 10.0 percent is approximately 1.2 percent. Therefore, using formula (5), the standard error of the estimated difference of 15.7 percent is about

$$2.1 \doteq \sqrt{(1.7)^2 + (1.2)^2}$$

This means the chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated difference based on the sample estimates would vary from the difference derived using complete census figures by less than 2.1 percent. The 68 percent confidence interval about the 15.7 percent difference is from 13.6 to 17.8, i.e., 15.7 ± 2.1. A conclusion that the average estimate of the difference derived from all possible samples of the same size and design lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all possible samples. The 95 confidence interval is 11.5 to 19.9. Thus, we can conclude with 95 percent confidence that there is a difference between the 1975 percentage of families with five children with income from $15,000 to $24,999 and the percentage of these families with income from $10,000 to $11,999.

Standard error of a fertility ratio. Table B-10 provides standard errors for both number of children ever born and number of expected lifetime births per 1,000 women. The sampling variability on the ratio of children born per 1,000 women depends on the shape of the distribution on whic the ratio is based, the size of the sample, the sample desig and the use of ratio estimates. Table B-10 was formed using the following equation:

$$\sigma_{(1{,}000\bar{x})} = \frac{FR}{N}\sqrt{\Sigma n^2 x'_n - \frac{(\Sigma n x_n)^2}{N}}$$

where $\sigma(1{,}000\bar{x})$ is the standard error of a fertility ratio p 1,000 women ($1{,}000\bar{x}$),

R is a constant which depends upon the size of t sample. For 1976

$$R = 1{,}000\sqrt{1{,}170} = 34{,}200,$$

n is the specific number of children ever born or e pected (n = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 +),

x_n is the estimated number of women who have children ever born or expected,

N is the total number of women = $\sum_{n=0}^{7+} x_n$, and

Table B-9. Standard Errors for Estimated Personal Victimization Rates From the National Crime Survey

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of rate (thousands)	Estimated rate per 1,000 persons											
	.25 or 999.75	.5 or 999.5	.75 or 999.25	1 or 999	2.5 or 997.5	5 or 995	10 or 990	30 or 970	50 or 950	100 or 900	250 or 750	500
25	4.14	5.86	7.18	8.29	13.09	18.49	26.08	44.72	57.13	78.64	113.51	131.07
50	2.93	4.14	5.07	5.86	9.26	13.07	18.44	31.62	40.40	55.61	80.27	92.68
75	2.39	3.38	4.14	4.78	7.56	10.68	15.06	25.82	32.99	45.40	65.54	75.67
100	2.07	2.93	3.59	4.14	6.55	9.25	13.04	22.36	28.57	39.32	56.76	65.54
250	1.31	1.85	2.27	2.62	4.14	5.85	8.25	14.14	18.07	24.87	35.90	41.45
500	0.93	1.31	1.60	1.85	2.93	4.13	5.83	10.00	12.78	17.59	25.38	29.31
750	0.76	1.07	1.31	1.51	2.39	3.38	4.76	8.16	10.43	14.36	20.72	23.93
1,000	0.66	0.93	1.13	1.31	2.07	2.92	4.12	7.07	9.03	12.43	17.95	20.72
2,500	0.41	0.59	0.72	0.83	1.31	1.85	2.61	4.47	5.71	7.86	11.35	13.11
5,000	0.29	0.41	0.51	0.59	0.93	1.31	1.84	3.16	4.04	5.56	8.03	9.27
10,000	0.21	0.29	0.36	0.41	0.65	0.92	1.30	2.24	2.86	3.93	5.68	6.55
20,000	0.15	0.21	0.25	0.29	0.46	0.65	0.92	1.58	2.02	2.78	4.01	4.63
25,000	0.14	0.19	0.23	0.26	0.41	0.58	0.82	1.41	1.81	2.49	3.59	4.14
50,000	0.09	0.13	0.16	0.19	0.29	0.41	0.58	1.00	1.28	1.76	2.54	2.93
75,000	0.08	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.24	0.34	0.48	0.82	1.04	1.44	2.07	2.35
100,000	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.21	0.29	0.41	0.71	0.90	1.24	1.79	2.07
125,000	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.19	0.26	0.37	0.63	0.81	1.11	1.61	1.85
150,000	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.17	0.24	0.34	0.58	0.74	1.02	1.47	1.69
160,000	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.16	0.23	0.33	0.56	0.71	0.98	1.42	1.64
170,000	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.16	0.22	0.32	0.54	0.69	0.95	1.38	1.59
175,000	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.16	0.22	0.31	0.53	0.68	0.94	1.36	1.57

F is dependent on the particular sample design used for this survey and is also a function of the magnitude of the ratio of children ever born or expected per 1,000 women. The values of F used in compiling table B-10 are as follows:

F for Chidren Ever Born or Expected Per 1,000 Women

Number of children per 1,000 women	F
500	1.05
1,000	1.14
1,500	1.18
2,000	1.22
2,500	1.26
3,000	1.30
3,500	1.34
4,000	1.38

should be noted that for data involving only one kind of ent per woman, e.g., one additional birth expected, table 3, the table of standard errors of percentages of persons, nd the appropriate factor from table B-5 should be used. or data involving two or more possible events per woman, ble B-10, the table of standard errors of estimated fertility tios, should be used.

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a rtility ratio. Table 26 of this report shows that in 1976 ngle women 18 to 21 years old expected 1,986 lifetime ths per 1,000 women. Table 26 also shows that there were 420,000 single women in this group. Table B-10 shows the ndard error of a ratio of 1,986 births on a base of 420,000 women to be approximately[6] 48 per 1,000. Con- squently, the chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate uld have been a fertility ratio differing from a complete nsus figure by less than 48 per 1,000. The chances are 95 t of 100 that the estimate would have been a fertility ratio ffering from a complete census figure by less than 96 per 000 (twice the standard error), i.e., this 95 percent confi- nce interval would be between 1,890 and 2,082 lifetime ths expected per 1,000 single women 18 to 21 years old in 76.

Standard error of a median. The sampling variability of an imated median depends upon the form of the distribution well as the size of its base. An approximate method for asuring the reliability of a median is to determine an inter- about the estimated median, such that there is a stated degree of confidence that the median based on a complete census lies within the interval. The following procedure may be used to estimate the 68 percent confidence limits of a median based on sample data.

(1) Determine, using the standard error tables and factors or formula (4), the standard error of a 50-percent characteristic in the distribution;
(2) add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step (1);
(3) using the distribution of the characteristic, calculate the confidence interval corresponding to the two points established in step (2).

A two-standard-error confidence interval may be determined by finding the values corresponding to 50 percent plus and minus twice the standard error determined in step (1).

Illustration of the computation of a confidence interval of a median. Table 40 of this report shows that the median income of families with no children in 1975 was estimated to be $13,090. Table 40 also indicates that the base of the distribution from which this median was determined is 24,868,000 families.

(1) Using formula (4) the standard error of 50 percent on a base of 24,868,000 is about 0.37 percent.
(2) To obtain a 95 percent confidence interval on an estimated median, add to and subtract from 50 percent twice the standard error found in step (1). This yields percent limits of 49.26 and 50.74.
(3) From table 40 the income of 45.1 percent of the families with no children was less than $12,000 and 12.5 percent had income between $12,000 and $14,999. By linear interpolation, the lower limit on the estimate is found to be about

$$\$11{,}999 + (\$3{,}000)\left(\frac{49.26-45.1}{12.5}\right) = \$12{,}997$$

Similarly, the upper limit may be found by linear interpolation to be about

$$\$11{,}999 + (\$3{,}000)\left(\frac{50.74-45.1}{12.5}\right) = \$13{,}353$$

Thus, the 95 percent confidence interval on the estimated median is from $12,997 to $13,353.

Estimating the standard error of the mean. The standard error of a mean can be approximated by formula (6) below. Because of the approximations used in developing formula (6), an estimate of the standard error of the mean obtained from that formula will generally underestimate the true standard error. The formula used to estimate the standard error of a mean is

$$s_{\bar{x}} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{y} s^2} \qquad (6)$$

---

[6] Determined by interpolation and rounding to the same accuracy n the table.

Table B-10. Standard Errors of Estimated Fertility Ratios

(68 chances out of 100)

Number of women (thousands)	Children ever born or expected per 1,000 women							
	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000
250	51	93	129	164	198	234	274	315
500	36	66	92	116	140	166	194	222
750	30	54	74	95	114	135	158	181
1,000	26	47	65	82	99	117	137	158
2,000	18	33	45	58	70	83	97	112
5,000	11	20	29	37	44	52	61	70
10,000	9	15	20	26	31	38	44	50
15,000	7	12	16	21	26	29	35	41
20,000	6	11	15	19	23	27	31	35
25,000	5	9	12	16	20	24	28	32

Table B-11. Number of Enrolled Persons 3 to 17 Years Old, By Age, Race, Spanish Origin, and Sex: 1976

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Race, Spanish origin, and age	Male	Female
ALL RACES		
3 years old	292	311
4 years old	692	656
5 years old	1,647	1,563
6 years old	1,775	1,715
7 years old	1,740	1,685
8 years old	1,694	1,636
9 years old	1,737	1,680
10 years old	1,787	1,771
11 years old	1,955	1,840
12 years old	1,974	1,904
13 years old	2,064	1,987
14 to 17 years old	8,015	7,635
WHITE		
3 to 5 years old	2,154	2,066
6 to 9 years old	5,808	5,593
10 to 13 years old	6,530	6,265
14 to 17 years old	6,780	6,419
BLACK		
3 to 5 years old	420	398
6 to 9 years old	998	983
10 to 13 years old	1,112	1,104
14 to 17 years old	1,109	1,081
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]		
3 to 5 years old	181	139
6 to 9 years old	468	463
10 to 13 years old	450	479
14 to 17 years old	448	447

[1] Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Note: This table is to be used for direct computation of the standard errors of estimated percentages in table 12.

here y is the size of the base and b is a constant which epends on the sample size, the sample design, the estimation rocedure, and the type of characteristic. The b values are iven in table B-6. The variance, s^2, is given by formula (7):

$$s^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{c} p_i \bar{x}_i^2 - \bar{x}^2 \qquad (7)$$

here $\bar{x}$ is the mean of the distribution; c is the number of oups; i indicates a specific group, thus taking on values 1 through c; p_i is the estimated proportion of persons or families and unrelated individuals whose values for the characteristic (x-values) being considered fall in group i; Z_{i-1} and Z_i are the lower and upper interval boundaries, respectively, for group i; and $\bar{x}_i = \frac{Z_{i-1} + Z_i}{2}$, which is assumed to be the most representative value for the characteristic for persons or families and unrelated individuals in group i. Group c is open-ended, i.e., no upper interval boundary exists. For this group an approximate average value is $\bar{x} = \frac{3}{2} Z_{c-1}$.

Table B-12. Number of Persons 14 to 24 Years Old, By Age, Race, and Sex: 1970

umbers in thousands. Resident population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks)

Age	All races		White		Black	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total, 14 to 24 years old....	18,695	19,842	16,267	17,163	2,230	2,460
to 17 years....................	8,046	7,772	6,921	6,656	1,038	1,034
years..........................	1,920	1,870	1,683	1,607	216	244
years..........................	1,531	1,791	1,313	1,551	210	219
to 24 years....................	7,198	8,409	6,350	7,349	766	962
20 years.......................	1,361	1,776	1,200	1,505	142	242
21 years.......................	1,509	1,775	1,296	1,582	197	183
22 years.......................	1,572	1,748	1,401	1,520	161	210
23 years.......................	1,540	1,756	1,364	1,554	157	179
24 years.......................	1,216	1,354	1,089	1,188	109	148

Note: This table is to be used for direct computation of the standard errors of estimated rcentages in table 20.

ble B-13. Number of Related Children Under 18 Years Old in Families, By Race and Spanish Origin: 1966 to 1975

umbers in thousands. Children as of March of the following year. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Year	All races	White	Black	Spanish origin[1]
175........................	64,750	54,126	9,374	4,896
174[r]........................	65,805	55,320	9,384	4,939
174........................	65,802	55,348	9,376	4,943
173........................	66,626	56,211	9,405	4,910
172........................	67,592	57,181	9,426	(NA)
171........................	68,474	58,119	9,414	(NA)
170........................	68,815	58,472	9,448	(NA)
169........................	69,789	59,133	9,819	(NA)
168........................	70,035	59,533	9,741	(NA)
167........................	70,058	59,606	9,631	(NA)
166........................	69,869	59,609	9,470	(NA)

[r] Based on revised methodology, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 103 for eplanation.

[1] Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Note: This table is to be used for direct computation of the standard errors of estimated rcentages in table 43.

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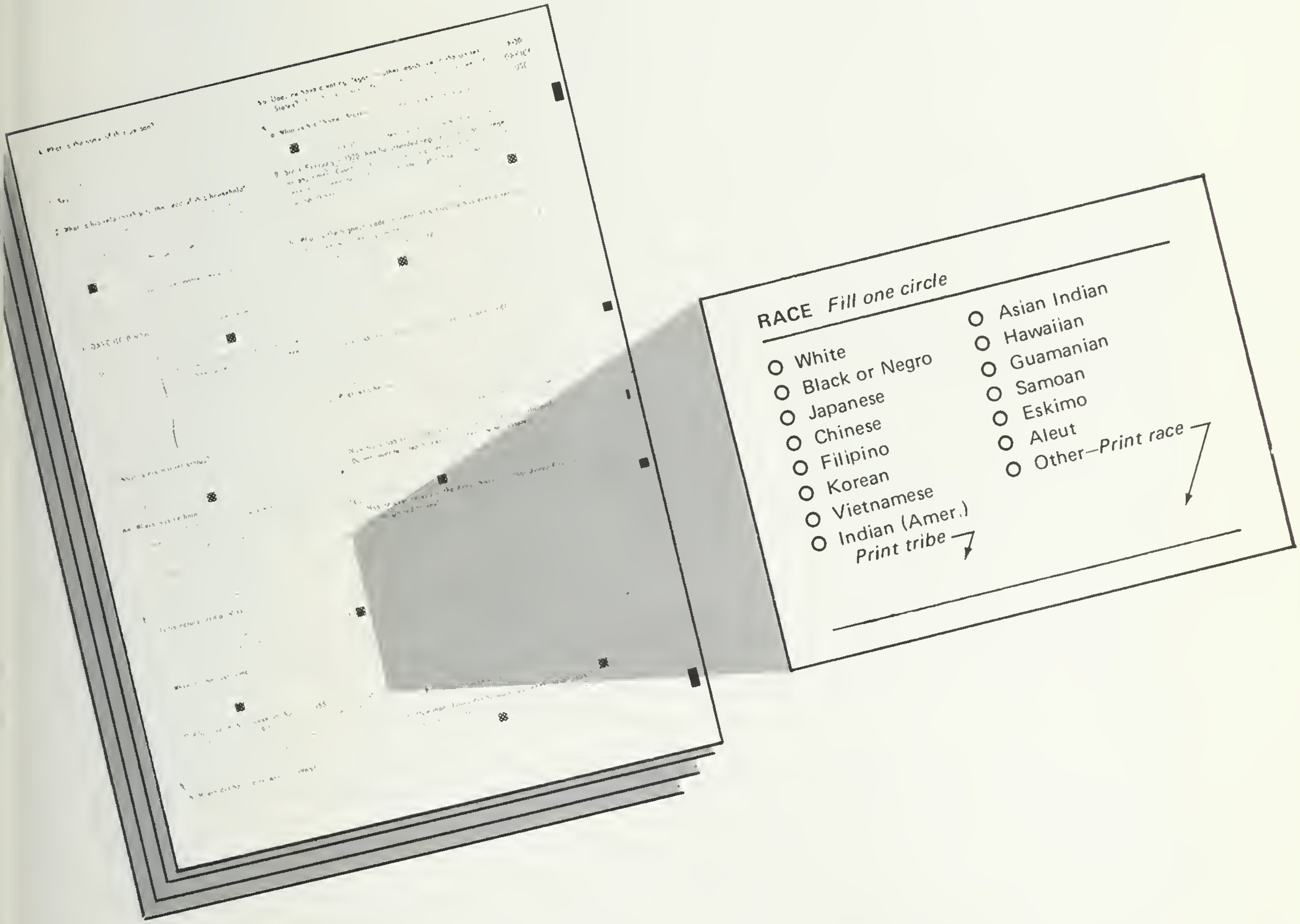
Special Studies

Series P-23, No. 67
Issued February 1978

Population Estimates by Race, for States:

July 1, 1973 and 1975



RACE *Fill one circle*

○ White
○ Black or Negro
○ Japanese
○ Chinese
○ Filipino
○ Korean
○ Vietnamese
○ Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe*
○ Asian Indian
○ Hawaiian
○ Guamanian
○ Samoan
○ Eskimo
○ Aleut
○ Other—*Print race*

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Population Estimates by Race, for States: July 1, 1973 and 1975

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of research directed toward the preparation of population estimates by race. The method investigated is an extension of the Administrative Records technique used in preparing estimates of total population for States and local jurisdictions.[1] The basic approach and procedures of the Administrative Records method are retained, but rely upon background data compiled by race to develop independent parallel series of estimates for each racial group.

To prepare the race estimates, elements of demographic information were obtained for a 1-percent sample of individuals from the Summary Earnings File of the Social Security Administration. (The file includes all persons ever assigned a social security number.) These data were merged with information from a similarly selected sample of personal income tax returns of the Internal Revenue Service, making it possible to measure migration by race using the same techniques now used in the Administrative Records method.

The State-race estimates prepared using this technique follow the same two-step process as the total population series in moving from 1970 to 1975. The resulting estimates relate to July 1, 1973 and July 1, 1975, with components of change for the period April 1, 1970 to July 1, 1975.[2] Estimates are constructed for the White and Black populations as well as for a third category, "other races," composed principally of American Indians and Asian Americans. The final results have been adjusted to conform to national estimates by race published in **Current Population Reports**, Series P-25, No. 643 and with estimates of the resident population of States for 1975 appearing in Series P-25, No. 642.

The Census Bureau has attempted to make population estimates by race for States at irregular intervals over the past 10 years, but none of the previous studies has produced consistently satisfactory current estimates.[3] Although some States and localities produce race estimates for their own areas, no agency has developed a comprehensive series of current estimates by race for all States.

GENERAL METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

The Basic Structure

The 1975 State race estimates were prepared by the Administrative Records method, a component method which utilizes reported births and deaths to determine natural change and which employs Federal income tax records to measure internal migration. Separate estimates were developed for (1) the civilian population under age 65, (2) the military population, and (3) the population age 65 and over.

In each of the three categories listed above, current race specific data were required. For the civilian population under age 65, data on births, deaths, net internal migration, and net immigration from abroad were used to estimate the change from 1970 census counts. The Department of Defense provided data that were used to estimate the resident Armed Forces in each State, and Medicare data from the Social Security Administration were used to estimate change in the population age 65 and over.

Race estimates of the civilian population under age 65 for July 1, 1975, were made in two stages. Estimates for July 1, 1973, were derived through the procedures just outlined, and were brought into agreement with State estimates of the total population and national estimates by race on that date. The 1973 estimates, as adjusted, then served as the base for developing the 1975 estimates.

Sample Data on Race

The general procedures as outlined may be followed only due to the recent availability of race information from the

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[1] The Administrative Records method is described in U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, Series P-25, Nos. 649 through 698 (one report for each State).

[2] Previously contained in a presentation at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America by David L. Word, U.S. Bureau of the Census, St. Louis, April 1977.

[3] Meyer Zitter and Gilbert R. Felton, "Estimates of Non-White Population for States and Local Areas — Some Experimental Results" Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America, April 1967. **Current Population Reports**, Series P-23, No. 31, April 10, 1970; "Use of Social Security's Continuous Work History Sample for Population Estimates." Meyer Zitter and David L. Word, "Use of Administrative Records for Small-Area Population Estimates" Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America, April 1973.

Social Security Administration. The Social Security Administration's Summary Earnings File contains demographic and earnings data for all individuals applying for a Social Security card since the beginning of that program 40 years ago. The demographic data supplied by the applicant includes (1) date of birth, (2) sex, and (3) race.

A one percent sample of this file was analyzed to ensure that the information contained in it was reasonable. It was necessary to make minor corrections for data omissions and inconsistencies on the demographic information supplied by the applicant when requesting a Social Security card, before merging with a similarly selected sample of Federal income tax returns for calendar years 1969, 1972, and 1974. Net internal migration rates by race for States were developed by using the standard Administrative Records methodology on tax returns augmented with the demographic information.

Other Background Data Series

Reported information on births, deaths, immigration from abroad, military population, and the 1970 census counts were found to be basically sound after extensive review. Of course, these data are subject to some error in measurement, but such errors are implicit in estimating techniques in general. In race estimates such as these, the consistency of reporting of race in the various statistical series is an additional source of error.

In order to make estimates for three race categories, it was often found necessary to adjust basic source data. Many of the data were available for only a two-race classification, White and other, making it necessary to develop procedures and/or locate auxiliary series to disaggregate the data for the other race classification into Black and remainder.

Immigration from abroad was distributed among the States according to the declaration of State of intended residence by the immigrant at entry. Data on intended State of residence by country of origin are available from the annual report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The race distribution of the immigrant from any particular country was assumed to be proportional to the race distribution of immigrants from that country for the 1965-70 period.

FINDINGS

General Evaluation

In estimates such as these, a full evaluation against census data, as is customary with a new test series, is not possible. That is, the method requires the processing of Federal income tax returns, and appropriate data are not available to prepare text estimates for the 1960-70 period. Similarly, full State census counts for years since 1970 are not available for comparison purposes. However, the method of making population estimates for all races at both the State and local levels by the parent Administrative Records procedure has undergone extensive evaluation and the results are well documented.[4]

Moreover, the net migration estimates for the Black population from the test estimates series for the four regions are in general agreement with net migration data from a completely independent source, the Current Population Survey (CPS).[5] The small differences that do occur between the net migration results shown in CPS data and the residual net migration as estimated in this report result from definitional variations. The variations stem primarily from four distinct segments of the population implicit in the Administrative Records method but not covered by the CPS. To make the two systems compatible, it is necessary to estimate the net migration component for each of these four segments.

Table A indicates the adjustments involved in converting Administrative Records estimates of Black net migration for the 1970-75 period to a CPS definition in order that a more

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[4] U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, Series P-25, Nos. 649 through 698.

[5] U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, Series P-20, No. 285.

Table A. Comparison of Black Net Migration for Regions—Current Population Survey Versus Administrative Records: 1970 to 1975

(Numbers in thousands)

Region	CPS Mobility Survey	Administrative Records	Adjustments to Administrative Records				Adjusted administrative records	Difference from CPS
			Alien immigration (1)	Military immigration (2)	Migration to barracks (3)	Miscellaneous[1] (4)		
United States	-	232	-205	-38	-	-	-11	-11
Northeast	-61	86	-168	-8	+5	+8	-77	-16
North Central	-36	-18	-9	-9	+9	+3	-24	+12
South	-2	44	-22	-19	+9	-1	11	+13
West	100	119	-6	-2	-24	-9	78	-22

- Represents zero.

[1] After making adjustments (1-3) above, a final adjustment was made for differences in the length of migration interval in the two systems and the exclusion of children under 5 in the CPS.

direct comparison can be made between the two sets of figures. When all adjustments have been made, differences in the estimates of Black net migration from the two estimating series are minimal (right column). Although variation of approximately 22,000 remain for the West region, the results tend to confirm that the estimates prepared using the Administrative Records series are in general agreement with the results of independent survey work, both in magnitude and direction.

A second independent source, the Survey of Income and Education (SIE), is also available for evaluating the Administrative Records estimates of the Black population. This source permits evaluation at the State level, and again indicates that the Administrative Records estimates fall within normal sampling variance of the SIE estimates.[6] The SIE contains estimates of the 1976 civilian noninstitutional population by race. Adjustments again are necessary to make the two estimates compatible. However, the steps required to make the two estimates of the Black population consistent here involves only two calculations: (1) the SIE civilian noninstitutional population was interpolated 10 months to July 1975; and (2) a direct estimate of the Black military population in 1975 and the 1970 Black institutional population were added to the results of adjustment (1) to obtain a resident estimate of the Black population by State in 1975. These two adjustments to the SIE estimate ensure reasonable compatability between the two series.

Because the standard errors of the SIE estimates are large (table B) the nature of the comparison for the two series has been altered. Sampling errors of such magnitude rule out the possibility of direct evaluation of the Administrative Records population estimates with the survey results. As a result, table B utilizes the standard errors to construct tolerances (one standard error) around the survey results within which the Administrative Records estimates should be expected to fall. Estimates for all but 17 States are found to fall within that range.

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[6] Although the emphasis of this survey is on poverty and related characteristics, population estimates for States by race also will appear in survey reports.

Table B. Comparison of 1975 Administrative Records Population Estimate For Blacks With SIE Estimates

Region, division, and State	Administrative Records	SIE		Difference from nearer bound
		Lower bound	Upper bound	
United States, total..	24,434.9	-	-	-
Regions:				
Northeast	4,735.5	4,396.6	4,641.8	+93.7
North Central	4,926.2	4,919.7	5,132.7	(1)
South	12,814.8	12,665.1	13,054.3	(1)
West	1,958.5	1,936.9	2,122.8	(1)
Northeast:				
New England	433.6	414.8	462.6	(1)
Middle Atlantic	4,301.9	3,953.7	4,207.3	+94.6
North Central:				
East North Central	4,180.3	4,104.5	4,309.9	(1)
West North Central	745.8	782.9	855.1	-37.1
South:				
South Atlantic	6,947.8	6,864.2	7,156.4	(1)
East South Central	2,655.9	2,679.5	2,763.5	-23.6
West South Central	3,211.0	2,989.5	3,183.7	+27.3
West:				
Mountain	224.2	218.4	247.8	(1)
Pacific	1,734.3	1,698.5	1,894.9	(1)
New England:				
Maine	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
New Hampshire	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Vermont	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Massachusetts	211.2	173.6	213.2	(1)
Rhode Island	27.6	22.9	29.1	(1)
Connecticut	187.9	198.2	225.6	-10.3
Middle Atlantic:				
New York	2,382.2	2,146.3	2,364.2	+18.0
New Jersey	870.5	754.1	829.8	+40.7
Pennsylvania	1,049.2	976.0	1,090.6	(1)
East North Central:				
Ohio	1,033.6	956.7	1,064.8	(1)
Indiana	388.6	335.6	384.7	+3.9
Illinois	1,534.3	1,594.6	1,735.1	-60.3
Michigan	1,080.3	975.4	1,073.5	+6.8
Wisconsin	143.5	130.9	163.0	(1)
West North Central:				
Minnesota	39.9	40.6	59.1	-0.7
Iowa	40.3	29.0	41.1	(1)
Missouri	507.3	513.7	589.1	-6.4
North Dakota	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
South Dakota	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Nebraska	46.3	42.2	54.2	(1)
Kansas	107.7	117.4	140.2	-9.7
South Atlantic:				
Delaware	85.3	73.5	82.7	+2.6
Maryland	828.5	800.8	874.3	(1)
District of Columbia	[3]526.6	499.3	517.7	+8.9
Virginia	930.8	772.0	865.2	+65.6
West Virginia	64.4	35.6	49.9	+14.5
North Carolina	1,193.3	1,144.0	1,279.6	(1)
South Carolina	867.0	841.8	920.1	(1)
Georgia	1,288.1	1,262.3	1,399.3	(1)
Florida	1,179.0	1,224.3	1,378.2	-45.3
East South Central:				
Kentucky	244.3	263.1	320.8	-18.8
Tennessee	651.2	637.3	728.3	(1)
Alabama	919.9	912.0	1,008.3	(1)
Mississippi	840.5	793.9	861.7	(1)
West South Central:				
Arkansas	356.1	344.1	392.2	(1)
Louisiana	1,134.0	1,032.4	1,129.5	+4.5
Oklahoma	191.4	164.5	202.7	(1)
Texas	1,529.6	1,379.2	1,528.5	+1.1
Mountain:				
Montana	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Idaho	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Wyoming	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Colorado	86.8	81.3	104.8	(1)
New Mexico	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Arizona	67.4	51.9	70.7	(1)
Utah	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Nevada	35.6	35.4	41.0	(1)
Pacific:				
Washington	80.4	65.6	85.4	(1)
Oregon	30.7	25.4	35.7	(1)
California	1,601.1	1,554.4	1,766.4	(1)
Alaska	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Hawaii	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

[1] The Administrative Records Estimate is within one standard error of the SIE adjusted estimate. An algebraically signed number indicates the magnitude and direction that the Administrative Records Estimate differs from the nearer bound.

[2] Estimates not shown for States with an estimated 1975 Black population less than 25,000.

[3] Based on alternative estimate in text table F.

Table C compares Black net migration at the State level for the 1965-70 period with implied Black net migration for 1970 to 1975 from the SIE and with the 1970 to 1975 Black net migration from the estimates developed here. However, only the States falling outside of the tolerance range of estimates found in table B are shown in table C. Although the true 1970 to 1975 Black net migration is unknown, and some variations from past trends are to be expected given the population growth patterns of the early 1970's, radical shifts in direction and magnitude in the two consecutive 5 year periods should not be anticipated. Consequently, a review of the entries in table C frequently results in favoring the Administrative Records estimate as the more reasonable of the two 1970 to 1975 alternatives.

As a final cross-check on the estimates developed here, the estimates were submitted to the membership of the Federal-State Cooperative Program for Local Population Estimates for review and comment. Concern was expressed in the case of the District of Columbia. This response prompted subsequent further reviews of migration patterns by race, sampling variability, and coverage and matching efficiency levels for all States and identified Hawaii as another potential problem area. Issues relating particularly to these two areas, including alternative recommended estimates, are discussed more fully in a later section.

Coverage and Matching

Accurately representing net internal migration is a key concern in the construction of adequate component population estimates. The procedure for estimating internal migration attempted here is dependent on properly gauging the migration rate of persons included as exemptions on Federal income tax returns by comparing the location of returns filed at two different points in time and assuming that this rate adequately reflects the migration rate of all persons.

The numbers appearing in table D suggest that any error in this assumption for the White population would be inconsequential at the State level. For the White population nationally, the 1.01 ratio of exemptions to population[7] in 1970 does not infer that the entire White population is covered by the Federal tax system. Instead, it indicates a close correspondence of population and tax exemptions claimed, with those not included on returns being numerically less than those who are double counted (e.g., slippage in civilian-military residence reporting, individuals of high school or college age who may file tax returns to obtain

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[7] This ratio is technically defined to be: Exemptions contained on tax returns filed by individuals under 65 years of age ÷ Civilian population under 65 years of age.

Table C. Comparison of Black Net Migration For Selected States, 1965 to 1970 and 1970 to 1975 by Two Procedures

(Numbers in thousands)

State	1965-70[1]	Net migration 1970-75	
		SIE[2]	Administrative records[3]
Connecticut	13.2	13.7	-10.3
New York	89.9	-66.6	60.4
New Jersey	38.8	-43.6	35.0
Indiana	11.8	-25.8	2.6
Illinois	23.6	116.9	-13.6
Michigan	68.8	-52.9	2.9
Minnesota	3.2	11.3	1.3
Missouri	4.0	38.2	-5.9
Kansas	2.2	15.7	-5.4
Delaware	3.0	-5.7	1.5
District of Columbia	-8.6	-56.8	[4]-38.1
Virginia	-6.5	-83.4	28.8
West Virginia	-7.3	-24.7	-3.0
Florida	0.3	171.3	49.1
Kentucky	-3.8	51.2	3.5
Louisiana	-34.8	-85.2	-32.2
Texas	12.9	-46.4	29.3

[1] Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 701.

[2] Implied net migration using interpolated and adjusted SIE numbers and utilizing natural increase numbers from this report.

[3] See table 4, net migration number.

[4] Based on alternative estimate, table F.

Table D. Net Coverage, Match Rates, and Efficiency of Administrative Records to Estimate White Migration

Region, division, and State	Net coverage[1]			Match rates[2]			Efficiency[3]		
	1975	1973	1970	1973-75	1970-73	1970-75	1973-75	1970-73	1970-75
United States, total	100.4	99.8	101.0	93.5	91.8	89.3	93.3	91.8	89.3
Regions:									
Northeast	99.4	99.5	100.9	93.7	91.7	89.1	93.2	91.7	89.1
North Central	101.1	100.5	102.1	94.4	92.7	90.5	94.4	92.7	90.5
South	99.3	98.6	99.5	93.1	91.3	88.7	91.8	90.8	88.3
West	102.4	101.1	102.1	92.6	90.7	88.2	92.6	90.7	88.2
Northeast:									
New England	100.2	100.4	101.8	94.2	92.1	89.7	94.2	92.1	89.7
Middle Atlantic	99.1	99.2	100.6	93.5	91.5	88.9	92.8	91.5	88.9
North Central:									
East North Central	101.5	100.9	102.4	94.3	92.7	90.4	94.3	92.7	90.4
West North Central	100.2	99.5	101.3	94.7	93.0	90.9	94.2	93.0	90.9
South:									
South Atlantic	100.8	100.1	101.0	93.4	91.4	89.0	93.4	91.4	89.0
East South Central	97.8	96.6	96.6	93.4	91.6	89.0	90.2	88.5	86.0
West South Central	98.1	97.4	99.2	92.5	90.9	88.1	90.1	90.2	87.4
West:									
Mountain	101.9	100.4	100.6	93.0	91.6	89.4	93.0	91.6	89.4
Pacific	102.7	101.4	102.6	92.5	90.4	87.8	92.5	90.4	87.8
New England:									
Maine	101.9	104.0	106.3	93.5	92.5	90.0	93.5	92.5	90.0
New Hampshire	105.7	105.7	107.5	95.0	92.8	90.5	95.0	92.8	90.5
Vermont	102.4	101.8	98.9	94.9	93.1	91.2	94.9	92.1	90.2
Massachusetts	97.5	97.7	99.6	93.7	91.6	89.0	91.5	91.2	88.6
Rhode Island	101.2	101.2	101.5	94.7	92.5	89.9	94.7	92.5	89.9
Connecticut	102.7	102.5	103.7	94.7	92.6	90.5	94.7	92.6	90.5
Middle Atlantic:									
New York	96.5	96.9	98.2	92.7	90.5	87.7	89.8	88.9	86.1
New Jersey	104.5	104.1	105.4	93.8	91.8	89.3	93.8	91.8	89.3
Pennsylvania	99.6	99.5	101.1	94.6	92.7	90.4	94.1	92.7	90.4
East North Central:									
Ohio	101.9	101.6	103.1	94.3	93.2	90.7	94.3	93.2	90.7
Indiana	99.1	98.0	98.9	94.3	92.6	90.5	92.4	91.6	89.5
Illinois	104.5	103.2	104.4	94.1	92.2	89.9	94.1	92.2	89.9
Michigan	99.5	99.6	101.9	94.2	92.1	89.8	93.8	92.1	89.8
Wisconsin	100.5	99.8	100.8	95.2	93.6	91.7	95.0	93.6	91.7
West North Central:									
Minnesota	101.3	99.1	101.4	95.2	93.0	91.8	94.3	93.0	91.8
Iowa	97.6	97.3	99.8	95.0	93.4	91.4	92.4	93.2	91.2
Missouri	101.6	101.5	102.4	94.1	92.4	90.2	94.1	92.4	90.2
North Dakota	100.3	101.4	100.5	95.3	94.8	91.9	95.3	94.8	91.9
South Dakota	100.5	97.3	101.6	95.0	91.6	90.6	92.4	91.6	90.6
Nebraska	101.1	101.6	104.2	95.4	93.8	91.7	95.4	93.8	91.7
Kansas	98.2	97.7	98.8	94.0	92.8	90.3	91.8	91.7	89.2
South Atlantic:									
Delaware	103.6	103.5	105.8	94.6	90.5	88.9	94.6	90.5	88.9
Maryland	102.9	102.6	104.0	94.6	92.5	90.4	94.6	92.5	90.4
District of Columbia	88.6	93.6	96.7	88.5	88.0	82.5	82.8	85.1	79.8
Virginia	102.5	101.8	102.7	94.2	92.1	89.9	94.2	92.1	89.9
West Virginia	92.7	91.0	92.9	93.7	90.0	88.0	85.3	83.6	81.8
North Carolina	101.3	99.5	99.7	93.9	91.9	89.6	93.4	91.6	89.3
South Carolina	103.3	102.1	102.3	94.2	91.9	89.9	94.2	91.9	89.9
Georgia	100.8	100.3	101.6	92.6	91.4	88.1	92.6	91.4	88.1
Florida	100.0	99.7	100.2	92.0	90.4	87.6	91.7	90.4	87.6
East South Central:									
Kentucky	94.0	92.6	93.1	93.2	90.6	88.0	86.3	84.3	81.9
Tennessee	99.8	98.6	98.2	93.7	91.9	89.5	92.4	90.2	87.9
Alabama	99.2	98.3	99.6	93.1	91.8	89.3	91.5	91.4	88.9
Mississippi	98.8	97.5	96.0	93.5	92.1	89.4	91.2	88.4	85.8
West South Central:									
Arkansas	97.5	94.9	95.4	92.4	91.5	88.6	87.7	87.3	84.5
Louisiana	97.4	98.1	100.2	93.2	91.6	88.5	91.4	91.6	88.5
Oklahoma	97.0	98.3	99.0	92.1	91.5	88.8	91.1	90.6	87.9
Texas	98.6	97.5	99.6	92.4	90.5	87.8	90.1	90.1	87.4
Mountain:									
Montana	102.0	99.9	102.0	94.2	93.2	90.4	94.1	93.2	90.4
Idaho	96.1	97.3	99.2	94.0	91.0	89.8	91.7	90.3	89.1
Wyoming	108.3	107.9	106.0	93.0	91.8	89.6	93.0	91.8	89.6
Colorado	100.7	99.6	99.5	92.9	91.8	89.4	92.5	91.3	89.0
New Mexico	101.3	96.7	97.4	92.4	90.7	88.5	89.4	88.3	86.2
Arizona	105.0	103.7	102.7	92.4	90.9	88.1	92.4	90.9	88.1
Utah	101.0	99.3	101.3	94.0	92.9	91.5	93.3	92.9	91.5
Nevada	102.4	101.7	99.3	92.2	91.2	88.3	92.2	90.6	87.7
Pacific:									
Washington	100.6	99.0	101.3	93.2	91.4	89.1	92.3	91.4	89.1
Oregon	99.8	98.7	99.2	93.2	90.8	88.9	92.0	90.1	88.2
California	103.1	101.9	103.0	92.2	90.1	87.5	92.2	90.1	87.5
Alaska	108.7	105.4	108.7	91.3	92.2	87.5	91.3	92.2	87.5
Hawaii	115.3	111.9	107.0	93.5	92.9	89.2	93.5	92.9	89.2

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[1] Net coverage is total number of exemptions appearing on returns where primary filer is under 65 divided by estimated civilian population under age 65.

[2] Match rate is ratio of exemptions on returns filed both years (filer being under age 65) to total exemptions on returns.

[3] Efficiency equals product of above, except that coverage rate exceeding 100.0 percent is assumed to be 100.0 percent.

refunds while also being counted as valid dependents on their parent's return, and similar small residence reporting variations). In 1970, coverage for the White population at the State level ranged from .93 to 1.09 with the majority of States (39) falling between .97 and 1.05. The coverage ratios for 1973 and 1975 remained at about that level, except for the District of Columbia and Hawaii.[8]

A second factor needed to develop accurate internal migration rates through the Administrative Records method is a high match rate between returns filed in two different years (i.e., a high coverage ratio in any given year is only of value if those same individuals have filed Federal tax returns in prior or subsequent years). As would be expected, match rates vary inversely with the length of the time interval over which migration is measured. For the White population, match rates are 91.8 percent for 1970 to 1973, 93.8 percent for 1973 to 1975, and 89.3 percent for 1970 to 1975.

The product of the coverage and match rates indicates the proportion of the population at risk for which estimates of internal migration is being measured, and is here called the "efficiency" rate. For the 3-year period from 1970 to 1973, the overall efficiency rate for Whites was 91.8 percent; it increased to 93.3 percent for the shorter 1973 to 1975 period. Forty-four States attained a 90-percent efficiency for 1970 to 1973 and 46 States reached this figure for 1973 to 1975. In no State was the White population efficiency rate below 80 percent for either period.

For Blacks (table E), the system is much less efficient. Coverage is lower, especially for seven States of the Deep South.[9] Match rates are also distinctly below those shown for the White population. For the entire United States, efficiency for the Black population is 66.7 and 70.7 percent for the 1970-73 and 1973-75 periods, respectively, indicating that migration for about 30 percent of the Black population was not measured. In each of the seven States of the Deep South, efficiency is under 60 percent for 1970 to 1973 and below 65 percent for 1973 to 1975.

It is impossible to ascertain the total effect of low coverage and match rates, but it is reasonable to suppose that the calculated rate of internal migration for Blacks is more in error than that calculated for Whites. However, the critical concern is not necessarily that all persons be included in the background information for developing the migration rate, but rather that the migration rates measured for those covered in the system approximate those not covered in Federal income tax data.

Impact of Efficiency

A measure of the influence that coverage and matching may exert on the estimates is illustrated in table F. The assumptions regarding the migration of persons reported on matched and unmatched returns are altered for the alternative estimates series to allow for racial differences. In the standard Administrative Records estimating method the net migration rate is based solely on matched exemptions. It is assumed that all individuals not included in the calculation of this rate migrate at the same rate as those that are involved in the calculation of the rate. In the computations underlying the illustrative alternative results presented in table F, the assumption is that those individuals not included in the calculation of the rate will have migration rates identical to those of their own race that are involved in the calculation. Illinois and Mississippi were selected as likely extremes in efficiency impact.

In the case of Mississippi, this alteration leads to an estimated 1970 to 1973 net migration that is 15,000 persons below that obtained from the standard procedures. A second similar calculation for the 1973-75 period resulted in an additional 7,000 persons less net migration than the standard application. The alternative procedures, then, would lead to 22,000 persons less net migration (and population) for 1975 than is calculated currently. For Illinois, the alternative treatment does not lead to greatly different results. This occurs because (1) the efficiency levels of data for Blacks and Whites are relatively equal, and (2) the difference in the estimated net migration rate for the two races is not great.

Mississippi's 22,000 difference between the two procedures amounts to approximately 1.0 percent of its 1970 population, while the difference in Illinois was less than 0.1 percent of the 1970 population. It must be recognized that the illustration is conducted at the State level and by race only. At the county and place levels many areas would indicate minimal shifts such as those shown for Illinois, while other areas would undoubtedly exhibit larger differences than Mississippi.

Although subdividing by race is important, other related preliminary investigations show that subdividing by age may be of at least equal significance. For example, the segment of the population most mobile, most likely to exhibit migration patterns greatly different from the total population, and least likely to be covered by tax returns at both reference dates, is the young adult population. However, no assessment of the simultaneous effects of age and race has been attempted.

SAMPLING ERROR

The assumptions described above and errors in the basic data series can lead to errors in estimating population change since 1970. In the estimates by race developed through the system outlined here, however, the sampling of Social Security records may serve as a further source of error in the estimate.

Internal migration was calculated by determining two net migration rates (1970-73 and 1973-75) from a 1- percent sample of tax returns coded by race. The degree to which the sample returns reflect the universe of all returns determines the reliability of the sample. Since the White population is generally a large majority in each State and the migration values for the individual races within a State were controlled

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[8] The extreme values for these two States, combined with calculations of sample variance, suggest that the race estimates appearing in the detailed tables may be distorted for those two States. See section on "Alternative Estimates."

[9] South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana had 1970 coverage rates at or below 70 percent, although considerable improvement had occurred by 1975.

Table E. Net Coverage, Match Rates, and Efficiency of Administrative Records to Estimate Black Migration

Region, division, and State	Net coverage[1]			Match rates[2]			Efficiency[3]		
	1975	1973	1970	1973-75	1970-73	1970-75	1973-75	1970-73	1970-75
United States, total	85.1	80.7	82.2	87.6	81.2	79.3	70.7	66.7	65.2
Regions:									
Northeast	85.6	83.7	87.8	86.5	79.3	76.9	72.4	69.6	67.5
North Central	88.6	85.5	91.4	88.0	81.2	79.3	75.2	74.2	72.5
South	81.8	75.8	74.6	87.8	81.8	80.2	66.6	61.0	59.8
West	96.0	93.2	95.8	87.7	82.7	80.5	81.7	79.2	77.1
Northeast:									
New England	89.9	88.3	91.1	87.0	78.6	77.8	76.8	71.6	70.9
Middle Atlantic	85.1	83.3	87.4	86.4	79.4	76.8	72.0	69.4	67.1
North Central:									
East North Central	88.2	85.0	91.3	88.0	81.2	79.2	74.8	74.1	72.3
West North Central	91.3	88.0	91.8	88.0	81.3	80.1	77.4	74.6	73.5
South:									
South Atlantic	84.2	78.9	76.9	87.5	82.3	80.2	69.0	63.3	61.7
East South Central	78.0	70.0	69.0	88.4	80.6	79.3	61.9	55.6	54.7
West South Central	79.6	74.0	74.3	88.1	81.7	80.8	65.2	60.7	60.0
West:									
Mountain	94.7	92.6	91.8	85.6	83.5	79.5	79.3	76.7	73.0
Pacific	96.2	93.3	96.2	88.0	82.6	80.6	82.1	79.5	77.5
New England:									
Maine	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
New Hampshire	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Vermont	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Massachusetts	83.1	81.2	85.6	86.5	76.6	76.0	70.2	65.6	65.1
Rhode Island	100.4	99.4	100.0	89.8	78.7	80.8	89.3	78.7	80.8
Connecticut	95.0	92.2	93.4	87.6	79.5	78.2	80.8	74.3	73.0
Middle Atlantic:									
New York	85.2	83.8	86.0	85.8	79.0	76.2	71.9	67.9	65.5
New Jersey	89.6	87.3	94.9	86.8	79.0	77.8	75.8	75.0	73.8
Pennsylvania	81.3	78.6	84.8	87.6	80.6	77.1	68.9	68.3	65.4
East North Central:									
Ohio	89.3	85.3	90.9	88.8	83.8	82.4	75.7	76.2	74.9
Indiana	94.8	92.1	95.2	90.9	84.2	84.1	83.7	80.2	80.1
Illinois	89.4	87.5	94.3	86.2	79.2	76.2	75.4	74.7	71.9
Michigan	83.0	79.1	86.4	88.5	80.4	78.5	62.0	69.5	67.8
Wisconsin	88.8	83.0	88.0	89.6	82.4	80.5	74.4	72.5	70.8
West North Central:									
Minnesota	114.5	122.6	133.8	87.9	86.0	80.0	87.9	86.0	80.0
Iowa	103.7	90.1	110.8	89.6	82.1	87.8	80.7	82.1	87.8
Missouri	86.4	83.6	87.7	87.5	79.6	78.0	73.2	69.8	68.4
North Dakota	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
South Dakota	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Nebraska	90.9	92.9	83.2	91.3	83.7	83.2	84.8	69.6	69.2
Kansas	99.6	91.4	89.7	88.0	85.5	84.7	80.4	76.7	76.0
South Atlantic:									
Delaware	94.5	88.5	92.6	88.6	80.2	78.4	78.4	74.3	72.6
Maryland	91.1	90.4	89.0	87.6	85.2	81.5	79.2	75.8	72.5
District of Columbia	92.6	90.3	96.9	87.1	80.5	79.0	78.7	78.0	76.6
Virginia	88.4	85.8	86.4	88.9	85.2	83.1	76.3	73.6	71.8
West Virginia	86.3	79.5	79.9	90.8	83.6	84.6	72.2	66.8	67.6
North Carolina	87.5	81.7	77.3	87.1	83.0	81.1	71.2	64.2	62.7
South Carolina	82.3	73.1	70.3	88.4	82.5	80.2	64.6	58.0	56.4
Georgia	80.4	71.8	67.8	87.8	80.0	78.2	63.0	54.2	53.0
Florida	73.6	68.2	64.0	85.3	79.9	78.0	58.2	51.1	49.9
East South Central:									
Kentucky	89.9	84.9	87.4	89.7	83.7	81.5	76.2	73.2	71.2
Tennessee	89.0	80.1	81.2	90.0	81.9	79.8	72.1	66.5	64.8
Alabama	76.1	69.2	67.7	87.4	80.6	80.3	60.5	54.6	54.4
Mississippi	68.1	58.7	56.0	88.1	77.9	76.3	51.7	43.6	42.7
West South Central:									
Arkansas	75.4	67.2	65.9	88.1	78.5	78.7	59.2	51.7	51.9
Louisiana	74.0	69.8	69.2	87.8	81.6	79.8	61.3	56.5	55.2
Oklahoma	79.4	75.5	77.0	88.7	80.8	82.6	67.0	62.2	63.6
Texas	84.8	78.6	80.0	88.3	82.4	81.6	69.4	65.9	65.3
Mountain:									
Montana	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Idaho	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Wyoming	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Colorado	92.6	97.1	91.1	82.9	86.4	81.4	80.5	78.7	74.2
New Mexico	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Arizona	83.1	81.9	86.3	84.3	80.0	76.5	69.0	69.0	66.0
Utah	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Nevada	114.9	107.8	117.0	88.0	81.8	78.7	88.0	81.8	78.7
Pacific:									
Washington	104.9	94.8	91.9	89.9	82.8	83.9	85.2	76.1	77.1
Oregon	83.6	80.9	97.4	82.8	70.8	67.0	67.0	69.0	65.3
California	95.4	92.9	96.1	87.9	82.7	80.6	81.7	79.5	77.5
Alaska	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Hawaii	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)

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[1] Net coverage is total number of exemptions appearing on returns where primary filer is under 65 divided by civilian population or estimated civilian population under age 65.

[2] Match rate is ratio of exemptions on returns filed both years (filer being under age 65) to total exemptions on returns.

[3] Efficiency equals product of above, except that coverage rate exceeding 100.0 percent is assumed to be 100.0 percent.

[4] States having an estimated 1975 Black population less than 25,000.

to a previously published migration value, the estimated variance for Whites for an individual State was limited to the magnitude of the estimated sum of variances for the other two races for that State.[10]

Table F. Effect of Disaggregating Race in Making Estimates of Net Migration From Administrative Records for Civilian Population Under Age 65 in Selected States: 1970 to 1975

(In thousands)

State	1970-75	1970-73	1973-75
MISSISSIPPI			
Standard method.....	71	54	17
Alternative method.....	49	39	10
Difference	-22	-15	-7
ILLINOIS			
Standard method.....	-441	-263	-178
Alternative method.....	-433	-255	-178
Difference	+8	+8	-

- Represents zero.

Table G presents the sampling coefficients of variation for States with concentrations of population in the Black and other categories. The estimated coefficient of variation for Blacks is less than 2 percent for States with more than 400,000 Black population. In none of the 39 States for which estimates are explicitly shown for the Black population in table 4, does the coefficient of variation exceed 10 percent.

ALTERNATIVE ESTIMATES

The variance of the estimates is mainly a function of sample size, but it also is dependent on the rate of gross migration (inmigration plus outmigration) experienced by the State. This element assumes great importance when estimating the White population for the District of Columbia and Hawaii, where the White population is not in the majority, and combines with other concerns for the estimates in these two areas to prompt further examination.

The extremely high turnover of the White population for these two States, as reflected in the magnitudes of their in- and outmigration rates, are shown in table E. Florida, a State with high positive net migration without high population turnover, is shown for comparison.

The net internal migration shown in the detailed tables was calculated from the type of information shown above. The effects of high population mobility, sampling variances, and coverage and matching efficiency can combine to destroy migration levels established by the system, and apparently have done so in the cases of Hawaii and the District of Columbia. As a result, it was felt advisable to assess the impact of controlling the sample values of in- and outmigration to the total in- and outmigrants computed on a 100-percent basis for the Administrative Records estimates not specific by race. The effect upon the estimates for Hawaii and the District of Columbia was found to be substantial. In view of the estimated coverage rates (table A) and past historical trends of migration for the District of Columbia and Hawaii, it appears that controlling the sample values to the complete counts would have been preferable for the District of Columbia and Hawaii. Alternative population estimates resulting from such a procedure are shown in table F.

In the remaining 49 States, the differences caused by controlling sample counts to the 100-percent values were negligible.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

A series of experimental estimates for three racial groups is prepared through an extension of the Administrative Records method, a component procedure, with few substantive alterations in the basic technique. The three series are developed by augmenting the usual migration operations of the method with additional data on race.

Although the parent Administrative Records method has been evaluated extensively in the production of total population estimates and can serve as a general point of reference for the quality of the figures by race, firm census counts by race since 1970 at the State level are not available for a full evaluation. Similarly, background data serving as input to the estimates cannot be obtained prior to 1970 for evaluation against 1970 census counts.

In lieu of such comparisons, the procedures were released to the research community at professional meetings and were distributed to knowledgeable State agencies in the Federal-State Cooperative Program for Local Population Estimates for review against any locally available findings. In addition, the patterns of change for the 1970-73 and 1973-75 periods were examined for reasonableness and consistency. Finally, the estimates were compared to State-level survey results by race from the CPS and the SIE.

The results are favorable from nearly all phases of the review, with the exception of the figures for Hawaii and the District of Columbia. Problems of coverage and matching efficiency in the basic migration records, normal sampling variability with a 1- percent sample, and particularly high gross migration levels for these two States combine to damage the estimates of migration.

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[10] In the District of Columbia, Blacks are in the majority and in Hawaii persons of "other" races are the majority race.

A proposed remedy of controlling migration to total levels before use in computing migration rates and estimates repairs the figures for these two areas, however, without distorting the results for the remaining States.

Both the alternative procedure and the assessment of impact due to coverage and matching efficiency are found to have implications for the development of estimates for the total population. A 20-percent sample of demographic information being obtained now from the Social Security Administration also should be of assistance in reducing the sampling error for the estimates developed here, may be used to verify the 1- percent results, and will permit extension of the estimating system by race to smaller geographic areas.

Table G. Coefficients of Variation (CV) of Selected Estimates Appearing in Detailed Tables

State	C.V.[1]	State	C.V.[1]
A. Black--1975 (States with estimates appearing in table 4)			
Alabama	1.3	Mississippi	1.7
Arizona	6.9	Missouri	1.7
Arkansas	2.4	Nebraska	6.2
California	1.0	Nevada	6.7
Colorado	6.0	New Jersey	1.3
Connecticut	2.8	New York	0.7
Delaware	3.8	North Carolina	1.2
District of Columbia	1.1	Ohio	1.0
Florida	1.5	Oklahoma	3.3
Georgia	1.2	Oregon	8.4
Illinois	0.8	Pennsylvania	1.0
Indiana	1.9	Rhode Island	7.8
Iowa	6.3	South Carolina	1.3
Kansas	4.9	Tennessee	1.8
Kentucky	2.6	Texas	1.0
Louisiana	1.1	Virginia	1.2
Maryland	1.4	Washington	6.8
Massachusetts	3.2	West Virginia	4.9
Michigan	0.9	Wisconsin	3.8
Minnesota	4.9		
B. Other races--1975 (States with estimated 1975 population over 50,000)			
Alaska	5.6	New Mexico	6.9
Arizona	4.2	New York	3.0
California	1.4	North Carolina	8.0
Florida	14.8	Oklahoma	5.7
Hawaii	1.3	Pennsylvania	8.3
Illinois	5.1	Texas	6.2
Michigan	8.5	Washington	4.3
New Jersey	8.1		
C. White--1975 (States with C.V. exceeding 1.0 percent)			
Alaska	1.5	Hawaii	2.4
District of Columbia	3.9	South Dakota	1.3

[1] The coefficient of variation (CV) is defined on the civilian population under age 65 (which is the only segment of the population subject to sampling variation.) If the coefficient of variation were defined on the total resident population the values would be about 10 percent less.

Table H. Gross Migration Rates (Percent): 1970 to 1973 and 1973 to 1975

State	Inmigration rate		Outmigration rate	
	1970-73	1973-75	1970-73	1973-75
White (United States)[1]	8.3	6.4	8.3	6.4
District of Columbia	40.5	36.7	44.9	39.7
Hawaii	39.1	28.4	43.0	29.5
Florida	24.0	15.3	10.8	8.9
Black (United States)[1]	6.2	5.2	6.2	5.2
Other races (United States)[1]	8.8	7.9	8.8	7.9

[1] Rate of interstate movement for all States combined.

Table I. Alternative Estimates of Population by Race, for the District of Columbia and Hawaii: 1975

(Only the values for 1975 appear here. The 1973 estimate also would have been affected)

State	Alternative			As printed (Tables 3-5)		
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other
District of Columbia	173.8	526.6	(1)	189.8	511.4	(1)
Hawaii	330.4	(1)	525.4	317.0	(1)	539.9

[1] Indicates 1975 population estimate less than 25,000.

Table 1. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION FOR REGIONS, DIVISIONS, AND STATES BY RACE: APRIL 1, 1970 AND JULY 1, 1975

(Numbers in thousands)

Region, division, and State	Total population		Percent distribution					
			July 1, 1975			April 1, 1970		
	1975	1970 (census)	White	Black	Other[1]	White	Black	Other[1]
United States, total	213,032	203,306	86.9	11.5	1.6	87.6	11.1	1.3
Regions:								
Northeast	49,456	49,061	89.5	9.6	1.0	90.5	8.9	0.6
North Central	57,636	56,593	90.7	8.5	0.7	91.4	8.1	0.5
South	68,041	62,814	80.4	18.8	0.8	80.4	19.1	0.6
West	37,899	34,838	89.5	5.2	5.4	90.5	4.9	4.6
Northeast:								
New England	12,187	11,847	95.9	3.6	0.6	96.3	3.3	0.4
Middle Atlantic	37,269	37,213	87.4	11.5	1.1	88.7	10.6	0.6
North Central:								
East North Central	40,945	40,265	89.1	10.2	0.6	89.9	9.6	0.4
West North Central	16,690	16,328	94.6	4.5	1.0	94.9	4.3	0.8
South:								
South Atlantic	33,658	30,679	78.6	20.6	0.7	78.7	20.8	0.5
East South Central	13,515	12,808	80.0	19.7	0.3	79.7	20.1	0.2
West South Central	20,868	19,327	83.5	15.4	1.1	83.5	15.6	0.9
West:								
Mountain	9,625	8,290	94.0	2.3	3.7	94.4	2.2	3.4
Pacific	28,274	26,548	87.9	6.1	5.9	89.3	5.7	5.0
New England:								
Maine	1,058	994	99.3	(2)	(2)	99.3	0.3	0.4
New Hampshire	812	738	99.3	(2)	(2)	99.4	0.3	0.2
Vermont	472	445	99.2	(2)	(2)	99.7	0.2	0.2
Massachusetts	5,814	5,689	95.7	3.6	0.7	96.4	3.1	0.5
Rhode Island	931	950	96.3	3.0	(2)	96.7	2.7	0.6
Connecticut	3,100	3,032	93.4	6.1	(2)	93.7	6.0	0.4
Middle Atlantic:								
New York	18,076	18,241	85.4	13.2	1.4	87.1	11.9	1.0
New Jersey	7,333	7,171	87.2	11.9	1.0	88.8	10.8	0.5
Pennsylvania	11,860	11,801	90.6	8.8	0.6	91.1	8.7	0.3
East North Central:								
Ohio	10,735	10,657	89.9	9.6	0.4	90.6	9.1	0.3
Indiana	5,313	5,196	92.4	7.3	(2)	92.9	6.9	0.2
Illinois	11,197	11,112	85.3	13.7	1.0	86.6	12.8	0.6
Michigan	9,111	8,882	87.5	11.9	0.6	88.4	11.2	0.5
Wisconsin	4,589	4,418	96.1	3.1	0.7	96.5	3.0	0.6
West North Central:								
Minnesota	3,921	3,806	98.0	1.0	1.0	98.2	0.9	0.8
Iowa	2,861	2,825	98.4	1.4	(2)	98.6	1.2	0.3
Missouri	4,767	4,678	88.8	10.6	0.5	89.4	10.3	0.3
North Dakota	637	618	96.7	(2)	(2)	97.1	0.4	2.5
South Dakota	681	666	93.9	(2)	5.8	94.8	0.3	5.0
Nebraska	1,544	1,485	96.2	3.0	(2)	96.7	2.7	0.7
Kansas	2,280	2,249	94.4	4.7	(2)	94.6	4.8	0.6
South Atlantic:								
Delaware	579	548	84.8	14.7	(2)	85.2	14.3	0.5
Maryland	4,122	3,924	78.9	20.1	1.0	81.5	17.8	0.6
District of Columbia	712	757	26.7	71.9	(2)	27.9	71.1	1.0
Virginia	4,981	4,651	80.5	18.7	0.8	81.0	18.5	0.5
West Virginia	1,799	1,744	96.1	3.6	(2)	96.0	3.9	0.2
North Carolina	5,441	5,084	76.9	21.9	1.2	76.8	22.2	1.0
South Carolina	2,816	2,591	68.8	30.8	(2)	69.3	30.5	0.2
Georgia	4,931	4,588	73.5	26.1	(2)	73.9	25.9	0.2
Florida	8,277	6,791	85.1	14.2	0.6	84.3	15.3	0.3
East South Central:								
Kentucky	3,387	3,221	92.5	7.2	(2)	92.7	7.2	0.2
Tennessee	4,173	3,926	84.1	15.6	(2)	84.0	15.8	0.2
Alabama	3,615	3,444	74.2	25.4	(2)	73.6	26.2	0.2
Mississippi	2,341	2,217	63.6	35.9	(2)	62.9	36.8	0.3
West South Central:								
Arkansas	2,110	1,923	81.6	16.9	1.5	81.5	18.3	0.2
Louisiana	3,806	3,645	69.8	29.8	(2)	69.9	29.8	0.3
Oklahoma	2,715	2,559	88.7	7.1	4.2	89.2	6.7	4.1
Texas	12,238	11,199	86.9	12.5	0.6	87.0	12.5	0.5
Mountain:								
Montana	746	694	95.2	(2)	4.5	95.6	0.3	4.1
Idaho	813	713	98.2	(2)	(2)	98.2	0.3	1.5
Wyoming	376	332	96.9	(2)	(2)	97.3	0.8	1.9
Colorado	2,541	2,210	95.3	3.4	1.3	95.9	3.0	1.1
New Mexico	1,144	1,017	90.2	(2)	8.0	90.5	1.9	7.6
Arizona	2,212	1,775	90.7	3.0	6.2	91.0	3.0	6.1
Utah	1,203	1,059	97.5	(2)	(2)	97.6	0.6	1.8
Nevada	590	489	91.7	6.0	(2)	91.9	5.7	2.4
Pacific:								
Washington	3,559	3,413	94.9	2.3	2.8	95.5	2.1	2.4
Oregon	2,284	2,094	97.0	1.3	1.7	97.3	1.3	1.4
California	21,198	19,971	88.0	7.6	4.4	89.5	7.0	3.5
Alaska	365	303	78.8	(2)	18.3	79.1	3.0	17.9
Hawaii	868	770	36.5	(2)	62.2	39.1	1.0	59.9

[1] Other is comprised principally of American Indians, Asian Americans, and Pacific Islanders.

[2] Complete racial breakdown not provided if specified race is estimated to be less than 25,000 in 1975. Division and regional totals include omitted States.

Table 2. ESTIMATES OF THE TOTAL POPULATION FOR STATES, JULY 1, 1975 AND JULY 1, 1973, WITH COMPONENTS OF CHANGE: 1970 TO 1975

(Numbers in thousands)

Region, division, and State	Population			Change 1970-75		Components of change			
								Net migration	
	1975	1973	1970 (census)	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Number	Percent
United States, total	213,032.3	209,859.2	203,305.6	9,726.7	4.8	17,483.7	10,201.2	2,444.2	1.2
Regions:									
Northeast	49,456.0	49,527.8	49,060.5	395.5	0.9	3,662.3	2,576.5	-690.2	-1.4
North Central	57,635.9	57,434.4	56,593.0	1,042.9	1.8	4,801.3	2,844.0	-914.4	-1.6
South	68,041.4	66,195.5	62,813.8	5,227.5	8.3	5,886.7	3,224.0	2,564.8	4.1
West	37,899.1	36,701.4	34,838.2	3,060.8	8.8	3,133.4	1,556.6	1,484.0	4.3
Northeast:									
New England	12,187.4	12,144.2	11,847.2	340.2	2.9	883.9	604.0	60.2	0.5
Middle Atlantic	37,268.6	37,383.6	37,213.3	55.3	0.1	2,778.3	1,972.6	-750.4	-2.0
North Central:									
East North Central	40,945.4	40,819.5	40,265.5	680.0	1.7	3,467.1	1,980.8	-806.4	-2.0
West North Central	16,690.4	16,614.9	16,327.5	362.9	2.2	1,334.2	863.3	-108.0	-0.7
South:									
South Atlantic	33,657.8	32,663.0	30,678.9	2,978.8	9.7	2,752.5	1,587.9	1,814.3	5.9
East South Central	13,515.5	13,263.2	12,808.1	707.4	5.5	1,216.3	686.1	177.2	1.4
West South Central	20,868.1	20,269.3	19,326.8	1,541.3	8.0	1,917.9	950.0	573.3	3.0
West:									
Mountain	9,624.9	9,194.0	8,289.9	1,335.0	16.1	891.8	366.3	809.5	9.8
Pacific	28,274.2	27,507.5	26,548.3	1,725.8	6.5	2,241.6	1,190.3	674.5	2.5
New England:									
Maine	1,058.0	1,037.3	993.7	64.2	6.5	86.1	57.1	35.3	3.6
New Hampshire	811.8	792.5	737.7	74.1	10.0	64.3	39.4	49.2	6.7
Vermont	472.1	464.4	444.7	27.3	6.1	38.6	23.0	11.8	2.6
Massachusetts	5,814.2	5,802.3	5,689.2	125.0	2.1	410.5	297.2	11.7	0.2
Rhode Island	931.2	970.6	949.7	-18.6	-1.9	69.1	49.2	-38.4	-4.0
Connecticut	3,100.2	3,077.2	3,032.2	68.0	2.2	215.4	138.1	-9.3	-0.3
Middle Atlantic:									
New York	18,076.0	18,209.2	18,241.4	-165.4	-0.9	1,373.3	955.6	-583.1	-3.2
New Jersey	7,333.0	7,331.3	7,171.1	161.9	2.3	536.7	356.7	-18.2	-0.3
Pennsylvania	11,859.7	11,843.1	11,800.8	58.9	0.5	868.3	660.3	-149.1	-1.3
East North Central:									
Ohio	10,735.3	10,738.4	10,657.4	77.9	0.7	909.7	526.8	-305.1	-2.9
Indiana	5,312.9	5,298.5	5,195.6	117.3	2.3	466.0	256.3	-92.4	-1.8
Illinois	11,197.5	11,186.5	11,112.8	84.7	0.8	951.0	574.8	-291.5	-2.6
Michigan	9,111.2	9,062.7	8,881.8	229.4	2.6	784.8	407.1	-148.3	-1.7
Wisconsin	4,588.6	4,533.4	4,417.8	170.8	3.9	355.6	215.8	30.9	0.7
West North Central:									
Minnesota	3,921.4	3,887.1	3,806.1	115.3	3.0	308.5	178.4	-14.8	-0.4
Iowa	2,860.7	2,858.3	2,825.4	35.3	1.2	222.3	153.8	-33.1	-1.2
Missouri	4,767.1	4,762.8	4,677.6	89.5	1.9	384.2	269.5	-25.2	-0.5
North Dakota	636.9	632.0	617.8	19.1	3.1	53.8	29.8	-4.9	-0.8
South Dakota	680.8	678.9	666.3	14.5	2.2	58.9	35.2	-9.1	-1.4
Nebraska	1,543.6	1,529.5	1,485.3	58.2	3.8	126.8	79.5	10.9	0.7
Kansas	2,279.9	2,266.3	2,249.1	30.8	1.4	179.7	117.0	-31.9	-1.4
South Atlantic:									
Delaware	579.4	572.9	548.1	31.3	5.7	47.3	25.8	9.8	1.8
Maryland	4,121.6	4,081.1	3,923.9	197.7	5.0	308.8	172.9	61.8	1.6
District of Columbia	711.5	737.3	756.7	-45.2	-6.0	63.0	43.0	-65.2	-8.6
Virginia	4,980.6	4,863.1	4,651.4	329.1	7.1	401.3	212.2	140.1	3.0
West Virginia	1,799.3	1,781.7	1,744.2	55.1	3.2	152.1	104.6	7.6	0.4
North Carolina	5,441.4	5,317.7	5,084.4	357.0	7.0	469.5	243.1	130.6	2.6
South Carolina	2,815.6	2,721.7	2,590.8	224.7	8.7	263.3	125.4	86.8	3.3
Georgia	4,931.1	4,831.4	4,587.9	343.2	7.5	462.6	224.1	104.6	2.3
Florida	8,277.3	7,756.1	6,791.4	1,485.9	21.9	584.7	436.8	1,338.1	19.7
East South Central:									
Kentucky	3,387.1	3,322.8	3,220.7	166.4	5.2	296.3	177.1	47.3	1.5
Tennessee	4,172.7	4,087.6	3,926.0	246.7	6.3	351.3	204.9	100.3	2.6
Alabama	3,615.1	3,541.4	3,444.4	170.7	5.0	327.4	180.7	24.1	0.7
Mississippi	2,340.6	2,311.5	2,217.0	123.6	5.6	241.4	123.3	5.5	0.3
West South Central:									
Arkansas	2,109.9	2,030.8	1,923.3	186.6	9.7	181.5	113.7	118.8	6.2
Louisiana	3,805.6	3,747.1	3,644.6	160.9	4.4	364.2	178.4	-24.8	-0.7
Oklahoma	2,714.6	2,661.4	2,559.5	155.1	6.1	226.2	141.3	70.3	2.7
Texas	12,238.0	11,830.0	11,199.4	1,038.6	9.3	1,146.1	516.5	409.0	3.7
Mountain:									
Montana	746.0	726.8	694.4	51.6	7.4	63.0	35.5	24.1	3.5
Idaho	813.3	771.2	713.0	100.3	14.1	77.8	33.5	56.0	7.8
Wyoming	375.7	351.4	332.4	43.3	13.0	33.1	16.1	26.3	7.9
Colorado	2,541.3	2,470.3	2,209.6	331.7	15.0	207.8	94.3	218.2	9.9
New Mexico	1,143.8	1,096.7	1,017.1	126.8	12.5	112.4	41.4	55.8	5.5
Arizona	2,211.8	2,074.7	1,775.4	436.4	24.6	201.5	85.1	320.0	18.0
Utah	1,202.7	1,151.1	1,059.3	143.4	13.5	148.4	38.7	33.7	3.2
Nevada	590.3	551.9	488.7	101.6	20.8	47.9	21.7	75.4	15.4
Pacific:									
Washington	3,559.0	3,447.6	3,413.2	145.8	4.3	272.3	158.4	31.8	0.9
Oregon	2,284.3	2,217.3	2,091.5	192.7	9.2	171.4	106.5	127.9	6.1
California	21,197.8	20,665.1	19,971.1	1,226.8	6.1	1,678.3	895.6	444.1	2.2
Alaska	364.7	333.4	302.6	62.1	20.5	37.3	7.7	32.5	10.7
Hawaii	868.4	844.1	769.9	98.5	12.8	82.3	22.0	38.2	5.0

Table 3. ESTIMATES OF THE WHITE POPULATION FOR STATES, JULY 1, 1975 AND JULY 1, 1973, WITH COMPONENTS OF CHANGE: 1970 TO 1975

(Numbers in thousands)

Region, division, and State	Population			Change 1970-75		Components of change			
								Net migration	
	1975	1973	1970 (census)	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Number	Percent
United States, total	185,141.3	183,032.6	178,158.3	6,983.0	3.9	14,303.3	8,943.6	1,623.4	0.9
Regions:									
Northeast	44,248.8	44,509.6	44,415.5	-166.7	-0.4	3,114.9	2,365.8	-915.8	-2.1
North Central	52,283.0	52,247.4	51,717.0	566.0	1.1	4,138.0	2,604.6	-967.4	-1.9
South	54,702.4	53,266.3	50,492.4	4,210.0	8.3	4,353.3	2,537.8	2,394.5	4.7
West	33,907.1	33,009.3	31,533.4	2,373.7	7.5	2,697.1	1,435.6	1,112.2	3.5
Northeast:									
New England	11,682.7	11,658.1	11,405.7	277.0	2.4	825.3	588.4	40.0	0.4
Middle Atlantic	32,566.1	32,851.5	33,009.8	-443.7	-1.3	2,289.6	1,777.4	-955.9	-2.9
North Central:									
East North Central	36,500.0	36,510.5	36,215.9	284.1	0.8	2,920.1	1,784.1	-851.9	-2.4
West North Central	15,783.0	15,736.9	15,501.2	281.8	1.8	1,217.8	820.5	-115.5	-0.7
South:									
South Atlantic	26,463.4	25,739.9	24,137.9	2,325.5	9.6	1,960.5	1,232.0	1,597.1	6.6
East South Central	10,814.7	10,594.9	10,211.1	603.7	5.9	884.6	527.8	246.8	2.4
West South Central	17,424.3	16,931.5	16,143.5	1,280.8	7.9	1,508.2	777.9	550.5	3.4
West:									
Mountain	9,048.8	8,656.3	7,825.6	1,223.2	15.6	807.7	345.4	760.9	9.8
Pacific	24,858.3	24,353.0	23,707.8	1,150.5	4.9	1,889.3	1,090.1	351.3	1.5
New England:									
Maine	1,051.0	1,029.9	987.1	63.8	6.5	84.9	57.0	36.0	3.6
New Hampshire	805.9	787.1	733.5	72.4	9.9	63.9	39.5	48.0	6.6
Vermont	468.5	463.0	443.2	25.3	5.7	38.4	23.0	9.9	2.2
Massachusetts	5,564.1	5,562.9	5,483.4	80.7	1.5	383.0	289.5	-12.8	-0.2
Rhode Island	897.1	935.6	918.6	-21.6	-2.3	64.8	48.0	-38.3	-4.2
Connecticut	2,896.2	2,879.5	2,839.9	56.4	2.0	190.4	131.3	-2.7	-0.1
Middle Atlantic:									
New York	15,434.3	15,663.6	15,891.5	-457.1	-2.9	1,102.0	857.7	-701.4	-4.4
New Jersey	6,392.8	6,431.4	6,365.0	27.8	0.4	432.9	319.9	-85.3	-1.3
Pennsylvania	10,739.0	10,756.5	10,753.3	-14.3	-0.1	754.7	599.9	-169.1	-1.6
East North Central:									
Ohio	9,655.8	9,682.7	9,656.2	-0.4	-	788.9	476.2	-313.2	-3.2
Indiana	4,908.1	4,905.5	4,825.3	82.8	1.7	418.0	238.5	-96.8	-2.0
Illinois	9,549.3	9,593.7	9,623.3	-74.0	-0.8	736.5	502.3	-308.2	-3.2
Michigan	7,976.0	7,961.4	7,849.4	126.7	1.6	645.8	356.4	-162.8	-2.1
Wisconsin	4,410.8	4,367.2	4,261.6	149.1	3.5	330.9	210.7	29.0	0.6
West North Central:									
Minnesota	3,843.1	3,812.2	3,739.3	103.8	2.8	296.2	175.5	-16.9	-0.5
Iowa	2,814.4	2,815.4	2,785.4	29.0	1.0	215.5	152.1	-34.4	-1.2
Missouri	4,234.7	4,244.1	4,181.9	52.8	1.3	321.4	242.2	-26.4	-0.6
North Dakota	615.6	611.9	599.9	15.7	2.6	49.6	29.2	-4.8	-0.8
South Dakota	639.3	642.5	631.4	7.9	1.2	51.4	33.1	-10.4	-1.7
Nebraska	1,484.2	1,470.8	1,435.6	48.6	3.4	119.2	77.3	6.7	0.5
Kansas	2,151.7	2,139.9	2,127.5	24.2	1.1	164.5	111.1	-29.3	-1.4
South Atlantic:									
Delaware	491.4	484.0	467.3	24.2	5.2	37.0	21.5	8.6	1.9
Maryland	3,251.5	3,256.9	3,199.4	52.1	1.7	229.7	138.8	-38.7	-1.2
District of Columbia	189.8	198.4	211.4	-21.5	-10.2	8.0	15.0	-14.4	-6.8
Virginia	4,007.6	3,928.6	3,766.8	240.8	6.4	307.4	163.0	96.4	2.6
West Virginia	1,729.1	1,711.3	1,674.1	55.1	3.3	145.2	98.3	8.2	0.5
North Carolina	4,185.4	4,102.9	3,905.4	280.0	7.2	326.9	178.8	131.9	3.4
South Carolina	1,936.8	1,876.5	1,795.8	141.0	7.9	162.4	82.1	60.7	3.4
Georgia	3,626.3	3,566.4	3,391.9	234.4	6.9	307.7	156.2	82.9	2.4
Florida	7,045.4	6,615.0	5,726.0	1,319.4	23.0	436.3	378.4	1,261.5	22.0
East South Central:									
Kentucky	3,133.9	3,076.3	2,984.8	149.1	5.0	268.3	160.8	41.7	1.4
Tennessee	3,509.2	3,438.2	3,297.2	212.0	6.5	275.8	166.8	103.0	3.1
Alabama	2,682.0	2,617.4	2,535.0	147.0	5.8	215.2	125.9	57.7	2.3
Mississippi	1,489.5	1,463.0	1,394.0	95.5	6.9	125.2	74.2	44.5	3.2
West South Central:									
Arkansas	1,722.6	1,667.9	1,566.6	155.9	10.0	135.8	91.2	111.3	7.1
Louisiana	2,655.7	2,618.6	2,547.3	108.4	4.3	222.2	117.8	3.9	0.2
Oklahoma	2,408.7	2,364.5	2,284.2	124.5	5.4	187.1	127.1	64.5	2.8
Texas	10,637.3	10,280.5	9,745.3	892.0	9.2	963.1	441.8	370.7	3.8
Mountain:									
Montana	710.5	691.0	663.7	46.8	7.1	56.9	33.8	23.7	3.6
Idaho	799.0	756.8	700.4	98.7	14.1	75.5	32.8	56.0	8.0
Wyoming	364.0	341.0	323.5	40.5	12.5	31.5	15.7	24.7	7.6
Colorado	2,421.9	2,358.3	2,120.0	301.9	14.2	194.6	91.3	198.6	9.4
New Mexico	1,032.1	993.1	920.5	111.6	12.1	94.8	37.0	53.8	5.8
Arizona	2,007.0	1,886.7	1,614.8	392.3	24.3	170.5	77.1	298.9	18.5
Utah	1,172.7	1,121.7	1,033.6	139.1	13.5	143.1	37.6	33.6	3.3
Nevada	541.5	507.7	449.2	92.3	20.5	40.9	20.0	71.4	15.9
Pacific:									
Washington	3,379.0	3,286.2	3,261.0	118.0	3.6	249.3	152.4	21.2	0.6
Oregon	2,215.0	2,153.1	2,035.2	179.8	8.8	162.5	104.2	121.4	6.0
California	18,660.1	18,331.6	17,871.4	788.7	4.4	1,427.7	821.5	182.5	1.0
Alaska	287.2	262.0	239.4	47.9	20.0	26.4	5.2	26.7	11.1
Hawaii	317.0	320.0	300.9	16.2	5.4	23.5	6.8	-0.5	-0.2

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table 4. ESTIMATES OF THE BLACK POPULATION FOR STATES, JULY 1, 1975 AND JULY 1, 1973, WITH COMPONENTS OF CHANGE: 1970 TO 1975

(Numbers in thousands)

Region, division, and State	Population			Change 1970–75		Components of change			
	1975	1973	1970 (census)	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Net migration	
								Number	Percent
United States, total	24,434.9	23,795.9	22,589.0	1,846.0	8.2	2,798.3	1,184.3	232.0	1.0
Regions:									
Northeast	4,735.5	4,628.4	4,345.9	389.6	9.0	508.8	205.5	86.2	2.0
North Central	4,926.2	4,818.9	4,570.3	355.8	7.8	605.7	232.0	-17.9	-0.4
South	12,814.8	12,506.0	11,973.4	841.3	7.0	1,474.9	677.9	44.3	0.4
West	1,958.5	1,842.6	1,699.3	259.2	15.3	208.9	68.9	119.3	7.0
Northeast:									
New England	433.6	422.3	388.6	45.0	11.6	51.7	15.4	8.7	2.3
Middle Atlantic	4,301.9	4,206.0	3,957.3	344.6	8.7	457.1	190.0	77.5	2.0
North Central:									
East North Central	4,180.3	4,082.4	3,871.6	308.8	8.0	517.1	193.7	-14.7	-0.4
West North Central	745.8	736.5	698.7	47.1	6.7	88.5	38.3	-3.1	-0.5
South:									
South Atlantic	6,947.8	6,728.5	6,390.4	557.4	8.7	768.0	353.6	143.0	2.2
East South Central	2,655.9	2,630.3	2,571.8	84.2	3.3	327.6	157.6	-85.9	-3.3
West South Central	3,211.0	3,147.2	3,011.2	199.8	6.6	379.4	166.8	-12.8	-0.4
West:									
Mountain	224.2	205.8	180.5	43.7	24.2	27.0	7.8	24.6	13.6
Pacific	1,734.3	1,636.8	1,518.8	215.5	14.2	181.9	61.1	94.7	6.2
New England:									
Maine	(1)	(1)	3.0	(1)	(1)	0.3	0.1	(1)	(1)
New Hampshire	(1)	(1)	2.5	(1)	(1)	0.3	0.1	(1)	(1)
Vermont	(1)	(1)	0.8	(1)	(1)	0.1	-	(1)	(1)
Massachusetts	211.2	203.5	175.8	35.4	20.1	23.9	7.6	19.1	10.9
Rhode Island	27.6	27.7	25.4	2.2	8.6	3.5	1.1	-0.2	-0.9
Connecticut	187.9	183.6	181.2	6.7	3.7	23.5	6.5	-10.3	-5.7
Middle Atlantic:									
New York	2,382.2	2,312.4	2,169.2	213.0	9.8	247.4	94.8	60.4	2.8
New Jersey	870.5	849.2	771.1	99.4	12.9	99.8	35.5	35.0	4.5
Pennsylvania	1,049.2	1,044.5	1,016.9	32.3	3.2	109.8	59.7	-17.9	-1.8
East North Central:									
Ohio	1,033.6	1,015.1	973.8	59.8	6.1	115.8	50.3	-5.7	-0.6
Indiana	388.6	377.8	357.7	30.9	8.6	46.2	17.9	2.6	0.7
Illinois	1,534.3	1,499.3	1,419.6	114.7	8.1	200.4	72.0	-13.6	-1.0
Michigan	1,080.3	1,054.5	992.2	88.0	8.9	134.5	49.4	2.9	0.3
Wisconsin	143.5	135.8	128.2	15.3	11.9	20.1	4.1	-0.8	-0.6
West North Central:									
Minnesota	39.9	38.5	34.9	5.0	14.4	5.3	1.6	1.3	3.6
Iowa	40.3	36.2	32.6	7.7	23.6	4.6	1.6	4.7	14.6
Missouri	507.3	499.8	480.1	27.2	5.6	60.5	27.4	-5.9	-1.2
North Dakota	(1)	(1)	2.5	(1)	(1)	0.4	-	(1)	(1)
South Dakota	(1)	(1)	1.7	(1)	(1)	0.2	0.1	(1)	(1)
Nebraska	46.3	46.3	40.0	6.3	15.9	5.7	1.9	2.6	6.4
Kansas	107.7	112.0	107.0	0.7	0.7	11.9	5.7	-5.4	-5.1
South Atlantic:									
Delaware	85.3	85.6	78.3	7.0	8.9	9.9	4.4	1.5	1.9
Maryland	828.5	791.4	700.3	128.2	18.3	74.7	33.9	87.4	12.5
District of Columbia	511.4	528.4	537.9	-26.5	-4.9	54.4	27.6	-53.3	-9.9
Virginia	930.8	902.0	862.1	68.8	8.0	88.9	49.0	28.8	3.3
West Virginia	64.4	66.1	67.3	-3.0	-4.4	6.0	6.0	-3.0	-4.5
North Carolina	1,193.3	1,157.0	1,126.7	66.6	5.9	133.7	62.8	-4.3	-0.4
South Carolina	867.0	837.3	789.1	77.9	9.9	100.3	43.6	21.2	2.7
Georgia	1,288.1	1,251.2	1,186.7	101.4	8.5	154.0	68.1	15.5	1.3
Florida	1,179.0	1,109.6	1,042.0	136.9	13.1	146.0	58.2	49.1	4.7
East South Central:									
Kentucky	244.3	238.8	230.9	13.4	5.8	25.8	16.0	3.5	1.5
Tennessee	651.2	639.4	621.5	29.7	4.8	75.0	38.0	-7.3	-1.2
Alabama	919.9	914.2	903.5	16.4	1.8	111.7	54.7	-40.6	-4.5
Mississippi	840.5	837.9	815.8	24.7	3.0	115.1	48.8	-41.5	-5.1
West South Central:									
Arkansas	356.1	358.0	352.4	3.7	1.0	45.1	22.5	-19.0	-5.4
Louisiana	1,134.0	1,114.6	1,086.6	47.4	4.4	139.7	60.1	-32.2	-3.0
Oklahoma	191.4	186.2	171.4	20.0	11.7	21.1	10.1	9.1	5.3
Texas	1,529.6	1,488.4	1,400.9	128.7	9.2	173.5	74.1	29.3	2.1
Mountain:									
Montana	(1)	(1)	2.0	(1)	(1)	0.3	0.1	(1)	(1)
Idaho	(1)	(1)	2.1	(1)	(1)	0.4	0.1	(1)	(1)
Wyoming	(1)	(1)	2.6	(1)	(1)	0.3	0.1	(1)	(1)
Colorado	86.8	83.2	66.4	20.4	30.7	9.0	2.7	14.1	21.2
New Mexico	(1)	(1)	19.6	(1)	(1)	2.7	0.8	(1)	(1)
Arizona	67.4	57.0	53.4	14.0	26.2	8.6	2.7	8.1	15.2
Utah	(1)	(1)	6.6	(1)	(1)	0.8	0.3	(1)	(1)
Nevada	35.6	31.6	27.8	7.8	28.2	5.0	1.1	3.9	14.1
Pacific:									
Washington	80.4	69.6	71.5	8.9	12.5	9.1	2.8	2.5	3.5
Oregon	30.7	27.9	26.2	4.5	17.0	3.5	1.3	2.2	8.5
California	1,601.1	1,519.2	1,404.4	196.7	14.0	166.6	56.7	86.8	6.2
Alaska	(1)	(1)	9.1	(1)	(1)	1.3	0.2	(1)	(1)
Hawaii	(1)	(1)	7.6	(1)	(1)	1.3	0.1	(1)	(1)

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

[1] Indicates 1975 population estimate less than 25,000. For those States having 1975 population estimates below 25,000 only the 1970 census and cumulative vital statistics are retained. Division and region totals include omitted States.

Table 5. ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF PERSONS OF OTHER RACES FOR STATES, JULY 1, 1975 AND JULY 1, 1973, WITH COMPONENTS OF CHANGE: 1970 TO 1975

(Numbers in thousands)

Regions, division, and State	Population			Change 1970–75		Components of change			
								Net migration	
	1975	1973	1970 (census)	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Number	Percent
United States, total	3,456.1	3,030.8	2,558.3	897.8	35.1	382.2	73.2	588.8	23.0
Regions:									
Northeast	471.9	389.9	299.1	172.8	57.8	42.7	6.6	136.7	45.7
North Central	426.9	368.1	305.7	121.3	39.7	56.6	8.6	73.3	24.0
South	523.7	423.2	348.0	175.7	50.5	62.3	8.1	121.5	34.9
West	2,033.6	1,849.6	1,605.5	428.1	26.7	220.5	49.9	257.5	16.0
Northeast:									
New England	71.2	63.9	52.9	18.3	34.5	8.8	0.9	10.4	19.7
Middle Atlantic	400.8	326.0	246.2	154.5	62.8	34.0	5.7	126.2	51.3
North Central:									
East North Central	265.2	226.6	178.0	87.2	49.0	31.8	3.7	59.1	33.2
West North Central	161.7	141.5	127.7	34.0	26.7	24.8	4.9	14.1	11.1
South:									
South Atlantic	246.7	194.6	150.6	96.1	63.8	30.6	3.1	68.5	45.5
East South Central	44.9	38.0	25.3	19.6	77.7	5.2	0.5	15.0	59.2
West South Central	232.1	190.6	172.1	60.0	34.9	26.6	4.6	38.0	22.1
West:									
Mountain	351.9	332.0	283.8	68.1	24.0	55.2	12.6	25.4	9.0
Pacific	1,681.7	1,517.7	1,321.7	360.0	27.2	165.3	37.4	232.0	17.6
New England:									
Maine	(1)	(1)	3.6	(1)	(1)	0.8	0.1	(1)	(1)
New Hampshire	(1)	(1)	1.7	(1)	(1)	0.3	-	(1)	(1)
Vermont	(1)	(1)	0.8	(1)	(1)	0.1	-	(1)	(1)
Massachusetts	39.0	35.8	30.0	9.0	30.1	4.4	0.5	5.1	17.0
Rhode Island	(1)	(1)	5.7	(1)	(1)	1.1	0.1	(1)	(1)
Connecticut	(1)	(1)	11.1	(1)	(1)	2.0	0.1	(1)	(1)
Middle Atlantic:									
New York	259.5	233.2	180.7	78.8	43.6	23.2	4.2	59.8	33.1
New Jersey	69.7	50.7	35.0	34.7	99.3	6.0	1.1	29.8	85.3
Pennsylvania	[2]71.5	42.1	30.5	41.0	134.3	4.8	0.4	[2]36.6	120.0
East North Central:									
Ohio	45.9	40.6	27.4	18.6	67.8	5.6	0.4	13.3	48.7
Indiana	(1)	(1)	12.6	(1)	(1)	1.9	0.1	(1)	(1)
Illinois	113.9	93.5	69.9	44.0	63.0	13.8	1.4	31.6	45.2
Michigan	55.0	46.8	40.2	14.7	36.6	5.9	0.9	9.7	24.2
Wisconsin	34.3	30.5	28.0	6.3	22.7	4.4	0.9	2.8	10.0
West North Central:									
Minnesota	38.5	36.4	31.9	6.6	20.6	5.5	1.0	2.1	6.5
Iowa	(1)	(1)	7.3	(1)	(1)	1.5	0.1	(1)	(1)
Missouri	25.2	18.8	15.6	9.6	61.3	2.8	0.2	7.0	45.2
North Dakota	(1)	(1)	15.4	(1)	(1)	3.4	0.8	(1)	(1)
South Dakota	39.7	34.9	33.2	6.6	19.8	7.1	2.1	1.5	4.5
Nebraska	(1)	(1)	9.7	(1)	(1)	1.9	0.4	(1)	(1)
Kansas	(1)	(1)	14.6	(1)	(1)	2.6	0.3	(1)	(1)
South Atlantic:									
Delaware	(1)	(1)	2.6	(1)	(1)	0.5	0.1	(1)	(1)
Maryland	41.6	32.8	24.2	17.3	71.6	5.0	0.3	12.6	52.1
District of Columbia	(1)	(1)	7.4	(1)	(1)	0.8	0.2	(1)	(1)
Virginia	42.1	32.6	22.6	19.6	86.7	4.8	0.3	15.0	66.6
West Virginia	(1)	(1)	2.8	(1)	(1)	0.6	-	(1)	(1)
North Carolina	62.6	57.9	52.3	10.3	19.7	10.4	1.7	1.5	2.9
South Carolina	(1)	(1)	5.9	(1)	(1)	1.5	0.1	(1)	(1)
Georgia	(1)	(1)	9.3	(1)	(1)	2.4	0.1	(1)	(1)
Florida	[2]53.0	31.5	23.4	29.6	126.2	4.5	0.3	[2]25.4	108.3
East South Central:									
Kentucky	(1)	(1)	5.0	(1)	(1)	1.1	0.1	(1)	(1)
Tennessee	(1)	(1)	7.3	(1)	(1)	1.4	0.1	(1)	(1)
Alabama	(1)	(1)	5.8	(1)	(1)	1.2	0.1	(1)	(1)
Mississippi	(1)	(1)	7.2	(1)	(1)	1.4	0.3	(1)	(1)
West South Central:									
Arkansas	[2]31.3	4.8	4.2	27.0	638.6	0.6	-	[2]26.5	625.4
Louisiana	(1)	(1)	10.8	(1)	(1)	1.4	0.2	(1)	(1)
Oklahoma	114.5	110.7	103.9	10.6	10.2	17.8	3.9	-3.2	-3.1
Texas	70.3	61.2	53.2	17.1	32.2	6.8	0.5	10.8	20.2
Mountain:									
Montana	33.7	32.4	28.8	5.0	17.3	5.8	1.6	0.8	2.7
Idaho	(1)	(1)	10.5	(1)	(1)	1.7	0.5	(1)	(1)
Wyoming	(1)	(1)	6.3	(1)	(1)	1.1	0.3	(1)	(1)
Colorado	32.6	28.8	23.2	9.4	40.5	3.6	0.5	6.3	27.1
New Mexico	90.9	85.3	77.0	14.0	18.1	15.0	3.4	2.4	3.1
Arizona	137.4	131.0	107.2	30.2	28.2	22.5	5.2	12.9	12.0
Utah	(1)	(1)	19.1	(1)	(1)	3.7	0.6	(1)	(1)
Nevada	(1)	(1)	11.8	(1)	(1)	1.9	0.5	(1)	(1)
Pacific:									
Washington	99.7	91.8	80.8	18.8	23.3	13.4	3.0	8.5	10.5
Oregon	38.6	36.3	30.1	8.5	28.3	4.8	1.0	4.7	15.5
California	[2]936.7	814.2	695.2	241.5	34.7	80.5	15.9	[2]176.9	25.4
Alaska	66.8	61.4	54.1	12.7	23.5	9.5	2.3	5.6	10.3
Hawaii	539.9	513.9	461.5	78.5	17.0	57.2	15.2	36.5	7.9

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

[1] Indicates 1975 population estimate less than 25,000. For those States having 1975 population estimates below 25,000 only the 1970 census and cumulative vital statistics are retained. Division and region totals include omitted States.

[2] Reflects vietnamese refugees in resettlement centers on July 1, 1975 in Pennsylvania-17,000; Florida-6,000; Arkansas-24,000; California-18,000.

Note: Other is comprised principally of American Indians, Asian Americans, and Pacific Islanders.

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Series P-23, No. 68
Issued February 1978

Selected Characteristics of Travel to Work in 21 Metropolitan Areas: 1975

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CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

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Selected Characteristics of Travel to Work in 21 Metropolitan Areas: 1975

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– Represents zero.

B Base less than 5,000.

. . . Not applicable.

Selected Characteristics of Travel to Work in 21 Metropolitan Areas: 1975

(Data from the Travel-to-Work Supplement to the Annual Housing Survey)

NTRODUCTION

his report presents results from the Travel-to-Work Supplement to the Bureau's Annual Housing Survey, initiated in 975 under the sponsorship of the U.S. Department of ransportation (DOT).

Travel-to-work data for the following standard metropoli-an statistical areas (SMSA's) are included in this report:

- Atlanta, Ga.
- Chicago, Ill.
- Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.
- Colorado Springs, Colo.
- Columbus, Ohio
- Hartford, Conn.
- Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.
- Madison, Wis.
- Miami, Fla.
- Milwaukee, Wis.
- New Orleans, La.
- Newport News-Hampton, Va.
- Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J.
- Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.
- Portland, Oreg.-Wash.
- Rochester, N.Y.
- San Antonio, Tex.
- San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif.
- San Diego, Calif.
- San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.
- Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Mass.-Conn.

The data presented here are based on the first 4 months of nterviews (conducted during the period of April through July 1975) from Group II of the survey's SMSA sample, which represents about one-third of the final sample from hat group. Because the findings are more susceptible to ampling error than the complete 12-month data, any nterpretation of the data should be made with care.

MAJOR MODE OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK

he great majority of the workers in the surveyed metro-olitan areas (86 percent of all workers using vehicles) used an automobile or truck to get to work in 1975 (table A); 68 percent drove alone, while 18 percent traveled in carpools. In contrast, 12 percent of those using vehicles rode on public transportation, and another 2 percent used other means such as bicycles and motorcycles. Five percent of all workers walked to work, while 2 percent worked at home.

Table A. Major Mode of Transportation To Work, For 21 SMSA's: 1975

[For meaning of symbols, see text]

Mode	Number (thousands)	Percent[1]
All workers..........	12,931	...
Not working at home.........	12,256	...
Workers using vehicles	11,650	100
Auto or truck[2].........	10,040	86
Drives alone.........	7,877	68
Carpool..............	2,100	18
Shares driving......	731	6
Drives others.......	541	5
Rides with someone..	829	7
Public transportation[3]..	1,432	12
Bus or streetcar......	1,018	9
Subway or elevated....	177	2
Railroad.............	224	2
Other means[4]...........	*179	2
Bicycle..............	*86	1
Walks only...............	605	[5]
Works at home..............	219	[2]
Not reported..............	457	[4]

[1] Percent of workers using vehicles, except percents in square brackets [ ], which are of all workers.

[2] Includes a small number of workers using auto or truck but not specifying type of riding arrangement.

[3] Includes workers using taxicab.

[4] Includes workers using motorcycle and all other means not listed.

Note: Degree of sampling error of the data is indicated with asterisks. In general, the larger the number of asterisks, the lower the reliability. For complete explanation, see section of text on reliability and limitations of the data.

Public transportation. The survey data indicate that commuting by public transportation is most common in very large metropolitan areas. The highest rates of travel to work by public transportation occurred in the three largest SMSA's covered in survey Group II, Chicago, San Francisco-Oakland, and Philadelphia, and also in New Orleans (table B). The share of workers commuting by public transportation in these areas ranged from 21 percent in the Chicago SMSA to 14 percent in the New Orleans SMSA. To some extent, the variation among SMSA's in the use of public transportation reflects differences in the type of transportation available. For example, only Chicago, Philadelphia, and San Francisco-Oakland had large numbers of workers traveling to work by railroad; and only workers living in the Paterson-Clifton-Passaic SMSA, in addition to these three areas, had access to subway or elevated service.

Bus or streetcar systems made up practically the entirety of public transportation available in most of the 21 SMSA's; in fact, even in the areas with several types of transit, more workers rode buses or streetcars than any other individual public mode. New Orleans evidenced one of the highest rates of transit use among the SMSA's surveyed despite having only bus or streetcar service. However, in most of the other areas with only bus or streetcar service, the proportion of all vehicle users riding this mode of transportation to work was significantly less than 10 percent.

Use of automobiles and trucks. More than 75 percent of the workers in each SMSA using vehicles to get to work used an automobile or truck (table 1). The metropolitan areas with the highest percentages of workers using public transportation—Chicago, San Francisco-Oakland, Philadelphia,

Table B. Workers Using Public Transportation, for 21 SMSA's and SMSA Transportation Groups: 1975

[Workers in thousands. SMSA's as of 1970 census; titles abbreviated for convenience. For explanation of transportation groups and meaning of symbols, see text]

SMSA's and SMSA groups	Workers using vehicles									
	Total		Public transportation							
			Total[1]		Bus or streetcar		Subway or elevated		Railroad	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, 21 SMSA's	11 650	100	1,432	12	1,018	9	177	2	224	2
Group A	4,372	100	806	18	444	10	*168	4	*187	4
Paterson	449	100	*48	11	**37	8	***2	1	**9	2
Philadelphia	1,536	100	264	17	*149	10	*58	4	*57	4
Chicago	2,388	100	493	21	*259	11	*108	5	*122	5
Group B	1,569	100	*215	14	*169	11	***8	1	**36	2
San Francisco-Oakland	1,172	100	*212	18	*166	14	**8	1	**36	3
San Bernardino	397	100	***3	1	***3	1	-	-		-
Group C-North	2,449	100	*159	6	*157	6	-	-	-	-
Hartford	255	100	*18	7	*18	7	-	-	-	-
Rochester, N.Y.	308	100	**18	6	**18	6	-	-	-	-
Columbus, Ohio	341	100	**19	6	**19	5	-	-	-	-
Cincinnati	510	100	**35	7	**35	7	-	-	-	-
Milwaukee	525	100	**46	9	**46	9	-	-	-	-
Kansas City	510	100	**22	4	**21	4	-	-	-	-
Group C-South and West	2,752	100	228	8	224	8	-	-	-	
Atlanta	594	100	*57	10	*55	9	-	-	-	-
Miami	502	100	**40	8	**40	8	-	-	-	-
New Orleans	384	100	*55	14	*53	14	-	-	-	
San Antonio	315	100	**16	5	**16	5	-	-	-	
Portland, Oreg	420	100	**33	8	**32	8	-	-	-	
San Diego	536	100	**28	5	**28	5	-	-		
Group D	508	100	*25	5	*24	5	-	-		
Springfield, Mass	174	100	**8	4	**7	4	-	-		
Madison	121	100	**10	8	**10	8	-	-	-	
Newport News-Hampton	110	100	**6	5	**6	5		-	-	
Colorado Springs	103	100	***1	1	***1	1	-	-		

[1] Includes workers using taxicab.

Note: Degree of sampling error of the data is indicated with asterisks. In general, the larger the number of asterisks, the lower the reliability. For complete explanation, see section of text on reliability and limitation of the data.

d New Orleans—also exhibited lower rates of automobile truck use than most of the other SMSA's. Use of tomobiles and trucks was also relatively low in Madison, e main location of the University of Wisconsin, where it as offset by comparatively higher rates of bicycling and alking to work than in most of the 20 other SMSA's, and a irly high rate of commuting by bus.

Carpooling. Workers living in the San Francisco-Oakland etropolitan area evidenced a lower percentage of carpooling (14 percent) than workers residing in the other surveyed SMSA's. On the other hand, no SMSA had a higher rate of ride-sharing than Newport News-Hampton (27 percent), although a statistically comparable carpooling rate (24 percent) was found in both the Kansas City and Rochester SMSA's. When carpoolers are viewed as a proportion of all workers who use automobiles and trucks (table C), the data show that in each SMSA fewer than one worker in three drove or rode to work with others.

Table C. Incidence of Carpooling Among Workers Commuting by Automobile or Truck, for 21 SMSA's and SMSA Transportation Groups: 1975

[Workers in thousands. SMSA's as of 1970 census; titles abbreviated for convenience. For explanation of transportation groups, see text]

SMSA's and SMSA groups	Workers commuting by auto or truck					
	Total[1]		Drives alone		Carpool	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, 21 SMSA's	10,040	100	7,877	78	2,100	21
roup A	3,522	100	2,788	79	710	20
Paterson	395	100	315	80	*74	19
Philadelphia	1,255	100	995	79	253	20
Chicago	1,872	100	1,478	79	*383	20
roup B	1,313	100	1,078	82	*226	17
San Francisco-Oakland	931	100	765	82	*159	17
San Bernardino	383	100	314	82	*68	18
roup C-North	2,263	100	1,714	76	537	24
Hartford	235	100	181	77	*52	22
Rochester, N.Y.	284	100	210	74	*73	26
Columbus, Ohio	317	100	249	79	*65	21
Cincinnati	472	100	360	76	*108	23
Milwaukee	472	100	*356	75	*115	24
Kansas City	483	100	359	74	*124	26
roup C-South and West	2,473	100	1,950	79	509	21
Atlanta	533	100	430	81	97	18
Miami	454	100	356	78	*95	21
New Orleans	323	100	241	75	*81	25
San Antonio	297	100	231	78	*66	22
Portland, Oreg.	378	100	299	79	*76	20
San Diego	489	100	*393	80	*94	19
roup D	468	100	347	74	118	25
Springfield, Mass	163	100	122	75	*40	25
Madison	104	100	78	75	*26	25
Newport News-Hampton	102	100	*72	71	*30	29
Colorado Springs	98	100	76	78	*22	22

[1] Includes a small number of workers using auto or truck but not specifying type of riding rrangement.

Note: Degree of sampling error of the data is indicated with asterisks. In general, the arger the number of asterisks, the lower the reliability. For complete explanation, see section of text on reliability and limitations of the data.

Use of trucks. Across all 21 metropolitan areas in 1975, 8 percent of the workers using vehicles used a truck to get to work. However, trucks were a much more important mode in several of the Southwestern and Western SMSA's. When viewed in comparison to the other SMSA's (table D), the data suggest that the rate of truck usage was significantly higher in San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Portland, Colorado Springs, and San Antonio than in most of the other surveyed metropolitan areas.

CHANGES IN MAJOR MODE OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK

Change in use of public transportation: 1970 to 1975. Comparison of the survey data with data from the 1970 census indicates that the use of public transportation decreased by just over 3 percentage points among the 21 SMSA's as a group from 1970 to 1975 (table 2). Statistically significant declines occurred in 14 of the 21 surveyed SMSA's. Although no SMSA seems to have had a larger decline than New Orleans, the results were probably affected by a 3-month disruption in public transportation service due to a labor dispute which had ended just prior to the survey enumeration in that area. The apparent increases in the use of public transportation in the San Francisco-Oakland, Portland, and Madison areas were not statistically significant.

Recent changes in major mode of transportation to work. Most workers surveyed had not changed their mode o commuting in the 12 months prior to the survey. Across the

Table D. Workers Commuting by Automobile and Truck, for 21 SMSA's and SMSA Transportation Groups: 1975

[Workers in thousands. SMSA's as of 1970 census; titles abbreviated for convenience. For explanation of transportation groups, see text]

SMSA's and SMSA groups	Workers commuting by-			Truck as percent of-	
	All vehicles	Auto	Truck	All vehicles	Auto and truck
Total, 21 SMSA's............	11,650	9,153	887	8	
Group A........................	4,372	3,342	*180	4	
Paterson........................	449	378	**17	4	
Philadelphia....................	1,536	1,168	*87	6	
Chicago.........................	2,388	1,796	**76	3	
Group B........................	1,569	1,139	*174	11	
San Francisco-Oakland...........	1,172	827	*104	9	
San Bernardino..................	397	312	*71	18	
Group C-North..................	2,449	2,077	*186	8	
Hartford........................	255	222	**13	5	
Rochester, N.Y..................	308	258	**26	8	
Columbus, Ohio..................	341	290	**27	8	
Cincinnati......................	510	430	***41	8	
Milwaukee.......................	525	448	**24	5	
Kansas City.....................	510	429	*54	11	
Group C-South and West.........	2,752	2,167	306	11	
Atlanta.........................	594	474	*59	10	
Miami...........................	502	418	**36	7	
New Orleans.....................	384	286	*37	10	
San Antonio.....................	315	251	*46	15	
Portland, Oreg..................	420	313	*65	15	
San Diego.......................	536	*425	*64	12	
Group D........................	508	427	*41	8	
Springfield, Mass...............	174	154	**10	6	
Madison.........................	121	97	**7	6	
Newport News-Hampton............	110	94	**9	8	
Colorado Springs................	103	83	*15	15	

Note: Degree of sampling error of the data is indicated with asterisks. In general, the larger the number of asterisks, the lower the reliability. For complete explanation, see section of text on reliability and limitations of the data.

1 SMSA's, 98 percent of the 1975 workers who had used an tomobile or truck to get to work in 1974 were still using at mode 1 year later, while 89 percent of those workers ho had ridden public transportation remained transit riders able E). Ten percent of the 1974 public transportation ers were using an automobile or truck to get to work in 975 (6 percent driving alone), while 1 percent of 1974 tomobile and truck users had changed to public transportaon.

The data indicate that 1 percent of the workers who drove alone in 1974 had changed to carpools by 1975, while 4 percent of those who had been in carpools were driving alone one year later. Among 1975 workers who had been using modes of transportation other than automobiles, trucks, or public transportation in 1974, 11 percent were using an automobile or truck (8 percent driving alone) and 2 percent were riding public transportation in 1975.

Table E. Mode of Transportation to Work Last Year by Percent Using Current Modes, for 21 SMSA's: 1975

Mode last year	Current mode						
	All workers[1] (thousands)	Total (percent)	Auto or truck			Public transportation[3]	Other means[4]
			Total[2]	Drives alone	Carpool		
All workers reporting mode used last year.............	12,203	100	81	64	17	11	8
to or truck[2]....................	9,809	100	98	77	20	*1	*1
Drives alone....................	7,737	100	98	97	*1	*1	*1
Carpool.........................	1,990	100	97	*4	94	**2	**1
blic transporatation[3]...........	1,414	100	*10	*6	*3	89	**2
her means[4].....................	980	100	*11	*8	**3	**2	87

[1] Includes all workers who reported current mode.

[2] Includes a small number of workers using auto or truck but not specifying type of riding arrangement.

[3] Includes bus or streetcar, subway or elevated, railroad, and taxicab.

[4] Includes bicycle, motorcycle, walks to work, works at home, and all other means not listed.

Note: Degree of sampling error of the data is indicated with asterisks. In general, the larger the number of terisks, the lower the reliability. For complete explanation, see section of text on reliability and limita ons of the data.

Table F. Median Distance From Home to Work, for 21 SMSA's and SMSA Transportation Groups: 1975

[Workers in thousands. SMSA's as of 1970 census; titles abbreviated for convenience. For explanation of transportation groups, see text]

SMSA's and SMSA groups	Total workers[1]	Median distance (miles)	SMSA's and SMSA groups	Total workers[1]	Median distance (miles)
Total, 21 SMSA's.....	11,355	7.5	Group C-North--Con.		
			Milwaukee..............	535	6.1
Group A....................	4,383	7.6	Kansas City............	479	7.8
Paterson.................	462	6.9			
Philadelphia.............	1,531	7.5	Group C-South and West....	2,570	8.2
Chicago..................	2,389	7.7	Atlanta................	542	9.8
			Miami..................	472	8.3
Group B....................	1,505	7.3	New Orleans............	357	5.7
San Francisco-Oakland....	1,119	7.6	San Antonio............	282	7.7
San Bernardino...........	385	6.2	Portland, Oreg.........	404	7.5
			San Diego..............	513	9.2
Group C-North..............	2,395	7.2	Group D..................	503	5.8
Hartford.................	255	7.0	Springfield, Mass......	178	4.9
Rochester, N.Y...........	322	6.7	Madison................	121	4.9
Columbus, Ohio...........	324	7.6	Newport News-Hampton....	107	7.2
Cincinnati...............	478	8.4	Colorado Springs........	98	6.8

[1] Includes workers not working at home who reported distance traveled to work.

TRIP LENGTH AND TRIP DURATION

Trip length. The median trip from home to work for the 21 SMSA's as a group was 7.5 miles in 1975 (table F). The data show that the Atlanta SMSA had the longest median trip (9.8 miles); however, it was not significantly different from that of workers living in the San Diego SMSA (9.2 miles). In contrast, the shortest median work trips, 4.9 miles, occurred in the Madison, and Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke metropolitan areas. Median commuting distance in each of the large, transit-oriented SMSA's (Chicago, Philadelphia, and San Francisco-Oakland) was about the same (7.5 miles).

Across the surveyed SMSA's as a group, work trips made by carpool were generally somewhat longer than trips of workers who drove alone; median trip length for workers who drove alone was 7.7 miles, while the median work trip of persons in carpools was 9.1 miles (table G). Comparing types of pooling arrangements, workers who usually rode t work with someone else typically had the shortest trip, whil those who shared driving had the longest.

Table G. Median Distance From Home to Work by Major Mode of Transportation, for 21 SMSA's: 1975

Mode	Median distance (miles)
All workers not working at home	7.5
Workers using vehicles	8.0
Auto or truck[1]	8.0
Drives alone	7.7
Carpool	9.1
Shares driving	12.5
Drives others	9.1
Rides with someone	6.6
Public transportation[2]	8.9
Bus or streetcar	7.0
Subway or elevated	10.1
Railroad	24.4
Other means[3]	**3.1
Walks only	*0.6
Not reported	6.7
Totals:	
Auto	7.9
Truck	8.7

[1] Includes a small number of workers using auto or truck but not specifying type of riding arrangement.

[2] Includes workers using taxicab.

[3] Includes workers using bicycle, motorcycle, and all other means not listed.

Note: Degree of sampling error of the data is indicated with asterisks. In general, the larger the number of asterisks, the lower the reliability. For complete explanation, see section of text on reliability and limitations of the data.

Workers whose major mode of transportation to work wa a bus or streetcar evidenced the shortest median trip lengt among those riding public transportation (7 miles), signif cantly shorter, in fact, than the median auto or truck trip (miles) as well. The median trip for those whose major moc was the subway or elevated was about 10 miles, while th median commuting trip for railroad users was about 24 mile Workers using other means—mostly bicycles and moto cycles—traveled a median distance of about 3 miles to worl while those who walked generally worked less than a mi from their residence. It is important to note that the distanc reported by respondents who used vehicles is for the enti trip, including the distance between the worker's home ar the point where he or she boards the vehicle, and th distance between the point of leaving the vehicle and the jo site.

Table H, covering the four largest SMSA's surveye presents data which offer a slightly different perspective c trip length—that of total commuter miles traveled. Worke living in the Chicago SMSA traveled the greatest tot distance getting to work of the 4 SMSA's—about 23 millic miles, while workers in the Philadelphia SMSA traveled abo 13 million miles, in the San Francisco-Oakland SMSA abo 11 million miles, and in the Atlanta SMSA about 6 millic miles on a typical commuting day.

More than two-thirds of the total commuting mileage each of these large metropolitan areas was attributable workers using automobiles and trucks; more than half of t mileage in each of the areas resulted from workers who dro alone. Commuters whose principal mode was public tra portation accounted for about 25 percent of the commu mileage in the Chicago area, but only 9 percent in Atlan While the proportion of total commuter mileage in the t SMSA's resulting from bus or streetcar users was r significantly different, Chicago's additional public transpor tion mileage was attributable to almost 4 million miles commuter travel by workers whose principal mode v subway, elevated, or railroad.

Trip duration. The median trip from home to work to almost 21 minutes for the surveyed SMSA's as a gro (table 1). Workers living in the Chicago SMSA appear to h experienced the longest median trip duration (23.3 minut although this was not significantly different from that workers living in the Atlanta SMSA (22.8 minutes). Work living in the San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario SMSA, contrast, appear to have had the shortest median duration (15.7 minutes), although the median trip of work living in the Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke SMSA (1 minutes) was statistically comparable.

Across the SMSA's as a group, work trips made by carp typically took more time than trips of workers who dr alone; median trip duration for workers who drove alone

Table H. Total Commuter Miles Traveled From Home to Work By Major Mode of Transportation, For Four SMSA's: 1975

[For meaning of symbols, see text]

Mode	Total commuter miles							
	Chicago		Philadelphia		San Francisco-Oakland		Atlanta	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
All workers not working at home.......	22,833	100	13,383	100	10,989	100	5,768	100
utomobile or truck[1].........	15,877	70	10,250	77	8,374	76	5,066	88
Drives alone..............	12,139	53	7,776	58	6,459	59	3,964	69
Carpool...................	3,650	16	*2,434	18	1,880	17	1,050	18
ublic transportation[2].......	5,830	26	*2,566	19	2,085	19	*506	9
Bus or streetcar...........	*1,844	8	*1,084	8	*1,224	11	*499	9
Subway or elevated.........	*1,021	4	**533	4	***56	1	-	-
Railroad...................	*2,936	13	*948	7	*802	7	-	-
ther means[3]................	**186	1	**151	1	**210	2	***44	1
ot reported................	*941	4	**415	3	**320	3	**151	3

[1] Includes a small number of workers using auto or truck but not specifying type of riding arrangeent.

[2] Includes workers using taxicab.

[3] Includes workers using bicycle, motorcycle, and all other means not listed.

Note: Degree of sampling error of the data is indicated with asterisks. In general, the larger he number of asterisks, the lower the reliability. For complete explanation, see section of text on eliability and limitations of the data.

.5 minutes, while the median work trip of persons in rpools took 22.5 minutes (table J). Comparing types of rpooling arrangements, workers who usually traveled to ork with someone else typically had trips of the shortest ration, while those who shared driving had the longest. is outcome is consistent with the data in table G, which ow that workers who usually rode with someone else also d the shortest median trip length, while those who shared iving had the longest.

Among workers who used public transportation, those ling a bus or streetcar in the surveyed metropolitan areas d the shortest median trip duration (about 33 minutes). wever, while the median trip of workers using the bus or eetcar typically covered less distance than the median trip ade by automobile or truck (table G), the work trip using e public mode took significantly longer to complete than ps made either by workers driving alone or in carpools. e median trip for workers who used the subway or vated lasted about 41 minutes, while the median trip made railroad took almost 53 minutes. Workers using other eans typically took just over 16 minutes to get to work, d those who walked generally traveled about 10 minutes between their home and workplace. Again, it is important to note that the trip duration reported by respondents who used vehicles is for the entire trip, and includes waiting time and the time required to get to work after leaving the vehicle.

Table K presents data on the total time expended in commuting to work on a typical day by workers living in the four largest surveyed SMSA's. Converting the total minutes to hours, the data show that about 1,056,000 hours were spent commuting to work by workers living in the Chicago SMSA, about 624,000 hours in the Philadelphia SMSA, about 435,000 hours in the San Francisco-Oakland SMSA, and about 219,000 hours by workers living in the Atlanta area.

About 60 percent or more of the total time spent getting to work in each of the four areas was due to automobile or truck travel. In the Chicago SMSA about one-third of the total time expended commuting was by workers using public transportation, whereas in Atlanta only 17 percent of the total commuter time was spent by public transportation passengers.

Table I. Median Time Taken To Get To Work, For 21 SMSA's And SMSA Transportation Groups: 1975

[Workers in thousands. SMSA's as of 1970 census; titles abbreviated for convenience. For explanation of transportation groups, see text]

SMSA's and SMSA groups	Total workers[1]	Median time taken (minutes)	SMSA's and SMSA groups	Total workers[1]	Median time taken (minutes
Total, 21 SMSA's.....	11,529	20.8	Group C-North--Con.		
			Milwaukee..............	536	19.
Group A....................	4,441	22.5	Kansas City............	488	20.
Paterson...............	468	20.0			
Philadelphia............	1,557	22.1	Group C-South and West....	2,626	20.
Chicago.................	2,416	23.3	Atlanta................	554	22.
			Miami..................	489	22.
Group B....................	1,529	20.0	New Orleans............	368	21.
San Francisco-Oakland....	1,144	21.3	San Antonio............	295	19.
San Bernardino..........	386	15.7	Portland, Oreg.........	406	19.
			San Diego..............	515	19.
Group C-North.............	2,425	19.8	Group D..................	508	17.
Hartford................	256	18.8	Springfield, Mass.......	180	16.
Rochester, N.Y..........	324	18.5	Madison................	121	17.
Columbus, Ohio..........	330	20.1	Newport News-Hampton....	109	19.
Cincinnati..............	491	21.2	Colorado Springs........	98	18.

[1] Includes workers not working at home who reported time taken to get to work.

Table J. Median Time Taken to Get to Work By Major Mode of Transportation, For 21 SMSA's: 197

Mode	Median time taken (minutes)	Mode	Median time taken (minutes
All workers not working at home.....................	20.8	Public transportation--Con.	
		Subway or elevated..........	41
		Railroad....................	53
Workers using vehicles............	21.5	Other means[3]..................	16
Auto or truck[1]................	20.1		
Drives alone...................	19.5	Walks only.......................	9
Carpool.......................	22.5	Not reported.....................	20
Shares driving.............	26.0		
Drives others..............	23.7		
Rides with someone..........	19.0	Totals:	
Public transportation[2]..........	36.7	Auto..........................	20
Bus or streetcar..............	33.1	Truck.........................	20

[1] Includes a small number of workers using auto or truck but not specifying type of riding arrangement.

[2] Includes workers using taxicab.

[3] Includes workers using bicycle, motorcycle, and all other means not listed.

Table K. Total Commuter Minutes Traveled From Home to Work By Major Mode of Transportation, For Four SMSA's: 1975

[For meaning of symbols, see text]

Mode	Total commuter minutes							
	Chicago		Philadelphia		San Francisco-Oakland		Atlanta	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
All workers not working at home..........	63,368	100	37,453	100	26,115	100	13,123	100
utomobile or truck[1].........	38,667	61	24,628	66	16,752	64	10,389	79
Drives alone...............	29,428	46	18,509	49	12,914	49	8,086	62
Carpool....................	8,983	14	6,027	16	3,749	14	2,203	17
ublic transportation[2].......	20,310	32	10,291	27	7,488	29	2,239	17
Bus or streetcar...........	8,933	14	*5,566	15	5,501	21	2,221	17
Subway or elevated.........	*4,260	7	*2,398	6	***264	1	-	-
Railroad...................	*6,983	11	*2,322	6	**1,706	7	-	-
ther means[3]................	**1,796	3	**1,193	3	**1,170	4	**179	1
t reported.................	**2,595	4	**1,341	4	**708	3	**317	2

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[1] Includes a small number of workers using auto or truck but not specifying type of riding arrangeent.

[2] Includes workers using taxicab.

[3] Includes workers using bicycle, motorcycle, and all other means not listed.

Note: Degree of sampling error of the data is indicated with asterisks. In general, the larger e number of asterisks, the lower the reliability. For complete explanation, see section of text on eliability and limitations of the data.

BACKGROUND AND STRUCTURE OF THE SURVEY

The Annual Housing Survey. The Annual Housing Survey consists of a national sample of approximately 75,000 households, and a metropolitan area sample of about 140,000 households spread over 20 SMSA's (for operational reasons, the 1975-76 enumeration covered 21 areas). These SMSA's comprise one-third of a list of 60 SMSA's arranged in a 3-year cycle, so that, in all, about 420,000 metropolitan housing units are surveyed in a 3-year period. Each of the three survey groups of SMSA's contains four very large SMSA's, with approximately 15,000 sample housing unit equally divided between the central city and the SMSA balance. The remaining SMSA's each contain about 5,000 sample housing units distributed in proportion to the actua distribution of housing units between the central city and the SMSA balance. The survey coverage relates to each SMSA a defined for the 1970 census. Below is a list of the SMSA's i each group and the period in which they were or will b surveyed for the Travel-to-Work Supplement:

SURVEY GROUP I
(1977 to 1978)

- Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y.
- Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif.
- Boston, Mass.[1]
- Dallas, Tex.
- Detroit, Mich.[1]
- Fort Worth, Tex.
- Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif[1]
- Madison, Wis.[2]
- Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.
- Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.
- Newark, N.J.
- Orlando, Fla.
- Phoenix, Ariz.
- Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Saginaw, Mich.
- Salt Lake City, Utah
- Spokane, Wash.
- Tacoma, Wash.
- Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.[1]
- Wichita, Kans.

SURVEY GROUP II
(1975 to 1976)

- Atlanta, Ga[1]
- Chicago, Ill.[1]
- Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.
- Colorado Springs, Colo.
- Columbus, Ohio
- Hartford, Conn.
- Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.
- Miami, Fla.
- Milwaukee, Wis.
- New Orleans, La.
- Newport News-Hampton, Va.
- Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J.
- Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.[1]
- Portland, Oreg.-Wash.
- Rochester, N.Y.
- San Antonio, Tex.
- San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif.
- San Diego, Calif.
- San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.[1]
- Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Mass.-Conn.

SURVEY GROUP III
(1976 to 1977)

- Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N.J.
- Baltimore, Md.
- Birmingham, Ala.
- Buffalo, N.Y.
- Cleveland, Ohio
- Denver, Colo.
- Grand Rapids, Mich.
- Honolulu, Hawaii
- Houston, Tex.[1]
- Indianapolis, Ind.
- Las Vegas, Nev.
- Louisville, Ky.-Ind.
- New York, N.Y.[1]
- Oklahoma City, Okla.
- Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa
- Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick, R.I.-Mass.
- Raleigh, N.C.
- Sacramento, Calif.
- St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.[1]
- Seattle-Everett, Wash.[1]

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[1] Sample size of 15,000 housing units; all others are 5,000 housing units.

[2] Included with Group II for the first (1975-76) enumeration.

The Travel-to-Work Supplement was first included for the oup II SMSA sample, the field enumeration of which ran om April 1975 through March 1976. It was also used in the 75 Annual Housing Survey national sample which was mpleted in the late fall of that year. The Madison SMSA s included in Group II for the first enumeration, rather an in Group I, resulting in coverage of 21 metropolitan eas. Coverage of another 20 SMSA's (Group III) was dertaken from April 1976 through March 1977, and terviewing in the final 20 SMSA's (Group I repeated), cluding Madison again, will be completed during the period April 1977 through March 1978. A facsimile of the avel-to-Work Supplement can be found in appendix A.

Standard metropolitan statistical areas. The definitions of ndard metropolitan statistical areas used in the Annual ousing Survey correspond to the 243 SMSA's used in the 70 census. Changes in SMSA definition criteria, bound-es, and titles made after February 1971 are not reflected this series of reports.

Except in the New England States, for purposes of the 70 census and the Annual Housing Survey, a standard etropolitan statistical area was defined essentially as a unty or group of contiguous counties containing at least e city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with combined population of at least 50,000, and contiguous unties if, according to certain criteria, they were socially d economically integrated with the central county. In the w England States, SMSA's consist of towns and cities stead of counties. Each 1970 census SMSA included at st one central city, and the complete title of an SMSA entified the central city or cities.

SMSA transportation groupings. The groupings of SMSA's own in the tables in this report conform to a Department Transportation categorization of major SMSA's by trans-rtation characteristics. The 21 SMSA's in Survey Group II l into four DOT categories. Transportation Group A, presenting the largest metropolitan areas having major blic transportation networks, includes Chicago, Phila-lphia, and Paterson-Clifton-Passaic (part of the New rk-Newark-Jersey City metropolitan region). Transporta-n Group B, representing very large metropolitan areas with s developed public transportation systems, includes San ancisco-Oakland and San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario art of the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim metropolitan gion). Transportation Group C, representing other large d medium-sized metropolitan areas with well-established blic transportation systems, has been subdivided into two gional groups; C-North includes Hartford, Rochester (N.Y.), lumbus (Ohio), Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and Kansas City, d C-South and West includes Atlanta, Miami, New Orleans, n Antonio, Portland, and San Diego.

For Transportation Groups A, B, C-North, and C-South d West, it is believed the Annual Housing Survey SMSA's e broadly representative of the entire group, although no tistical tests to this effect have yet been made. The final group, Transportation Group D, represents medium-sized and smaller SMSA's primarily oriented to automobile transportation. The four SMSA's in Survey Group II that fall in this category, Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Madison, Newport News-Hampton, and Colorado Springs, are too few in number to be regarded as representative of all SMSA's in the transportation group.

Issuance of results. A preliminary and a final report will be published for each of the SMSA survey groups, as well as a report for the 1975 national survey. While the preliminary reports will be limited to Travel-to-Work Supplement data for entire SMSA's, final tabulations will cross-classify commuters and characteristics of the commuting trip by the socioeconomic characteristics obtainable from the Annual Housing Survey, which include age, sex, race, household relationship, and income. There are also questions on additional items related to commuting, such as the number of automobiles and trucks available, parking availability at the residence, and degree of satisfaction with public transportation. Some data tabulated by workplace will also be included in the final report.

Symbols used in this report. A dash "-" means rounds to or represents zero. The symbol (B) signifies that the base for the median is less than 5,000. Three dots ". . ." mean not applicable.

RELIABILITY AND LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

The particular sample used for this survey is one of a large number of possible samples of the same size that could have been selected using the same sample design. Even if the same questionnaires, instructions, and enumerators were used, results from each of the different samples would differ from each other. Therefore, the results from a particular sample are estimates of those that would have been obtained from a complete enumeration.

The average of all possible samples is assumed to approximate the result of a complete enumeration. The average deviation (from all possible samples) of an estimate from the average of the estimate (derived from all possible samples) is defined as the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate attempts to measure this variation and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a sample approximates the average result of all possible samples.

Because they are based on roughly one-third the number of cases in the entire sample, the data presented in this report are more susceptible to sampling error than the final data will be. To stress the fact that the survey results in this preliminary form must be used with caution, asterisks are used withing the data tables to indicate the relative standard errors of the numbers. For numbers without asterisks, the relative standard error is less than 5 percent, indicating essentially that the chances are 68 out of 100 that a complete census would produce a result differing by less than

5 percent. Likewise, one asterisk indicates numbers whose relative standard error is between 5 and 10 percent, two asterisks indicate numbers with a relative standard error between 10 and 25 percent, and three asterisks indicate numbers with a relative standard error greater than 25 percent.

Asterisks have been assigned to all numbers, medians, and means shown in the tables. However, percentages are assigned asterisks only when the numerator from which the particular percentage was derived is not shown in the same table. For columns of percentages where no asterisks have been assigned, the relative standard error of each percentage is no greater than the magnitude of the relative standard error of its numerator. A complete explanation of the sample design and sampling errors will be included in the final report for the Group II SMSA's. However, if standard error tables applicable to this report are desired, they may be obtained from the Statistical Methods Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. All comparisons made in the text of the current report are significant within two standard errors.

In addition to sampling error, the data presented in this report may vary somewhat from the final results for several other reasons. First, the use of four reference months may introduce a seasonal bias into transportation use characteristics or a bias due to possible temporary disruptions in one or more modes. Second, the weighting procedure used for the data is not as complex as that which will be reflected in the final data, thus introducing the possibility of additional variation between the two tabulations. Third, these tabulations were prepared before the data had received a final edit. They may, therefore, be somewhat affected by such factors as response inconsistency and other errors of collection.

Reliability of the data on length and duration of the commuting trip may also have been affected by response accuracy. Where the respondent for a particular household provided information on time and distance to work for other workers residing in the household, he or she may have onl been able to provide estimates based on limited knowledge Similarly, while most respondents could be expected t know approximately how many minutes it usually takes t get to work, many workers, especially those using publi transportation, may not know the exact number of mile their commuting trip covers.

Finally, care must be taken in comparing data on majo mode of transportation from the Travel-to-Work Supplemen with 1970 census data on the same topic. Whereas the censu asked workers to specify the principal means of transportation they used to get to work on the last day of the referenc week prior to the census date (April 1, 1970), the Travel-to Work Supplement asks respondents to specify their usua mode of transportation to work, regardless of any possibl deviation from that pattern which may have occurred durin the week prior to interview.

The Travel-to-Work Supplement and the 1970 census als are based on different universes. While the 1970 census refe to the entire population, the Travel-to-Work Supplement based on the population in households (including th military population in households) and excludes person living in group quarters such as college dormitories an military barracks. Since such persons typically exhibit a hig rate of walking to work, comparisons of percentage distr butions of mode use in 1970 and 1975 in this report a made on the basis of workers using vehicles, rather than on worker total.

Because only persons who were actually working a included in the survey, 1970-75 comparisons of worker tota are affected not only by the inclusion of group quarte residents in 1970, but also by the increase in unemploymer in nearly all SMSA's between 1970 and 1975. For the reasons, it is probably more valid to compare the proporti of workers using a particular mode in 1975 with th corresponding proportion in 1970, rather than the 1970-7 numeric change.

CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

Special Studies

U.S. Department of Commerce
BREAU OF THE CENSUS

Series P-23, No. 68
Issued February 1978

Selected Characteristics of Travel to Work in 21 Metropolitan Areas: 1975

ADDENDUM

Appendix A—Facsimile of the Travel-to-Work Supplement was inadvertently omitted from the publication (see page 2).

APPENDIX A– FACSIMILE OF THE TRAVEL-TO-WORK SUPPLEMENT

Line number of person (240)   Line number of respondent (241)

7a. What is . . .'s principal means of transportation to work?

(242)
1 ☐ Truck . . . . .
2 ☐ Car or carpool

(243)
1 ☐ Drives alone – *Skip to 8a*
2 ☐ Shares driving . . . . . .
3 ☐ Drives others . . . .
4 ☐ Rides with someone else – *Skip to 7c*
5 ☐ Walks only – *Skip to 8a*
6 ☐ Works at home – *Skip to 12a*
7 ☐ Railroad
8 ☐ Subway or elevated
9 ☐ Bus or streetcar
10 ☐ Taxicab
11 ☐ Motorcycle
13 ☐ Bicycle
12 ☐ Other means – *Specify* ________

b. Does . . . usually ALSO use a car for part of the trip to work?

(244) 1 ☐ Yes   2 ☐ No – *Skip to 8a*

c. How many people, including . . . , usually ride in the car to work?

(245) ________Number

8a. Does . . . usually WORK at the same location each day?

(246) 1 ☐ Yes – *Skip to 8c*   2 ☐ No

b. Does . . . usually REPORT to the same location to begin work each day?

(247) 3 ☐ Yes   4 ☐ No – *Skip to 12a*

c. Where is . . .'s usual place of work?
(1) Company or business establishment name

(2) Address *(Number and street)*
Note – If address (number and street name) are not known, enter building name, shopping center name, or other physical location description.

(3) Names of nearest intersecting streets

(4) Name of city, town, village, borough, etc.

Place type →

(5) County

State   ZIP code

If last worker in this household, mark this box → ☐

8d. Was . . .'s place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of (name of city, town, village, etc., listed in 8c(4)?

(248) 1 ☐ Yes   2 ☐ No   3 ☐ Don't know

9. What time does . . . usually leave for work?

(249) ________Time

(250) 1 ☐ a.m.
2 ☐ p.m.

10. How long does it usually take . . . to get from home to work?

(251) ________Minutes

11. What is . . .'s ONE-WAY distance from home to work?

(252) ________Miles   **OR**   0 ☐ Less than 1 mile

12a. In the last year, has . . . changed his principal means of transportation to work?

(253) 1 ☐ Yes   2 ☐ No – *Skip to 13*

b. What was . . .'s principal means of transportation to work (prior to the change)?

(254)
1 ☐ Truck . . . . .
2 ☐ Car or carpool

(255)
1 ☐ Drove alone
2 ☐ Shared driving
3 ☐ Drove others
4 ☐ Rode with someone else
5 ☐ Walked only
6 ☐ Worked at home
7 ☐ Railroad
8 ☐ Subway or elevated
9 ☐ Bus or streetcar
10 ☐ Taxicab
11 ☐ Motorcycle
13 ☐ Bicycle
12 ☐ Other means – *Specify* ________

13. If "Yes" marked in 12a – *ASK* **Compared to . . .'s previous means of transportation to work** (Given in 12b), **how satisfied is . . . with his present means of transportation to work – much more, more, about the same, less or much less satisfied?**	If "No" marked in 12a – *ASK* **Compared to a year ago, how satisfied is . . . now with his principal means of transportation to work – much more, more, about the same, less or much less satisfied?**

(256)
1 ☐ Much more satisfied
2 ☐ More satisfied
3 ☐ About the same satisfaction
4 ☐ Less satisfied
5 ☐ Much less satisfied
6 ☐ Don't know
7 ☐ Did not work last year

INTERVIEWER Be sure to transcribe items 6c, 7a, 7b, 10 and 11 for head of household to items 82a–e on page 19 of AHS-52 questionnaire.

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Table 1. MAJOR MODE OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, FOR 21 SMSA's AND SMSA TRANSPORTATION GROUPS: 1975

orkers in thousands. SMSA's as of 1970 census; titles abbreviated for convenience. For explanation of transportation groups and meaning of symbols, see text]

Mode	Total, 21 SMSA's		Total, Group A		Paterson		Philadelphia		Chicago	
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]
All workers	12,931	...	4,978	...	530	...	1,743	...	2,705	...
ot working at home	12,256	...	4,652	...	475	...	1,641	...	2,536	...
Workers using vehicles	11,650	100	4,372	100	449	100	1,536	100	2,388	100
Auto or truck[2]	10,040	86	3,522	81	395	88	1,255	82	1,872	78
Drives alone	7,877	68	2,788	64	315	70	995	65	1,478	62
Carpool	2,100	18	710	16	*74	16	253	16	*383	16
Shares driving	731	6	*243	6	**22	5	*100	7	*120	5
Drives others	541	5	*183	4	**21	5	*61	4	*101	4
Rides with someone	829	7	*284	6	**31	7	*92	6	*162	7
Public transportation[3]	1,432	12	806	18	*48	11	264	17	493	21
Bus or streetcar	1,018	9	444	10	**37	8	*149	10	*259	11
Subway or elevated	177	2	*168	4	***2	1	*58	4	*108	5
Railroad	224	2	*187	4	**9	2	*57	4	*122	5
Other means[4]	*179	2	**44	1	***5	1	**16	1	**23	1
Bicycle	*86	1	**22	1	***4	1	***6	-	***13	1
Walks only	605	[5]	*279	[6]	**26	[5]	*105	[6]	*148	[5]
rks at home	219	[2]	**75	[2]	***4	[1]	**34	[2]	**37	[1]
ot reported	457	[4]	*251	[5]	*51	[10]	*69	[4]	*131	[5]
otals:										
Auto	9,153	79	3,342	76	378	84	1,168	76	1,796	75
Truck	887	8	*180	4	**17	4	*87	6	**76	3

Mode	Total, Group B		San Francisco-Oakland		San Bernardino		Total, Group C-North		Hartford	
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]
All workers	1,735	...	1,303	...	432	...	2,691	...	283	...
ot working at home	1,646	...	1,236	...	410	...	2,569	...	269	...
Workers using vehicles	1,569	100	1,172	100	397	100	2,449	100	255	100
Auto or truck[2]	1,313	84	931	79	383	96	2,263	92	235	92
Drives alone	1,078	69	765	65	314	79	1,714	70	181	71
Carpool	*226	14	*159	14	*68	17	537	22	*52	21
Shares driving	*87	6	*63	5	**25	6	*181	7	*23	9
Drives others	*59	4	**41	3	**18	4	*137	6	**11	4
Rides with someone	*81	5	*55	5	**25	6	219	9	*18	7
Public transportation[3]	*215	14	*212	18	***3	1	*159	6	*18	7
Bus or streetcar	*169	11	*166	14	***3	1	*157	6	*18	7
Subway or elevated	***8	1	**8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Railroad	**36	2	**36	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other means[4]	**41	3	**29	2	**11	3	**27	1	**3	1
Bicycle	**19	1	**15	1	***4	1	**13	1	***2	1
Walks only	*77	[4]	*63	[5]	**13	[3]	*120	[4]	**13	[5]
rks at home	**38	[2]	**28	[2]	**10	[2]	*48	[2]	**6	[2]
ot reported	*52	[3]	**39	[3]	**12	[3]	*75	[3]	**9	[3]
otals:										
Auto	1,139	73	827	71	312	79	2,077	85	222	87
Truck	*174	11	*104	9	*71	18	*186	8	**13	5

Mode	Rochester, N.Y.		Columbus, Ohio		Cincinnati		Milwaukee		Kansas City	
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]
All workers	350	...	373	...	546	...	589	...	550	...
ot working at home	328	...	357	...	527	...	562	...	527	...
Workers using vehicles	308	100	341	100	510	100	525	100	510	100
Auto or truck[2]	284	92	317	93	472	93	472	90	483	95
Drives alone	210	68	249	73	360	71	*356	68	359	70
Carpool	*73	24	*65	19	*108	21	*115	22	*124	24
Shares driving	**23	7	**19	5	**34	7	**30	6	*52	10
Drives others	**19	6	**20	6	**30	6	**34	6	**23	5
Rides with someone	**32	10	**27	8	*45	9	**51	10	*48	9
Public transportation[3]	**18	6	**19	6	**35	7	**46	9	**22	4
Bus or streetcar	**18	6	**19	5	**35	7	**46	9	**21	4
Subway or elevated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Railroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other means[4]	**6	2	**5	1	***3	1	***6	1	***5	1
Bicycle	***4	1	***3	1	-	-	***3	1	***2	-
Walks only	**20	[6]	**16	[4]	**17	[3]	**37	[6]	**17	[3]
rks at home	**5	[1]	**8	[2]	**8	[1]	**10	[2]	**11	[2]
t reported	**17	[5]	**9	[2]	**12	[2]	**17	[3]	**12	[2]
tals:										
Auto	258	84	290	85	430	84	448	85	429	84
Truck	**26	8	**27	8	***41	8	**24	5	*54	11

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. MAJOR MODE OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, FOR 21 SMSA's AND SMSA TRANSPORTATION GROUPS: 1975—Continued

[Workers in thousands. SMSA's as of 1970 census; titles abbreviated for convenience. For explanation of transportation groups and meaning of symbols, see text]

Mode	Total, Group C-South and West		Atlanta		Miami		New Orleans	
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]
All workers	2,962	...	631	...	551	...	415	...
Not working at home	2,851	...	607	...	523	...	402	..
Workers using vehicles	2,752	100	594	100	502	100	384	100
Auto or truck[2]	2,473	90	533	90	454	90	323	84
Drives alone	1,950	71	430	72	356	71	241	63
Carpool	509	18	97	16	*95	19	*81	21
Shares driving	*179	6	*40	7	**20	4	**22	6
Drives others	*135	5	*22	4	**33	6	**25	6
Rides with someone	196	7	*35	6	*43	8	*35	9
Public transportation[3]	228	8	*57	10	**40	8	*55	1
Bus or streetcar	224	8	*55	9	**40	8	*53	14
Subway or elevated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Railroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other means[4]	*51	2	**5	1	**8	2	**7	2
Bicycle	**23	1	***1	-	***3	1	***3	1
Walks only	*99	[3]	**13	[2]	**21	[4]	**17	[4]
Works at home	*45	[2]	**6	[1]	***6	[1]	***4	[1
Not reported	*66	[2]	**18	[3]	**22	[4]	**9	[2
Totals:								
Auto	2,167	79	474	80	418	83	286	7
Truck	306	11	*59	10	**36	7	*37	

Mode	San Antonio		Portland, Oreg.		San Diego		Total, Group D	
All workers	330	...	458	...	578	...	565	...
Not working at home	324	...	440	...	556	...	539	...
Workers using vehicles	315	100	420	100	536	100	508	100
Auto or truck[2]	297	94	378	90	489	91	468	9
Drives alone	231	73	299	71	*393	73	347	
Carpool	*66	21	*76	18	*94	17	118	
Shares driving	**19	6	**26	6	*52	10	*41	8
Drives others	**18	6	**22	5	**15	3	*28	
Rides with someone	**29	9	**28	7	**27	5	*49	1
Public transportation[3]	**16	5	**33	8	**28	5	*25	
Bus or streetcar	**16	5	**32	8	**28	5	*24	
Subway or elevated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Railroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other means[4]	***3	1	**10	2	**20	4	**16	
Bicycle	***2	-	***6	1	***8	2	**9	
Walks only	**9	[3]	**19	[4]	**20	[3]	*31	[5
Works at home	***4	[1]	**11	[2]	**14	[2]	**13	[
Not reported	***2	[1]	***7	[2]	***8	[1]	**13	[
Totals:								
Auto	251	80	313	74	*425	79	427	8
Truck	*46	15	*65	15	*64	12	*41	

Mode	Springfield, Mass.		Madison		Newport News-Hampton		Colorado Springs	
All workers	198	...	139	...	117	...	112	
Not working at home	185	...	132	...	115	...	107	..
Workers using vehicles	174	100	121	100	110	100	103	
Auto or truck[2]	163	94	104	86	102	93	98	
Drives alone	122	70	78	64	*72	65	76	
Carpool	*40	23	*26	21	*30	27	*22	
Shares driving	**9	5	**8	7	*15	13	**9	
Drives others	**9	5	**7	6	**5	5	**6	
Rides with someone	*22	13	**10	9	**10	9	**7	
Public transportation[3]	**8	4	**10	8	**6	5	***1	
Bus or streetcar	**7	4	**10	8	**6	5	***1	
Subway or elevated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Railroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other means[4]	**3	2	**7	6	***2	2	**4	
Bicycle	***1	1	**6	5	***1	1	***1	
Walks only	**11	[6]	**11	[8]	**4	[4]	**4	[
Works at home	**3	[1]	**6	[4]	***1	[1]	**4	[
Not reported	**10	[5]	***1	[1]	***1	[1]	***1	[1
Totals:								
Auto	154	88	97	80	94	85	83	8
Truck	**10	6	**7	6	**9	8	*15	1

---

[1] Percent of all workers using vehicles, except percents in square brackets [ ], which are of all workers.

[2] Includes a small number of workers using auto or truck but not specifying type of riding arrangement. For auto and truck totals, see las two lines of table.

[3] Includes workers using taxicab.

[4] Includes workers using motorcycle and all other means not listed.

Note: Degree of sampling error of the data is indicated with asterisks. In general, the larger the number of asterisks, the lower the reliability. For complete explanation, see section of text on reliability and limitations of the data.

Table 2. CHANGE IN COMMUTER USE OF PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION, FOR 21 SMSA's AND SMSA TRANSPORTATION GROUPS: 1970-1975

[Workers in thousands. SMSA's as of 1970 census; titles abbreviated for convenience. For explanation of transportation groups and meaning of symbols, see text]

SMSA's and SMSA groups	1975				1970			1970-1975	
	Vehicle users				Vehicle users			Change in use of public transportation	
	Total	Using public transportation			Total	Using public transportation			
		Total	Percent of total vehicle users	Standard error of percent		Total	Percent of total vehicle users[1]	Percentage-point difference[2]	Standard error of difference
Total, 21 SMSA's...	11,650	1,432	12.3	0.2	11,560	1,811	15.7	-3.4	0.2
GROUP A..................	4,372	806	18.4	0.5	4,746	1,120	23.6	-5.2	0.5
Paterson..............	449	48	10.7	0.9	521	82	15.7	-5.0	0.9
Philadelphia...........	1,536	264	17.2	0.7	1,668	385	23.1	-5.9	0.7
Chicago................	2,388	493	20.7	0.8	2,557	654	25.6	-4.9	0.8
GROUP B..................	1,569	215	13.7	0.7	1,514	198	13.1	* +0.6	0.7
San Francisco-Oakland..	1,172	212	18.1	0.9	1,155	195	16.9	* +1.2	0.9
San Bernardino.........	397	3	0.7	0.2	359	3	1.0	* -0.3	0.2
GROUP C-North............	2,449	159	6.5	0.3	2,368	223	9.4	-2.9	0.3
Hartford...............	255	18	7.0	0.5	260	28	10.7	-3.7	0.5
Rochester, N.Y.........	308	18	6.0	0.7	312	28	8.9	-2.9	0.7
Columbus, Ohio.........	341	19	5.6	0.6	329	29	8.8	-3.2	0.6
Cincinnati.............	510	35	6.9	0.7	476	42	8.9	-2.0	0.7
Milwaukee..............	525	46	8.8	0.9	507	67	13.3	-4.5	0.9
Kansas City............	510	22	4.4	0.6	485	28	5.8	-1.4	0.6
GROUP C-South and West...	2,752	228	8.3	0.3	2,461	241	9.8	-1.5	0.3
Atlanta................	594	57	9.6	0.5	556	55	9.9	* -0.3	0.5
Miami..................	502	40	8.0	0.7	474	46	9.7	-1.7	0.7
New Orleans............	384	55	14.2	1.1	339	74	21.9	-7.7	1.1
San Antonio............	315	16	5.0	0.6	281	18	6.6	-1.6	0.6
Portland, Oreg.........	420	33	7.8	0.8	359	24	6.6	* +1.2	0.8
San Diego..............	536	28	5.2	0.7	452	23	5.2	-	0.7
GROUP D..................	508	25	4.9	0.3	471	29	6.2	-1.3	0.3
Springfield, Mass......	174	8	4.4	0.5	188	11	5.6	-1.2	0.5
Madison................	121	10	8.3	0.9	99	8	8.1	* +0.2	0.9
Newport News-Hampton...	110	6	5.2	0.7	103	9	9.0	-3.8	0.7
Colorado Springs.......	103	1	1.2	0.4	82	1	1.7	* -0.5	0.4

[1] Standard error of percents is less than 0.05 in each case.

[2] Percentage point differences are statistically significant except where preceded by an asterisk (*). A percentage point difference is significant if it is twice as large as its standard error.

Table 3. MEDIAN DISTANCE FROM HOME TO WORK BY MAJOR MODE OF TRANSPORTATION, FOR 21 SMSA's AND SMSA TRANSPORTATION GROUPS: 1975

[Workers in thousands. SMSA's as of 1970 census; titles abbreviated for convenience. For explanation of transportation groups and meaning of symbols, see text]

Median distance by mode	SMSA's and SMSA Groups							
	Total, 21 SMSA's	Group A	Paterson	Philadelphia	Chicago	Group B	San Francisco-Oakland	San Bernardino
NUMBER (Thousands)								
Total workers not working at home who reported distance......	11,355	4,383	462	1,531	2,389	1,505	1,119	38
MEDIAN DISTANCE (Miles)								
All workers not working at home..	7.5	7.6	6.9	7.5	7.7	7.3	7.6	6.
Workers using vehicles................	8.0	8.3	7.5	8.3	8.4	7.8	8.2	6.
Auto or truck[1]......................	8.0	7.8	6.9	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.3	6.
Drives alone......................	7.7	7.6	6.7	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.8	*6.
Carpool...........................	9.1	8.9	**7.5	9.3	*8.8	*10.3	*11.8	**8.
Shares driving..................	12.5	*12.6	**10.5	*11.8	*13.8	**15.2	**15.5	**14
Drives others...................	9.1	*9.5	**8.2	*9.7	**9.6	**9.3	**10.1	***6
Rides with someone..............	6.6	*5.8	**5.1	**6.5	**5.5	**8.3	**9.5	**4
Public transportation[2]..............	8.9	10.8	*19.2	9.6	10.8	*8.2	*8.2	(
Bus or streetcar..................	7.0	*7.5	*18.2	*7.1	*7.1	*6.5	*6.6	(
Subway or elevated................	10.1	10.3	(B)	*10.4	*10.1	**7.8	**7.8	
Railroad..........................	24.4	*24.2	**25.7	*16.5	*28.8	**25.8	**25.8	
Other means[3]........................	**3.1	3.0	(B)	***4.5	***2.8	***2.8	**2.7	***4
Walks only............................	*0.6	0.6	**0.6	*0.6	*0.6	0.7	*0.7	**0
Not reported..........................	6.7	*6.8	**7.2	**5.7	**7.3	**6.1	**7.1	**4
Totals:								
Auto..............................	7.9	7.8	6.9	8.0	7.9	7.8	8.2	*6
Truck.............................	8.7	**7.6	***7.6	**7.5	**7.7	*8.4	*9.4	**6

Median distance by mode	SMSA's and SMSA Groups--Continued						
	Group C-North	Hartford	Rochester, N.Y.	Columbus, Ohio	Cincinnati	Milwaukee	Kansas City
NUMBER (Thousands)							
Total workers not working at home who reported distance......	2,395	255	322	324	478	535	4
MEDIAN DISTANCE (Miles)							
All workers not working at home..	7.2	7.0	6.7	7.6	8.4	6.1	7
Workers using vehicles................	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.9	8.6	6.7	8
Auto or truck[1]......................	7.9	7.7	7.7	8.2	8.8	7.0	8
Drives alone......................	7.7	7.2	7.8	8.1	8.5	6.9	
Carpool...........................	8.8	*9.6	*7.5	*8.9	*10.2	*7.3	*10
Shares driving..................	12.1	*12.6	*11.3	**11.2	**13.2	**10.4	*13
Drives others...................	*9.3	**7.9	**6.9	**10.2	*10.6	**8.2	*11
Rides with someone..............	*5.9	**6.5	**4.9	**6.7	**8.2	**4.6	**
Public transportation[2]..............	*5.6	**4.8	**4.7	**6.2	*7.2	**5.0	**
Bus or streetcar..................	*5.7	**4.9	**4.7	**6.2	**7.2	**5.0	**
Subway or elevated................	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Railroad..........................	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other means[3]........................	***2.8	(B)	***2.2	(B)	(B)	***2.6	(
Walks only............................	**0.6	*0.7	**0.6	**0.7	***0.6	**0.6	**
Not reported..........................	**6.4	**5.9	**5.5	**10.1	**10.9	***4.7	**
Totals:							
Auto..............................	7.9	7.6	7.6	8.1	8.7	7.0	
Truck.............................	*9.0	**9.6	**9.5	**10.7	**10.6	**6.6	*

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. MEDIAN DISTANCE FROM HOME TO WORK BY MAJOR MODE OF TRANSPORTATION, FOR 21 SMSA's AND SMSA TRANSPORTATION GROUPS: 1975—Continued

[Workers in thousands. SMSA's as of 1970 census; titles abbreviated for convenience. For explanation of transportation groups and meaning of symbols, see text]

Median distance by mode	SMSA's and SMSA Groups						
	Group C-South and West	Atlanta	Miami	New Orleans	San Antonio	Portland, Oreg.	San Diego
NUMBER (Thousands)							
Total workers not working at home who reported distance......	2,570	542	472	357	282	404	513
MEDIAN DISTANCE (Miles)							
All workers not working at home..	8.2	9.8	8.3	5.7	7.7	7.5	9.2
rkers using vehicles................	8.5	10.0	8.7	6.1	7.9	7.9	9.6
uto or truck[1]......................	8.7	10.1	8.8	6.3	8.0	8.1	9.9
Drives alone......................	8.4	9.7	8.5	*5.8	8.0	7.9	9.4
Carpool..........................	9.7	11.6	*9.8	*7.6	*8.3	*8.8	*12.4
Shares driving..................	12.4	*14.2	**11.7	*9.0	**8.6	**10.5	14.6
Drives others...................	*9.0	*11.3	**9.0	**7.5	**9.0	**9.1	**8.9
Rides with someone..............	*8.1	*8.4	**9.3	**6.6	**8.0	**7.2	**10.2
ublic transportation[2]..............	*7.5	*10.1	**8.0	**5.1	***6.2	**7.3	**7.7
Bus or streetcar..................	7.6	*10.2	**8.0	**5.1	***6.2	*7.4	**7.9
Subway or elevated................	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Railroad..........................	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ther means[3]........................	**3.9	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	***2.4	***4.8
lks only...........................	*0.6	*0.6	**0.6	**0.6	**0.6	**0.6	**0.7
t reported.........................	**7.7	**10.0	**7.7	***6.6	(B)	**7.1	***6.2
tals:							
uto................................	8.6	10.0	8.8	*6.1	7.7	8.0	9.9
ruck...............................	9.4	*10.5	**8.9	**8.2	*10.0	*8.5	**10.2

Median distance by mode	SMSA's and SMSA Groups--Continued				
	Group D	Springfield, Mass.	Madison	Newport News-Hampton	Colorado Springs
NUMBER (Thousands)					
Total workers not working at home who reported distance......	503	178	121	107	98
MEDIAN DISTANCE (Miles)					
All workers not working at home..	5.8	4.9	4.9	7.2	6.8
kers using vehicles................	6.3	*5.4	*5.5	7.4	7.1
uto or truck[1]......................	6.5	5.6	*6.0	7.5	7.1
Drives alone......................	6.2	*5.4	*5.7	7.1	6.8
Carpool..........................	7.5	*6.3	*7.0	*8.6	*8.2
Shares driving..................	*10.0	***10.0	**8.9	*10.7	**9.8
Drives others...................	*7.2	**6.5	**6.5	**7.8	*8.0
Rides with someone..............	*5.4	*4.7	**5.4	**6.6	**5.9
ublic transportation[2]..............	*4.7	**4.1	**4.6	**6.1	(B)
Bus or streetcar..................	**4.8	**4.1	**4.7	**6.4	(B)
Subway or elevated................	-	-	-	-	-
Railroad..........................	(B)	(B)	-	-	-
ther means[3]........................	**3.2	***4.0	**2.4	***4.0	***4.3
lks only...........................	0.7	**0.6	**0.7	***0.6	*0.6
reported.........................	**4.5	**4.2	(B)	(B)	(B)
als:					
uto................................	6.5	5.6	6.1	7.5	7.0
ruck...............................	*7.2	**6.0	***5.3	**8.1	*7.8

[1] Includes a small number of workers using auto or truck but not specifying type of riding arrangement. For auto and truck totals, see last lines of table.

[2] Includes workers using taxicab.

[3] Includes workers using bicycle, motorcycle, and all other means not listed.

Note: Degree of sampling error of the data is indicated with asterisks. In general, the larger the number of asterisks, the lower the iability. For complete explanation, see section of text on reliability and limitations of the data.

Table 4. MEDIAN TIME TAKEN TO GET TO WORK BY MAJOR MODE OF TRANSPORTATION, FOR 21 SMSA's AND SMSA TRANSPORTATION GROUPS: 1975

[Workers in thousands. SMSA's as of 1970 census; titles abbreviated for convenience. For explanation of transportation groups and meaning o symbols, see text]

Median time by mode	SMSA's and SMSA Groups							
	Total, 21 SMSA's	Group A	Paterson	Philadelphia	Chicago	Group B	San Francisco-Oakland	San Bernardino
NUMBER (Thousands)								
Total workers not working at home who reported time taken....	11,529	4,441	468	1,557	2,416	1,529	1,144	38
MEDIAN TIME TAKEN (Minutes)								
All workers not working at home..	20.8	22.5	20.0	22.1	23.3	20.0	21.3	15.
Workers using vehicles................	21.5	23.6	20.5	23.2	24.4	20.5	21.9	16.
Auto or truck[1]......................	20.1	21.0	18.8	21.0	21.5	18.8	19.8	16.
Drives alone......................	19.5	20.5	18.2	20.3	21.0	18.0	18.9	15.
Carpool...........................	22.5	23.3	*21.1	24.2	23.2	23.2	24.7	*18.
Shares driving..................	26.0	27.8	**24.3	27.5	*28.8	*26.6	*27.8	*23.
Drives others...................	23.7	*25.9	**23.2	*26.8	*26.0	*22.0	*23.3	**17.
Rides with someone..............	19.0	18.4	**17.2	*19.2	*18.2	*20.4	*22.8	**14.
Public transportation[2]..............	36.7	41.2	*59.1	37.3	42.0	34.3	34.4	(
Bus or streetcar..................	33.1	35.1	*53.6	33.9	34.4	32.5	32.6	(
Subway or elevated................	41.2	41.7	(B)	42.5	41.0	**32.5	**32.7	
Railroad..........................	52.8	53.8	**75.5	*40.2	58.3	*48.2	*48.2	
Other means[3]........................	16.5	18.1	(B)	**19.2	**18.2	**16.0	**15.5	*16.
Walks only............................	9.8	*10.1	**10.2	*9.3	*10.7	*11.1	*11.3	**10.
Not reported..........................	20.3	21.5	*21.3	*19.7	*23.1	*18.1	*20.5	**12.
Totals:								
Auto..................................	20.1	21.1	18.8	21.1	21.5	18.9	19.7	16.
Truck.................................	20.0	*19.5	**19.3	*18.6	**20.6	*18.4	20.3	*14

Median time by mode	SMSA's and SMSA Groups--Continued						
	Group C-North	Hartford	Rochester, N.Y.	Columbus, Ohio	Cincinnati	Milwaukee	Kansas City
NUMBER (Thousands)							
Total workers not working at home who reported time taken....	2,425	256	324	330	491	536	4
MEDIAN TIME TAKEN (Minutes)							
All workers not working at home..	19.8	18.8	18.5	20.1	21.2	19.1	[illegible]
Workers using vehicles................	20.3	19.3	19.2	20.5	21.5	19.8	20
Auto or truck[1]......................	19.8	18.8	18.9	20.1	21.0	19.0	20
Drives alone......................	19.2	17.8	18.7	19.7	20.0	18.6	19
Carpool...........................	21.7	21.8	19.3	22.0	24.2	20.2	[illegible]
Shares driving..................	25.0	25.3	*23.4	*24.3	*26.2	*23.5	[illegible]
Drives others...................	23.4	*21.8	*19.0	*24.1	*27.1	*22.9	*2
Rides with someone..............	18.3	*17.2	*16.4	*19.3	*21.5	*16.5	*18
Public transportation[2]..............	29.7	26.4	*25.0	*29.4	*30.3	*32.4	*30
Bus or streetcar..................	29.9	26.6	*25.2	*29.7	*30.4	*32.4	*1
Subway or elevated................	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Railroad..........................	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other means[3]........................	**13.5	(B)	**9.2	(B)	(B)	**11.3	[illegible]
Walks only............................	*9.6	**9.7	**9.8	**8.4	**12.6	**8.9	[illegible]
Not reported..........................	*18.3	*17.9	**17.5	**19.1	**21.2	**16.5	[illegible]
Totals:							
Auto..................................	19.8	18.7	18.8	20.0	21.0	19.0	[illegible]
Truck.................................	20.2	*20.2	*20.3	*22.6	*21.2	*17.1	*1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. MEDIAN TIME TAKEN TO GET TO WORK BY MAJOR MODE OF TRANSPORTATION, FOR 21 SMSA's AND SMSA TRANSPORTATION GROUPS: 1975—Continued

rkers in thousands. SMSA's as of 1970 census; titles abbreviated for convenience. For explanation of transportation groups and meaning of symbols, see text]

Median time by mode	Group C-South and West	Atlanta	Miami	New Orleans	San Antonio	Portland, Oreg.	San Diego
NUMBER (Thousands)							
Total workers not working at home who reported time taken....	2,626	554	489	368	295	406	515
MEDIAN TIME TAKEN (Minutes)							
All workers not working at home..	20.8	22.8	22.0	21.3	19.5	19.1	19.6
kers using vehicles................	21.2	23.2	22.6	21.8	19.7	19.5	19.9
uto or truck¹......................	20.5	22.2	21.8	20.5	19.4	18.9	19.6
Drives alone......................	19.9	21.7	21.1	19.5	19.2	18.5	18.8
Carpool..........................	22.9	24.1	*25.2	24.0	20.4	*20.6	22.7
Shares driving..................	25.4	26.8	*28.7	*28.2	**20.2	*22.2	25.9
Drives..........................	23.3	*25.6	*26.0	*24.8	*22.5	*20.6	20.7
Rides with someone..............	20.6	*20.2	*23.4	*21.1	19.6	**18.2	19.0
ublic transportation²..............	33.1	39.3	**34.1	32.0	**32.7	*28.3	**32.2
Bus or streetcar................	33.3	39.8	**34.1	32.3	**32.7	*28.4	**32.5
Subway or elevated................	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Railroad..........................	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ther means³.......................	*16.5	(B)	***11.8	(B)	(B)	**15.4	17.7
ks only............................	*8.4	**8.4	**7.8	**8.7	**7.2	**9.2	**8.5
reported.........................	20.8	*20.6	*21.5	**21.3	(B)	**21.1	19.9
als:							
uto................................	20.4	22.2	21.8	20.4	19.0	18.7	19.5
ruck...............................	21.2	22.1	*22.3	*22.0	21.8	*19.8	*20.4

Median time by mode	Group D	Springfield, Mass.	Madison	Newport News-Hampton	Colorado Springs
NUMBER (Thousands)					
Total workers not working at home who reported time taken....	508	180	121	109	98
MEDIAN TIME TAKEN (Minutes)					
All workers not working at home..	17.7	16.4	17.2	19.5	18.3
kers using vehicles................	18.1	16.9	17.7	19.7	18.6
uto or truck¹......................	17.8	16.7	16.8	19.4	18.6
Drives alone......................	17.1	16.1	16.1	18.5	18.0
Carpool..........................	19.8	18.2	*19.1	21.8	20.2
Shares driving..................	23.1	*24.8	*21.9	*24.1	*21.7
Drives others...................	19.6	*19.1	**18.0	*20.7	*20.5
Rides with someone..............	17.0	*15.4	*17.0	*19.2	*17.2
ublic transportation²..............	*26.8	**24.0	*27.1	**27.5	(B)
Bus or streetcar................	*27.1	**24.7	*26.8	**28.5	(B)
Subway or elevated................	-	-	-	-	-
Railroad..........................	(B)	(B)	-	-	-
ther means³.......................	*17.3	(B)	*17.0	(B)	(B)
ks only............................	*9.7	**9.3	**11.0	(B)	(B)
reported.........................	*16.7	*15.9	(B)	(B)	(B)
als:					
uto................................	17.8	16.7	16.9	19.4	18.3
ruck...............................	18.5	**16.3	**15.7	*19.7	*20.0

[1] Includes a small number of workers using auto or truck but not specifying type of riding arrangement. For auto and truck totals, see last lines of table.

[2] Includes workers using taxicab.

[3] Includes workers using bicycle, motorcycle, and all other means not listed.

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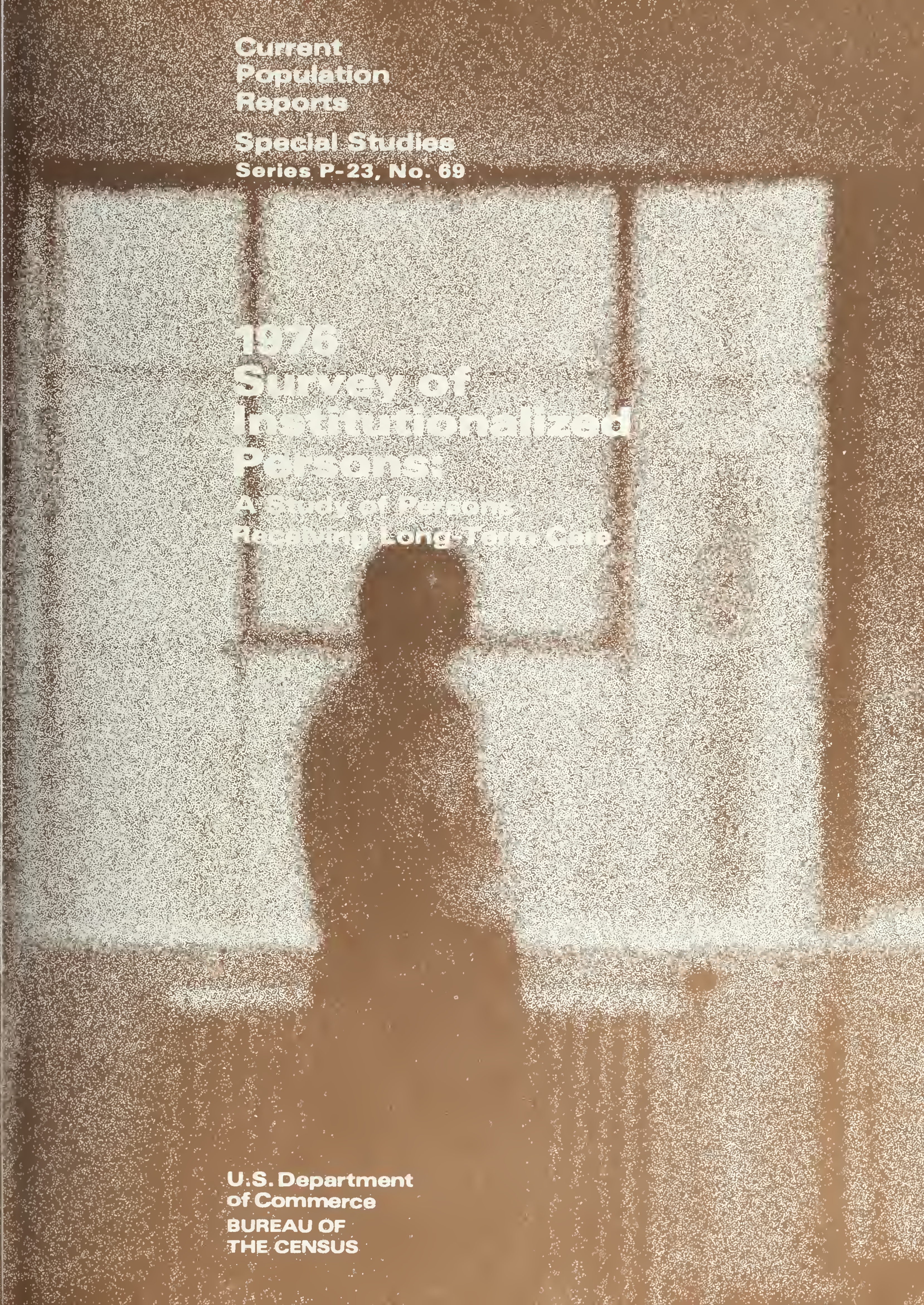

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1976
Survey of Institutionalized Persons:

A Study of Persons Receiving Long-Term Care

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Special Studies

Series P-23 No. 69
Issued August 1978

1976 Survey of Institutionalized Persons:

A Study of Persons Receiving Long-Term Care

Errata Sheet

Subsequent to the publication of the data from the 1976 Survey of Institutionalized Persons, the following errors were found:

1. **Page 56, column 2, paragraph 1** should read: In 1976, 57 percent of the residents of long-term care institutions were White women, and 9 percent of the residents were of all other races.

2. In **table II-A** (Race and Sex of Residents by Type of Facility) on page 56, the percentage shown for mentally handicapped male residents of all other races is incorrect. The correct percentage is 7.1.

3. In **table II-M** (Frequency of Visitors by Type of Institution) on page 63, the percentage shown for children with visitors once a month or more often is incorrect. The correct percentage is 59.0.

4. In **figure III-2** (Resident Educational Level by Type of Facility) on page 238, the median years of education for residents of mentally handicapped and psychiatric facilities were transposed. The correct medians are 9.1 years for residents of psychiatric facilities and 0.6 years for residents of facilities for the mentally handicapped.

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1976 Survey of Institutionalized Persons:

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U.S. Department of Commerce
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Technical Note

The sample for the Survey of Institutionalized Persons (SIP) was selected from a portion of the 1973 Master Facility Inventory (MFI), which is a complete list of medical, custodial, and residential facilities in the United States. This list is compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS).

The MFI has two parts—(1) hospitals and (2) nursing homes and other facilities. Theoretically, all of the facilities contained in the nursing home and other facilities component are long term; that is, residents have an average length of stay of 30 days or more. Conversely, most facilities in the hospital component are short term and have an average length of stay of less than 30 days. However, some of the hospitals, especially (but not exclusively) psychiatric hospitals, in the hospital component are long-term facilities; that is, they maintain a majority of their beds for long-term resident care.

The nursing home and other facilities component was the only source for the SIP sample. Therefore, it does not represent all long-term institutions, the residents, or the families of the residents. If these unrepresented long-term care facilities had been included in the SIP sample, they would have been classified as psychiatric or "other" facilities.

The term "psychiatric," as defined for the SIP, includes institutions, residents, and/or families which were sampled from the MFI categories of (1) emotionally disturbed and (2) resident treatment centers for alcoholics and drug abusers. Therefore, a substantial number of psychiatric hospitals were excluded from the sample and, based on the 1973 MFI, they contained an estimated 240,000 to 270,000 beds. Further, this universe was made up predominantly of large publicly owned institutions which comprise approximately 75 to 80 percent of the long-term psychiatric bed capacity.

For a further description of the SIP sample frame and specific MFI categories, see Technical Paper No. 42, "1976 Survey of Institutionalized Persons: Methods and Procedures."

1976 Survey of Institutionalized Persons:
A Study of Persons Receiving Long-Term Care

I TRODUCTION

Tis report presents data from the Survey of Institutionalized P sons (SIP) conducted by the Bureau of the Census in 1976 f the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The svey focused on long-term care institutions, that is, facilities vich offer residential care to persons for an average stay o 30 days or more. For this study long-term care institutions vre classified into six major types: nursing homes and homes f the aged, facilities for children, facilities for the physically hdicapped, psychiatric institutions, facilities for the mentally hdicapped, and "other" long-term institutions such as those cering care for chronic diseases and extended care facilities of srt-term hospitals.

This survey was designed to (1) provide a three-dimensional stistical profile of long-term institutionalization—the instition, the resident, and the resident's family; (2) update the 167 Survey of Institutionalized Adults conducted for the Scial Security Administration (see appendix B); and (3) povide baseline data for policy and program planning.

There are six major areas of concern examined by the SIP:

1. Appropriateness of placement/admission and discirge. Heretofore there has been little information available aout the decision process which precedes the institutionalizion of an individual. SIP examines the alternatives considered a the referral and/or assistance services available that were ulized, as well as the circumstances of the admission to the fility. The resident's prospects for discharge are also reviewed.

2. Institutional environment. The "quality of life" cered within the institution is examined by considering the ciracteristics of the institution, the activities available, and the ciracteristics of the resident's living quarters.

3. Resident's rights and legal status. This survey addresses tl administrative policies of the institution which can affect a rdent's right to legal counsel and contact with other persons oside the institution, and whether the resident is legally cnpetent or under the legal custody or guardianship of ather person or an agency.

4. Level and effect of care. Although the actual quality of care cannot be measured in a survey, SIP does examine the medical and nonmedical services needed and/or provided to the resident.

5. Financial considerations. Information is obtained about the charge for and cost of care provided by the institution and the sources of payment for this care. The financial effect on the resident's family is also assessed.

6. Effect of government programs and policies. The share of the cost for institutional care paid by government support programs is measured, as well as the impact of government programs and/or policies upon the provision of certain types of services.

Tables in this report address aspects of these issues; however, conclusions about the significance and/or impact of specific factors must be evaluated by persons responsible for policy and program planning and other data users.

Section I deals with the characteristics of the institutions. In this section, data are presented in the detailed tables which cover the basic characteristics of the institution, such as the type of care provided, ownership or control, the number of beds, occupancy rate, and the services and programs offered.

Characteristics of the residents are covered in section II. Basic social and demographic characteristics such as age, sex, race, marital status, and education are shown in the detailed tables, as well as information about the reason for the institutionalization, cost of care, current activities, type of treatment, and the physical limitations of the institutional population.

Section III examines the next of kin's relationship to the residents of long-term care facilities including the next-of-kin's proximity to the institution, frequency of visits with the resident, and monetary contribution to the resident. The demographic characteristics of the next of kin, as well as their views of the resident and his or her institutionalization, are discussed.

Highlights of the detailed tables are discussed at the beginning of each section.

Column and row absolutes may not sum to the totals due to rounding; concomitantly, percentages which are computed on the unrounded absolutes cannot be directly derived from the data presented.

Section I
Institutions

Section I. Institutions

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF INSTITUTIONS

In 1976, there were an estimated 23,608 long-term care institutions in the United States (table I-A). Three-fourths of these institutions were nursing or convalescent homes, and the remaining institutions were largely psychiatric, mentally handicapped, and children's facilities (about equal proportions of each). Most institutions were in the smallest size category (1-99 beds) with significantly fewer in the medium-sized category (100-349 beds) and still fewer in the largest size category (350 beds or more). Nursing homes accounted for most of the small and medium-sized institutions, but proportionately more institutions with a bed size of 350 or more were facilities for the mentally handicapped.

About 53 percent of the facilities were operated for profit (proprietary) and 39 percent were run by private nonprofit organizations; Federal, State, or local governments owned and operated only 8 percent of the long-term care institutions. Nine out of ten Federal institutions were psychiatric facilities (generally small residential treatment centers for alcoholics), whereas the greatest proportion of private institutions and those operated by State and local governments were nursing homes (table I-B).

The availability and quality of care and the overcrowding of facilities continue to be issues of concern to the public. Although a high occupancy rate contributes to the financial stability of an institution, there may be some question as to how a high occupancy rate is related to the availability of staff time and other resources of the facility. About 9 out of 10 institutions had an occupancy rate between 76 and 100 percent at the time of the survey. However, the rates varied significantly by type of institution; about 40 percent of facilities for the physically handicapped had an occupancy rate of 76 percer more, as was the case among 46 percent of children's i tutions and 55 percent of "other" institutions.

Most jurisdictions currently require that residential facilities be licensed by a local health department and/or s other licensing agency. Therefore, the majority of long-t care institutions had been licensed by one or more State an local agencies. However, less than one-fifth of all institut had been accredited by at least one professional organiza such as the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospita the American Association of Psychiatric Clinics for Chil About 50 percent of other facilities had received accredita however, over two-thirds of these facilities were extended units of general hospitals which were accredited on the bas the hospital's overall accreditation by the Joint Commissio the Accreditation of Hospitals.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION

In 1976, 9 of every 10 long-term care institutions accepted male and female residents; 4 percent accepted only fe residents and 7 percent accepted only male residents. proportion of facilities which did not have residents of sexes varied by the type of facility. Institutions for the men handicapped and psychiatric facilities were most likely to persons of one sex; 20 percent of facilities for the men handicapped and 17 percent of psychiatric institutions ha male residents, and 21 percent and 34 percent, respectively, no female residents.

Most of the institutions had age restrictions on pe

Table I-A. Type of Institution by Number of Beds

Type of institution	Number of beds				Percent distribution			
	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 o more
Total	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	100.0	100.0	100.0	10
Nursing homes	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	77.4	75.9	86.6	2
Physically handicapped	387	227	133	27	1.6	1.2	2.9	
Psychiatric	1,567	1,439	105	23	6.6	7.7	2.3	
Mentally handicapped	1,705	1,433	128	144	7.2	7.6	2.8	4
Children's	1,324	1,200	117	7	5.6	6.4	2.6	
Other	363	224	121	18	1.5	1.2	2.7	

Table I-B. Type of Institution by Ownership

Type of institution	Total	Federal	Other government	Propri-etary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church	Corpo-ration	Other
				Number				
Total	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325
sing homes	18,261	-	872	11,213	6,177	1,302	3,026	1,849
sically handicapped	387	-	165	86	136	16	119	1
chiatric	1,567	67	178	130	1,194	102	1,057	35
tally handicapped	1,705	-	274	788	643	86	239	319
ldren's	1,324	2	204	117	1,001	450	448	103
er	363	3	126	96	138	38	82	17
				Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
sing homes	77.4	-	48.0	90.2	66.5	65.3	60.9	79.5
sically handicapped	1.6	-	9.1	0.7	1.5	0.8	2.4	0.0
chiatric	6.6	92.4	9.7	1.0	12.9	5.1	21.3	1.5
tally handicapped	7.2	-	15.1	6.3	6.9	4.3	4.8	13.7
ldren's	5.6	2.8	11.2	0.9	10.8	22.6	9.0	4.5
er	1.5	4.8	6.9	0.8	1.5	1.9	1.7	0.7
				Percent				
Total	100.0	0.3	7.7	52.6	39.4	8.4	21.1	9.8
sing homes	100.0	-	4.8	61.4	33.8	7.1	16.6	10.1
sically handicapped	100.0	-	42.6	22.2	35.3	4.2	30.8	0.3
chiatric	100.0	4.2	11.2	8.3	76.2	6.5	67.4	2.3
tally handicapped	100.0	-	16.1	46.2	37.7	5.0	14.0	18.7
ldren's	100.0	0.2	15.4	8.8	75.6	34.0	33.8	7.8
er	100.0	1.0	34.7	26.4	38.0	10.5	22.7	4.8

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

tted for care, with only 30 percent of the institutions ting persons of all ages. Although nursing homes are often ived to be facilities for older persons, only 10 percent of facilities actually restricted their services to persons 60 old or older.

bout one-third of the institutions had one or more residents were assigned by the court, and two-thirds had one or more ents who were assigned by a family services or welfare y.

VICES AND PROGRAMS

esources of long-term care institutions included more than cal care; many employed rehabilitation specialists and pists, offered various types of treatment programs, and ded services to the community.

ssional Services

election of a long-term care institution for a resident is determined by the type of nonmedical services, as well as e medical services, the facility offers; for example, an tion for a deaf child may be selected for its training am in sign language or job skills, just as the selection of a psychiatric institution for a person suffering from an emotional breakdown may be selected because of the availability of psychiatric therapy and/or counseling. The number of employees, the ratio of staff members to residents, the facility's dependency on part-time employees and/or volunteers, and the availability of a dispensary or infirmary may also be factors in evaluating the suitability of a facility for a resident.

In 1976, the median number of full-time employees for all institutions was 22. However, the median number of full-time employees varied by type and size of institution; small institutions (1-99 beds) had a median of 15 full-time employees, medium-sized facilities (100-349 beds) had a median of 76, and large facilities (350 or more beds) reported a median of 530 full-time employees. The type and size of facility was also reflected in the median number of part-time employees. Table I-C shows the median number of full-time, part-time employees and persons who volunteer their professional services by type and size of the institutions.

In 1976, less than one-half of the institutions employed at least one physician, psychologist, psychiatrist, or dentist on a full-time or part-time basis. The median number of registered nurses employed full time and part time was three; about the same median number of licensed practical or vocational nurses was also reported. The majority of the employees were aides and orderlies, kitchen workers, maintenance personnel, and other general occupations which did not require medical or medical-related training.

Although most of the institutions did not have a physician employed on a full-time or part-time basis, 84 percent had a medical doctor on call 24 hours a day.

Treatment Programs

There are treatment programs which are designed to integrate the residents into the community of the facility as well as to provide training. One such program is the assignment of work to the resident as part of his/her therapy or treatment. Overall, 27 percent of the facilities had a work therapy program in 1976; in particular, this type of program was common in psychiatric facilities and in institutions for the mentally handicapped.

Intermediate care programs, such as foster care, halfway houses, and small group quarters, provide the residents with an opportunity to live as members of the local (noninstitutionalized) community while remaining under the authority and guidance of an institution. Fewer than 10 percent of the nursing homes and other facilities provided intermediate care programs in 1976; however, around 40 percent of both the children's facilities and psychiatric facilities had an intermediate care program, as did 30 percent of both the institutions for the mentally handicapped and institutions for the physically handicapped.

Community Services

Long-term care institutions are able to provide services to their residents which are not readily available elsewhere. In addition, one-fifth of the institutions offered services to noninstitutionalized persons in the local community; these services included professional counseling, meals, and recreational activities. About the same proportion offered outpatient services to persons on a waiting list to be admitted to the facility.

Over 60 percent of the facilities gave assistance to the resident and/or family in planning for the discharge; however, less than 20 percent of the facilities continued assistance to former residents after discharge. This rate of continued assistance varied by the type of ownership, from 95 percent for Federal facilities to 6 percent for private institutions operat for profit.

FINANCIAL PROFILE

The financial profile covered in this study includes the sourc and amounts of financial support for the institution; the pub support programs (Medicare and Medicaid) available to t institution; and the funds and extra expenses of the residents.

In 1976, 40 percent of the institutions reported fees paid f the residents' care as the main source of their support; fun from the Medicaid program provided the major financ support for another 37 percent of the institutions. Although t Medicare program sponsored by the Social Security Administ tion was reported by 25 percent of the institutions as one of t sources of financial support, less than 1 percent report Medicare as the main source of support.

The cost for institutional care in 1976 can be measured comparing the fees charged by the institution for basic care w the actual cost to the institution for providing the care. Table I shows the median monthly charges and the median montl cost to provide care by size and type of institution. Overall, difference in the amounts increased with the size of institutions. Moreover, the charges and costs also varied by ty of institution, ranging from a low median charge of $292 psychiatric institutions to a high median charge of nearly $7 for other institutions and a low-high median cost range $378 - $934 for mentally handicapped and other institutio respectively.

For about 6 out of every 10 institutions, the charges basic care and the cost to the institution to provide that c were about equal, that is, they were within $49 of each otl

In 1976, one-third of the institutions participated in Medicare program; that is, the institution accepted reside whose care would be covered by the program. Three-fourth the facilities participated in the Medicaid program, whicl supported by both Federal and State funds.

Many residents of long-term care institutions received fu for their personal use from their jobs in or out of institution, from their families, and/or from programs suc Supplemental Security Income. Seven out of ten facil maintained some type of financial accounts on behalf of residents. About 80 percent of the institutions expected

Table I-C. Median Number of Employees of Institutions by Type and Number of Beds

Status of employee	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 and over	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 and over	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 and over	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350
Full time	22	15	76	530	27	18	77	287	19	5	54	297	8	6	93	
Part time	8	6	20	19	9	8	22	57	7	4	34	5	4	4	13	
Volunteer	6	6	6	25	6	6	6	9	8	8	8	21	6	6	7	

Status of employee	Metally handicapped				Children's				Other			
	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 and over	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 and over	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 over
Full time	5	4	73	751	12	9	41	251	45	38	47	
Part time	3	3	15	12	4	3	7	13	13	18	3	
Volunteer	6	6	8	51	[illegible]	6	15	16	7	6	10	

Table I-D. 1976 Median Monthly Charges and Costs by Size and Type of Institution

(Median charges and costs were calculated using institutions with positive values only. See detailed tables)

Medians	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 and over	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 and over	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 and over	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 and over
ian charges..........	$477	$426	$621	$730	$501	$443	$629	$669	$377	$418	$230	$609	$292	$282	$922	$812
ian cost.............	481	441	644	819	482	433	644	719	431	398	346	551	640	606	961	606

Medians	Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other			
	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 and over	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 and over	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 and over
ian charges..........	$316	$294	$481	$888	$385	$390	$224	$1,000	$699	$875	$586	$705
ian cost.............	378	343	637	935	528	531	472	575	934	940	1,074	756

sonal expenses of the resident, such as clothing and ertainment, to be paid from the resident's own funds.

CIAL ACTIVITIES

r 99 percent of the institutions had social activities anized for the residents at least once a month or more. The st common activities were those which could be enjoyed by viduals, such as watching TV, writing letters, and reading. up activities included parties, card playing, bingo, and er games which did not require much physical activity or terity. The availability of activities which involved special ipment or space as well as physical participation, such as mming and other sports, was largely confined to the large 0 or more beds) institutions. To some extent, Federal itutions and facilities owned and operated by State or local ernments appear to offer a larger variety of activities.

LICIES AND REGULATIONS

policies of institutions in 1976 regarding the residents' ess to persons outside the institution as well as their access to h campus of the institution were generally not restrictive. ry institution allowed visitors, and almost all permitted the dents to use telephone and writing materials as well as right o ounsel. Residents were also allowed access to the grounds of h facility, although 65 percent of the institutions reported h supervision was required.

Policies and regulations regarding the placement of residents within the institution and authorization for hazardous procedures or treatment were also covered in the survey. The institutions reported that residents were assigned to a ward primarily on the basis of their sex and the severity of their condition. When authorization was required by the institution for surgery or a hazardous procedure, the institution usually contacted the resident's family or the resident himself (herself) for permission. However, institutions which had custodial responsibility for the residents, such as children's facilities and institutions for the mentally handicapped, were more likely to seek authorization internally from the administrator than from someone outside the institution.

The operations of a facility are also affected by the policies and regulations of government agencies which are responsible for the administration of support programs and saftey standards. Between 1974 and 1976, 60 percent of the institutions had to make operational, employment, and/or structural changes because of a regulatory or statutory requirements. Most of the changes concerned the re-certification of the physical facilities and/or residents of the institution, such as number of residents per room, the re-certification of the occupation composition of the staff, or the staff/patient ratio. State agencies in general, and the State-administered Medicaid programs in particular, were the regulatory sources of most of these changes.

Table I-1. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE

Line No.	Ownership	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Total	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
2	Federal	72	63	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	63	-	4
3	Other government	1,817	1,098	470	249	872	550	272	50	165	24	117	24	176	146	14	16
4	Proprietary	12,429	9,330	3,083	16	11,213	8,249	2,950	13	86	86	-	-	130	116	13	1
5	Private nonprofit	9,290	8,287	962	41	6,177	5,454	692	31	136	118	16	3	1,194	1,114	78	2
6	Church related	1,994	1,626	355	13	1,302	1,028	266	9	16	13	3	-	102	97	4	1
7	Nonprofit corporation	4,971	4,439	511	21	3,026	2,655	354	17	119	104	13	2	1,057	984	71	1
8	Other	2,325	2,222	96	7	1,849	1,771	73	5	1	-	-	1	35	33	3	-
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Federal	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.2	4.4	-	17.5
3	Other government	7.7	5.8	10.4	80.0	4.8	3.9	6.9	53.1	42.6	10.5	88.3	88.2	11.2	10.2	13.4	69.3
4	Proprietary	52.6	49.7	68.2	5.2	61.4	57.9	75.4	14.1	22.2	37.7	-	-	8.3	8.0	12.6	4.4
5	Private nonprofit	39.4	44.1	21.3	13.1	33.8	38.3	17.7	32.8	35.3	51.8	11.7	11.8	76.2	77.4	74.0	8.8
6	Church related	8.4	8.7	7.9	4.1	7.1	7.2	6.8	9.3	4.2	5.9	2.2	-	6.5	6.7	3.7	4.4
7	Nonprofit corporation	21.1	23.6	11.3	6.8	16.6	18.6	9.0	18.5	30.8	45.9	9.6	7.9	67.4	68.4	67.8	4.4
8	Other	9.8	11.8	2.1	2.1	10.1	12.4	1.9	5.0	0.3	-	-	3.9	2.3	2.3	2.5	-

- Represents zero.

Table I-2. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE,

Line No.	Type of facility	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number of facilities															
1	Total	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
2	Nursing home	10,787	7,612	3,095	80	10,675	7,602	2,999	73	1	1	-	-	2	-	2	-
3	Extended care facility unit	255	225	27	4	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Nursing unit retirement center	311	168	143	-	311	168	143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Convalescent home	3,539	3,060	479	-	3,539	3,060	479	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Home for the aged	3,318	3,073	225	20	3,318	3,073	225	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Custodial care home	906	742	162	2	411	344	67	-	62	1	61	-	59	54	4	1
8	Orphanage	882	795	81	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Home for unwed mothers	76	75	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Facility for the blind	85	46	38	1	-	-	-	-	78	40	38	1	-	-	-	-
11	Facility for the deaf	59	15	27	17	-	-	-	-	59	15	27	17	-	-	-	-
12	Facility for emotionally disturbed	1,051	975	66	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	773	703	60	9
13	Facility for mentally retarded	1,309	1,045	115	149	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	5	-	1	4
14	Facility for neurologically handicapped	82	74	7	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	4	4	-	-
15	Facility for physically handicapped	170	159	6	5	-	-	-	-	170	159	6	5	-	-	-	-
16	Resident treatment center for alcoholics	674	644	27	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	674	644	27	2
17	Resident treatment center for drug abusers	39	34	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	34	2	3
18	Other	67	37	17	13	-	-	-	-	12	9	1	2	12	-	8	4
19	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Nursing home	45.7	40.5	68.5	25.6	58.5	53.5	76.6	78.5	0.3	0.5	-	-	0.1	-	2.0	-
3	Extended care facility unit	1.1	1.2	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Nursing unit retirement center	1.3	0.9	3.2	-	1.7	1.2	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Convalescent home	15.0	16.3	10.6	-	19.4	21.5	12.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Home for the aged	14.1	16.4	5.0	6.4	18.2	21.6	5.8	21.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Custodial care home	3.8	4.0	3.6	0.6	2.3	2.4	1.7	-	16.0	0.5	45.9	-	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.4
8	Orphanage	3.7	4.2	1.8	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Home for unwed mothers	0.3	0.4	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Facility for the blind	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.3	-	-	-	-	20.3	17.5	28.3	3.9	-	-	-	-
11	Facility for the deaf	0.2	0.1	0.6	5.4	-	-	-	-	15.2	6.5	20.6	62.6	-	-	-	-
12	Facility for emotionally disturbed	4.5	5.2	1.5	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49.3	48.9	57.3	39.6
13	Facility for mentally retarded	5.5	5.6	2.5	47.9	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	8.0	0.3	-	1.0	16.1
14	Facility for neurologically handicapped	0.3	0.4	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	1.2	-	-	0.2	0.3	-	-
15	Facility for physically handicapped	0.7	0.8	0.1	1.5	-	-	-	-	43.9	70.0	4.4	17.6	-	-	-	-
16	Resident treatment center for alcoholics	2.9	3.4	0.6	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.0	44.8	26.1	9.7
17	Resident treatment center for drug abusers	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	2.4	1.9	13.3
18	Other	0.3	0.2	0.4	4.2	-	-	-	-	3.1	3.9	0.8	7.9	0.8	-	7.8	16.9
19	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

AND SIZE OF FACILITY BY OWNERSHIP

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
Number of facilities												
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	1
-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	3	-	2	1	2
274	98	34	141	204	181	20	3	126	98	12	16	3
788	764	23	2	117	114	3	-	96	2	94	-	4
643	572	71	1	1,001	905	92	4	138	124	14	-	5
86	57	29	-	450	400	47	3	38	30	8	-	6
239	201	38	1	448	413	34	-	82	81	1	-	7
319	314	4	-	103	91	11	1	17	12	5	-	8
Percent												
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
-	-	-	-	0.2	-	1.7	-	1.0	-	1.6	8.4	2
16.1	6.8	27.0	97.9	15.4	15.1	17.0	42.9	34.7	43.7	9.9	91.6	3
46.2	53.3	17.8	1.4	8.8	9.5	2.6	-	26.4	1.0	77.1	-	4
37.7	39.9	55.3	0.7	75.6	75.4	78.7	57.1	38.0	55.3	11.4	-	5
5.0	4.0	22.4	-	34.0	33.3	40.0	42.9	10.5	13.6	6.3	-	6
14.0	14.0	29.6	0.7	33.8	34.4	29.2	-	22.7	36.3	0.8	-	7
18.7	21.9	3.2	-	7.8	7.6	9.5	14.3	4.8	5.5	4.3	-	8

AND OWNERSHIP OF FACILITY BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Total	Federal	Other Government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more					Total	Church related	Non-profit corporation	Other	
Number of facilities																				
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325	1
9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	94	6	10,787	1	843	7,183	2,760	653	1,634	474	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	248	217	27	4	255	-	111	4	140	33	90	17	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	311	-	-	97	213	136	74	3	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,539	-	22	2,126	1,392	29	-	1,363	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,318	-	13	1,495	1,809	485	1,316	8	6
137	131	6	-	237	213	23	1	-	-	-	-	906	2	230	485	188	17	147	24	7
-	-	-	-	882	795	81	6	-	-	-	-	882	-	90	60	732	378	273	81	8
-	-	-	-	76	75	1	-	-	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	76	26	50	-	9
6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	-	44	-	40	8	33	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	-	35	-	23	9	13	1	11
179	175	4	1	99	97	2	-	-	-	-	-	1,051	3	76	306	666	127	506	33	12
1,303	1,045	114	143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,309	-	241	580	488	54	179	255	13
69	68	1	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	82	-	-	8	73	-	10	64	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	-	19	86	65	6	59	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	674	64	40	-	570	17	553	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	31	-	8	-	7	1	17
3	-	3	-	25	21	3	-	16	7	1	7	67	2	21	-	44	17	27	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Percent																				
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
0.5	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.5	-	77.1	36.7	45.7	1.4	46.4	57.8	29.7	32.7	32.9	20.4	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68.2	96.7	22.1	22.5	1.1	-	6.1	0.0	1.5	1.6	1.8	0.7	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	0.8	2.3	6.8	1.5	0.1	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.0	-	1.2	17.1	15.0	1.4	-	58.6	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.1	-	0.7	12.0	19.5	24.3	26.5	0.3	6
8.0	9.1	4.8	-	17.9	17.7	19.7	14.3	-	-	-	-	3.8	2.8	12.7	3.9	2.0	0.9	3.0	1.0	7
-	-	-	-	66.6	66.2	69.4	85.7	-	-	-	-	3.7	-	5.0	0.5	7.9	18.9	5.5	3.5	8
-	-	-	-	5.7	6.2	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	0.8	1.3	1.0	-	9
0.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	2.4	-	0.4	0.4	0.7	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	1.9	-	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	11
10.5	12.2	2.8	0.7	7.5	8.1	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	4.1	4.2	2.5	7.2	6.4	10.2	1.4	12
76.4	72.9	89.2	99.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	-	13.3	4.7	5.3	2.7	3.6	11.0	13
4.0	4.7	0.8	-	0.5	-	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	0.1	0.8	-	0.2	2.7	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.2	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	88.3	2.2	-	6.1	0.8	11.1	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	1.7	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	17
0.2	-	2.4	-	1.9	1.8	3.0	-	4.3	3.3	0.8	40.8	0.3	3.4	1.1	-	0.5	0.9	0.5	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19

Table I-3. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE,

Line No.	Period facility in operation	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Total	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
2	Less than 1 year	974	972	2	-	939	939	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	10	2	-
3	1 to 2 years	396	388	3	5	306	306	-	-	4	4	-	-	63	59	3	1
4	3 to 5 years	3,583	2,652	924	8	2,291	1,482	805	3	44	42	2	-	384	379	6	-
5	6 to 10 years	5,825	4,014	1,770	41	4,437	2,721	1,707	9	85	84	-	1	554	532	17	5
6	11 to 15 years	4,397	3,988	365	45	3,761	3,424	313	24	13	12	1	-	152	124	22	6
7	16 to 20 years	2,532	2,054	459	19	2,234	1,807	422	4	7	5	-	2	164	149	14	-
8	21 years or more	5,699	4,626	882	191	4,161	3,545	563	53	231	79	129	22	215	162	42	11
9	Not reported	202	85	114	4	133	29	103	-	3	1	1	1	23	23	-	-
10	Median	12.0	12.6	9.5	21.0	12.4	13.4	9.2	21.0	21.0	9.9	21.0	21.0	8.8	8.4	17.3	15.3
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Less than 1 year	4.1	5.2	0.0	-	5.1	6.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.7	1.5	-
3	1 to 2 years	1.7	2.1	0.1	1.6	1.7	2.1	-	-	1.1	1.8	-	-	4.0	4.1	3.0	4.4
4	3 to 5 years	15.2	14.1	20.5	2.4	12.5	10.4	20.6	3.3	11.4	18.5	1.5	-	24.5	26.3	5.6	-
5	6 to 10 years	24.7	21.4	39.2	13.1	24.3	19.1	43.6	9.3	21.9	36.9	-	3.9	35.3	37.0	15.8	22.1
6	11 to 15 years	18.6	21.2	8.1	14.4	20.6	24.0	8.0	26.2	3.3	5.2	0.8	-	9.7	8.6	20.5	26.7
7	16 to 20 years	10.7	10.9	10.2	6.1	12.2	12.7	10.8	4.4	1.9	2.2	-	8.3	10.4	10.4	13.6	-
8	21 years or more	24.1	24.6	19.5	61.2	22.8	24.9	14.4	56.8	59.6	34.9	97.0	83.8	13.7	11.3	40.0	46.8
9	Not reported	0.9	0.5	2.5	1.1	0.7	0.2	2.6	-	0.8	0.4	0.8	3.9	1.5	1.6	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table I-4. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE, AND

Line No.	Average length of stay	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Total	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
2	1 to 6 months	2,495	1,850	619	26	1,242	764	478	-	100	35	64	1	761	728	28	4
3	7 to 12 months	1,926	1,355	551	20	1,222	685	531	6	42	37	1	4	266	248	10	8
4	1 to 3 years	8,862	6,861	1,925	76	7,337	5,616	1,682	38	96	87	6	2	434	377	50	8
5	4 to 6 years	6,661	5,811	793	58	5,988	5,229	726	32	21	9	10	2	10	5	4	1
6	7 to 10 years	1,460	1,170	261	30	965	762	190	12	50	18	27	5	19	6	13	-
7	11 to 15 years	622	392	194	36	434	271	163	-	42	9	24	8	-	-	-	-
8	16 years or more	1,200	1,049	85	66	777	719	54	4	33	30	-	3	21	20	-	1
9	Not reported	382	290	91	1	297	207	90	-	2	1	1	-	56	55	-	1
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	1 to 6 months	10.6	9.9	13.7	8.4	6.8	5.4	12.2	-	25.9	15.3	48.2	4.5	48.5	50.6	26.7	18.6
3	7 to 12 months	8.2	7.2	12.2	6.4	6.7	4.8	13.6	6.0	10.9	16.3	0.8	15.4	17.0	17.3	9.7	34.4
4	1 to 3 years	37.5	36.5	42.6	24.2	40.2	39.4	43.0	41.2	24.7	38.5	4.2	9.3	27.7	26.2	47.4	33.8
5	4 to 6 years	28.2	30.9	17.5	18.6	32.8	36.7	18.6	34.7	5.5	4.0	7.8	7.7	0.6	0.3	4.1	4.4
6	7 to 10 years	6.2	6.2	5.8	9.5	5.3	5.3	4.9	13.3	12.9	7.9	20.3	19.5	1.2	0.4	12.1	-
7	11 to 15 years	2.6	2.1	4.3	11.4	2.4	1.9	4.2	-	10.8	4.2	18.0	31.6	-	-	-	-
8	16 years or more	5.1	5.6	1.9	21.1	4.3	5.0	1.4	4.8	8.7	13.3	-	12.0	1.3	1.4	-	4.4
9	Not reported	1.6	1.5	2.0	0.3	1.6	1.5	2.3	-	0.6	0.6	0.8	-	3.6	3.8	-	4.4

- Represents zero.

AND OWNERSHIP OF FACILITY BY PERIOD OF OPERATION

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Total	Federal	Other Govern- ment	Propri- etary	Private nonprofit				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more					Total	Church related	Non- profit corpor- ation	Other	
Number																				
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325	1
14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	974	-	9	955	10	-	-	10	2
5	1	-	4	13	13	-	-	5	5	-	-	396	-	6	334	56	5	49	2	3
473	453	15	4	251	251	-	-	140	45	96	-	3,583	64	177	1,987	1,356	181	702	473	4
451	397	28	26	231	225	5	-	67	54	14	-	5,825	1	669	3,924	1,231	218	916	97	5
315	276	24	14	115	112	3	-	41	39	2	-	4,397	-	240	1,806	2,352	165	567	1,620	6
72	48	14	9	42	34	8	-	13	10	-	4	2,532	-	42	1,573	917	202	715	-	7
359	229	46	84	655	555	94	7	78	56	8	14	5,699	7	651	1,719	3,322	1,201	2,002	119	8
17	15	-	2	17	10	7	-	9	7	2	-	202	-	23	132	47	23	19	4	9
9.8	9.0	15.2	21.0	21.0	15.6	21.0	21.0	7.6	10.5	4.8	21.0	12.0	4.6	11.7	9.6	15.1	21.0	17.7	12.8	10
Percent																				
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
0.8	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	4.0	-	-	4.1	-	0.5	7.7	0.1	-	-	0.4	2
0.3	0.1	-	2.8	1.0	1.1	-	-	1.5	2.4	-	-	1.7	-	0.3	2.7	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.1	3
27.7	31.6	11.8	3.1	19.0	20.9	-	-	38.6	19.9	78.9	-	15.2	88.3	9.8	16.0	14.6	9.1	14.1	20.3	4
26.4	27.7	21.8	18.1	17.4	18.8	4.4	-	18.6	24.0	11.2	-	24.7	1.4	36.8	31.6	13.3	10.9	18.4	4.2	5
18.5	19.3	19.0	10.0	8.7	9.4	2.5	-	11.4	17.6	1.6	-	18.6	-	13.2	14.5	25.3	8.3	11.4	69.7	6
4.2	3.4	11.1	6.4	3.2	2.8	6.6	-	3.6	4.3	-	20.0	10.7	-	2.3	12.7	9.9	10.1	14.4	-	7
21.1	16.0	36.3	57.9	49.5	46.2	80.2	100.0	21.4	24.8	6.6	80.0	24.1	10.3	35.8	13.8	35.8	60.2	40.3	5.1	8
1.0	1.0	-	1.7	1.3	0.8	6.3	-	2.4	3.0	1.6	-	0.9	-	1.3	1.1	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.2	9

OWNERSHIP OF FACILITY BY AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Total	Federal	Other Govern- ment	Propri- etary	Private nonprofit				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more					Total	Church related	Non- profit corpor- ation	Other	
Number																				
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325	1
22	-	5	17	250	222	28	-	120	101	16	4	2,495	65	669	941	820	92	702	27	2
52	52	-	-	277	270	7	1	66	63	2	1	1,926	5	130	1,109	682	180	413	88	3
288	252	17	18	579	505	70	3	129	23	100	6	8,862	1	236	4,954	3,670	612	1,583	1,475	4
468	407	45	17	156	151	3	2	18	10	4	4	6,661	-	493	3,376	2,793	384	1,887	552	5
369	330	28	11	58	53	4	1	-	-	-	-	1,460	1	62	841	556	240	256	60	6
142	111	7	24	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	622	-	76	84	462	422	40	-	7
364	281	27	57	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	-	117	835	248	64	32	152	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	27	-	-	382	-	34	289	59	-	59	-	9
Percent																				
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
1.3	-	3.8	11.7	18.9	18.5	24.2	-	33.1	45.0	12.9	21.3	10.6	89.7	36.8	7.6	8.8	4.6	14.1	1.2	2
3.1	3.6	-	-	20.9	22.5	5.7	14.3	18.3	28.0	1.6	8.4	8.2	7.5	7.1	8.9	7.3	9.0	8.3	3.8	3
16.9	17.6	13.6	12.7	43.7	42.1	60.3	42.9	35.4	10.4	82.2	32.2	37.5	1.4	13.0	39.9	39.5	30.7	31.8	63.5	4
27.5	28.4	34.9	11.9	11.8	12.6	2.5	28.6	4.9	4.6	3.3	20.0	28.2	-	27.1	27.2	30.1	19.3	38.0	22.4	5
21.6	23.0	21.5	7.6	4.4	4.4	3.3	14.3	-	-	-	-	6.2	1.4	3.4	6.8	6.0	12.1	5.1	2.6	6
8.3	7.8	5.4	16.6	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	18.2	2.6	-	4.2	0.7	5.0	21.2	0.8	-	7
21.4	19.6	20.7	39.5	0.3	-	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	5.1	-	6.4	6.7	2.7	3.2	0.6	6.6	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.4	12.0	-	-	1.6	-	1.9	2.3	0.6	-	1.2	-	9

Table I-5. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE,

Line No.	Number of beds	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Total	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
2	Under 10 beds	2,508	2,508	-	-	1,101	1,101	-	-	74	74	-	-	144	144	-	-
3	10 to 24 beds	5,016	5,016	-	-	3,970	3,970	-	-	22	22	-	-	552	552	-	-
4	25 to 49 beds	4,548	4,548	-	-	3,213	3,213	-	-	77	77	-	-	536	536	-	-
5	50 to 74 beds	3,975	3,975	-	-	3,498	3,498	-	-	38	38	-	-	100	100	-	-
6	75 to 99 beds	2,730	2,730	-	-	2,471	2,471	-	-	16	16	-	-	106	106	-	-
7	100 to 199 beds	3,586	-	3,586	-	3,103	-	3,103	-	101	-	101	-	86	-	86	-
8	200 to 299 beds	668	-	668	-	577	-	577	-	22	-	22	-	16	-	16	-
9	300 to 399 beds	315	-	264	51	269	-	234	35	14	-	9	4	8	-	4	4
10	400 to 499 beds	59	-	-	59	27	-	-	27	9	-	-	9	10	-	-	10
11	500 to 999 beds	125	-	-	125	28	-	-	28	8	-	-	8	7	-	-	7
12	1,000 beds or more	77	-	-	77	3	-	-	3	5	-	-	5	2	-	-	2
13	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Median	48	35	162	684	56	40	162	442	63	30	165	495	29	26	161	474
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Under 10 beds	10.6	13.4	-	-	6.0	7.7	-	-	19.2	32.8	-	-	9.2	10.0	-	-
3	10 to 24 beds	21.2	26.7	-	-	21.7	27.9	-	-	5.7	9.7	-	-	35.3	38.4	-	-
4	25 to 49 beds	19.3	24.2	-	-	17.6	22.5	-	-	19.8	33.7	-	-	34.2	37.2	-	-
5	50 to 74 beds	16.8	21.2	-	-	19.2	24.5	-	-	9.9	16.9	-	-	6.4	7.0	-	-
6	75 to 99 beds	11.6	14.5	-	-	13.5	17.3	-	-	4.1	7.0	-	-	6.8	7.4	-	-
7	100 to 199 beds	15.2	-	79.4	-	17.0	-	79.3	-	26.2	-	76.3	-	5.5	-	81.8	-
8	200 to 299 beds	2.8	-	14.8	-	3.2	-	14.7	-	5.7	-	16.5	-	1.0	-	14.8	-
9	300 to 399 beds	1.3	-	5.8	16.4	1.5	-	6.0	37.6	3.5	-	7.1	15.8	0.5	-	3.4	17.7
10	400 to 499 beds	0.2	-	-	18.8	0.1	-	-	28.8	2.4	-	-	35.5	0.6	-	-	43.2
11	500 to 999 beds	0.5	-	-	40.2	0.2	-	-	30.3	2.2	-	-	31.4	0.4	-	-	30.3
12	1,000 beds or more	0.3	-	-	24.7	0.0	-	-	3.2	1.2	-	-	17.3	0.1	-	-	8.8
13	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table I-6. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE,

Line No.	Institution occupancy rate	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Total	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
2	100 percent	6,373	5,469	875	28	5,012	4,184	820	8	38	24	9	5	397	391	5	1
3	90 to 99 percent	7,581	5,095	2,301	184	6,540	4,354	2,129	57	52	25	15	12	395	326	63	7
4	76 to 89 percent	6,799	6,005	735	59	5,775	5,124	637	14	59	30	24	5	367	338	18	11
5	60 to 75 percent	1,613	1,195	398	20	560	232	323	5	42	20	19	3	256	239	14	3
6	40 to 59 percent	711	535	175	1	163	160	3	-	149	84	65	-	41	40	1	-
7	0 to 39 percent	373	364	8	1	203	200	3	-	45	44	-	1	81	81	-	-
8	Not reported	159	114	27	18	9	-	-	9	2	1	1	-	28	24	4	-
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	100 percent	27.0	29.1	19.4	9.0	27.4	29.3	20.9	8.8	9.8	10.5	6.6	19.9	25.4	27.2	4.9	4.4
3	90 to 99 percent	32.1	27.1	50.9	59.1	35.8	30.5	54.4	61.1	13.4	11.0	11.3	44.5	25.2	22.6	59.5	31.6
4	76 to 89 percent	28.8	32.0	16.3	19.0	31.6	35.9	16.3	15.5	15.3	13.2	18.1	19.3	23.4	23.5	17.3	50.7
5	60 to 75 percent	6.8	6.4	8.8	6.4	3.1	1.6	8.2	5.4	10.9	8.8	14.1	12.4	16.4	16.6	13.5	13.3
6	40 to 59 percent	3.0	2.9	3.9	0.3	0.9	1.1	0.1	-	38.5	36.9	49.1	-	2.6	2.8	1.0	
7	0 to 39 percent	1.6	1.9	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.4	0.1	-	11.5	19.2	-	3.9	5.2	5.7	-	-
8	Not reported	0.7	0.6	0.6	5.8	0.0	-	-	9.2	0.5	0.5	0.8	-	1.8	1.6	3.8	-

- Represents zero.

AND OWNERSHIP OF FACILITY BY NUMBER OF BEDS

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Total	Federal	Other Govern-ment	Propri-etary	Private nonprofit				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more					Total	Church related	Non-profit corpor-ation	Other	
Number																				
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325	1
846	846	-	-	316	316	-	-	27	27	-	-	2,508	-	64	677	1,767	148	1,300	319	2
174	174	-	-	258	258	-	-	40	40	-	-	5,016	63	102	2,123	2,728	17	1,048	1,663	3
236	236	-	-	392	392	-	-	94	94	-	-	4,548	-	474	2,819	1,254	581	646	27	4
119	119	-	-	187	187	-	-	32	32	-	-	3,975	-	260	2,208	1,508	546	781	181	5
58	58	-	-	47	47	-	-	32	32	-	-	2,730	-	198	1,503	1,030	334	664	32	6
81	-	81	-	98	-	98	-	116	-	116	-	3,586	3	279	2,792	512	89	336	87	7
33	-	33	-	16	-	16	-	5	-	5	-	668	-	138	186	344	223	117	3	8
22	-	14	8	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	315	1	67	116	130	48	73	9	9
9	-	-	9	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	59	3	45	1	9	6	2	1	10
64	-	-	64	4	-	-	4	14	-	-	14	125	1	113	4	7	1	4	2	11
64	-	-	64	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	77	1	75	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
11	8	178	933	30	27	159	562	66	37	152	811	8	18	76	56	28	61	30	17	14
Percent																				
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
49.6	59.0	-	-	23.8	26.3	-	-	7.4	12.0	-	-	10.6	-	3.5	5.4	19.0	7.4	26.2	13.7	2
10.2	12.1	-	-	19.5	21.5	-	-	11.0	17.7	-	-	21.2	86.9	5.6	17.1	29.4	0.9	21.1	71.5	3
13.9	16.5	-	-	29.6	32.6	-	-	25.8	41.9	-	-	19.3	-	26.1	22.7	13.5	29.2	13.0	1.2	4
7.0	8.3	-	-	14.2	15.6	-	-	8.8	14.3	-	-	16.8	-	14.3	17.8	16.2	27.4	15.7	7.8	5
3.4	4.1	-	-	3.6	4.0	-	-	8.7	14.1	-	-	11.6	-	10.9	12.1	11.1	16.7	13.4	1.4	6
4.7	-	63.1	-	7.4	-	84.1	-	32.0	-	95.9	-	15.2	4.2	15.4	22.5	5.5	4.5	6.8	3.7	7
2.0	-	26.0	-	1.2	-	13.7	-	1.4	-	4.1	-	2.8	-	7.6	1.5	3.7	11.2	2.4	0.1	8
1.3	-	10.9	5.3	0.2	-	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.4	3.7	0.9	1.4	2.4	1.5	0.4	9
0.6	-	-	6.5	0.2	-	-	42.9	-	-	-	-	0.2	4.1	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	10
3.7	-	-	44.0	0.3	-	-	57.1	3.9	-	-	80.2	0.5	1.4	6.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	11
3.7	-	-	44.2	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	19.8	0.3	2.0	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13

AND OWNERSHIP OF FACILITY BY INSTITUTION OCCUPANCY RATE

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Total	Federal	Other Govern-ment	Propri-etary	Private nonprofit				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more					Total	Church related	Non-profit corpor-ation	Other	
Number																				
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325	1
643	598	32	13	207	199	8	-	76	73	2	1	6,373	1	176	4,391	1,805	353	1,268	184	2
405	250	62	93	122	98	21	3	67	42	12	12	7,581	6	581	4,983	2,010	662	998	351	3
259	217	17	25	282	250	30	2	56	46	9	1	6,799	2	625	2,048	4,123	452	2,203	1,468	4
273	257	12	4	422	395	27	1	59	53	3	3	1,613	63	249	469	832	443	221	169	5
51	51	-	-	207	192	14	1	99	8	92	-	711	-	141	333	237	55	127	54	6
1	-	1	-	40	37	3	-	3	2	1	-	373	-	32	199	142	15	104	23	7
73	60	4	9	44	30	14	-	3	-	3	-	159	-	12	6	141	14	50	76	8
Percent																				
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
37.7	41.8	24.8	8.8	15.6	16.6	6.7	-	20.9	32.6	1.6	5.7	27.0	1.4	9.7	35.3	19.4	17.7	25.5	7.9	2
23.7	17.4	48.5	64.2	9.2	8.2	17.6	42.9	18.3	18.8	9.9	70.4	32.1	8.9	32.0	40.1	21.6	33.2	20.1	15.1	3
15.2	15.2	13.1	17.4	21.3	20.8	25.9	28.6	15.4	20.6	7.1	5.7	28.8	2.8	34.4	16.5	44.4	22.7	44.3	63.2	4
16.0	17.9	9.6	3.1	31.9	32.9	22.9	14.3	16.3	23.5	2.6	18.2	6.8	86.9	13.7	3.8	9.0	22.2	4.4	7.2	5
3.0	3.6	-	-	15.7	16.0	12.0	14.3	27.4	3.5	75.4	-	3.0	-	7.8	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.3	6
0.1	-	0.8	-	3.0	3.1	2.5	-	0.8	0.9	0.8	-	1.6	-	1.8	1.6	1.5	0.8	2.1	1.0	7
4.3	4.2	3.2	6.5	3.3	2.5	12.3	-	0.8	-	2.5	-	0.7	-	0.6	0.0	1.5	0.7	1.0	3.3	8

Table I-7. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE AND OWNERSHIP OF

Line No.	Accreditation by professional organization	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Total	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
2	None	20,409	16,728	3,439	241	15,902	12,885	2,944	72	300	184	103	14	1,220	1,138	69	14
3	Total accrediteo	3,199	2,050	1,079	70	2,360	1,369	970	21	86	43	30	13	346	301	36	9
4	Joint commission on accreditation of hospital	1,404	788	565	51	934	399	514	21	16	12	1	2	238	206	23	9
5	Deaf and/or blind	50	13	26	12	-	-	-	-	45	13	25	7	-	-	-	-
6	Rehabilation or vocational	46	38	6	2	-	-	-	-	26	18	5	2	-	-	-	-
7	Mental health	154	142	8	3	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	2	81	77	5	-
8	Children	154	138	15	2	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	53	45	7	-
9	Aged	469	12	456	1	468	12	456	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Other	1,041	1,017	17	7	961	961	-	-	15	8	3	4	35	26	8	1
11	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	None	86.5	89.1	76.1	77.5	87.1	90.4	75.2	77.4	77.7	81.0	77.3	51.5	77.9	79.1	65.4	60.4
3	Total accredited	13.5	10.9	23.9	22.5	12.9	9.6	24.8	22.6	22.3	19.0	22.7	48.5	22.1	20.9	34.6	39.6
4	Joint commission on accreditation of hospital	5.9	4.2	12.5	16.4	5.1	2.8	13.1	22.6	4.0	5.2	1.0	9.3	15.2	14.3	21.8	39.6
5	Deaf and/or blind	0.2	0.1	0.6	3.8	-	-	-	-	11.6	5.6	18.8	27.2	-	-	-	-
6	Rehabilation or vocational	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	-	-	-	-	6.6	8.0	3.7	9.3	-	-	-	-
7	Mental health	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.0	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	-	8.0	5.2	5.3	4.5	-
8	Children	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.6	-	-	-	-	1.3	2.2	-	-	3.4	3.2	6.7	-
9	Aged	2.0	0.1	10.1	0.4	2.6	0.1	11.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Other	4.4	5.4	0.4	2.3	5.3	6.7	-	-	3.9	3.5	2.6	13.3	2.2	1.8	8.0	4.4
11	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table I-8. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE, AND OWNERSHIP

Line No.	Main reason selecting facility	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Total	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
2	Geographic location	2,245	1,664	548	34	1,959	1,426	532	1	9	6	2	1	148	140	5	2
3	Level and type of treatment provided	9,217	7,289	1,803	126	6,925	5,398	1,477	49	159	120	29	9	609	541	63	5
4	Care without charge or reduced cost	196	135	39	23	49	23	10	16	10	9	1	-	21	20	2	-
5	Only facility providing treatment	1,838	1,692	100	46	1,431	1,363	67	1	52	23	21	7	191	182	3	6
6	Assigned by court	200	183	11	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	25	4	3
7	Religious affiliation of facility	606	279	322	5	588	277	306	5	4	3	1	-	1	-	1	-
8	Recommended by physician	3,655	2,768	885	2	3,485	2,604	881	-	9	5	2	2	63	61	2	-
9	Recommended by family or friends	1,840	1,785	54	-	1,744	1,704	40	-	5	5	-	-	52	52	-	-
10	Recommended by agency	2,560	1,965	555	40	1,028	530	487	11	62	56	5	2	374	357	14	4
11	Other	1,249	1,017	201	30	1,054	929	114	10	75	-	71	4	76	60	12	3
12	Don't know	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
13	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Geographic location	9.5	8.9	12.1	10.8	10.7	10.0	13.6	1.1	2.3	2.6	1.5	3.9	9.4	9.7	5.2	8.8
3	Level and type of treatment provided	39.0	38.8	39.9	40.3	37.9	37.9	37.7	53.0	41.0	53.0	21.6	35.4	38.9	37.6	59.6	23.0
4	Care without charge or reduced cost	0.8	0.7	0.9	7.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	17.1	2.6	4.0	0.8	-	1.4	1.4	1.5	-
5	Only facility providing treatment	7.8	9.0	2.2	14.9	7.8	9.6	1.7	1.1	13.4	10.1	15.9	28.0	12.2	12.7	2.5	24.9
6	Assigned by court	0.8	1.0	0.2	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	1.7	3.9	13.3
7	Religious affiliation of facility	2.6	1.5	7.1	1.5	3.2	1.9	7.8	5.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	-	0.1	-	1.0	-
8	Recommended by physician	15.5	14.7	19.6	0.8	19.1	18.3	22.5	-	2.3	2.1	1.3	9.3	4.0	4.3	1.6	-
9	Recommended by family or friends	7.8	9.5	1.2	-	9.6	12.0	1.0	-	1.4	2.4	-	-	3.3	3.6	-	-
10	Recommended by agency	10.8	10.5	12.3	12.9	5.6	3.7	12.4	11.7	16.2	24.6	3.5	7.7	23.9	24.8	12.9	16.9
11	Other	5.3	5.4	4.5	9.7	5.8	6.5	2.9	11.1	19.4	-	53.4	15.6	4.8	4.2	11.8	13.0
12	Don't know	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-
13	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

FACILITY BY ACCREDITATION BY PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Total	Federal	Other Govern-ment	Propri-etary	Private nonprofit				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more					Total	Church related	Non-profit corpor-ation	Other	
Number																				
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325	1
1,595	1,354	114	127	1,209	1,097	107	5	182	70	102	10	20,409	4	1,525	10,598	8,281	1,722	4,326	2,233	2
110	79	13	18	115	103	10	2	180	154	19	7	3,199	68	291	1,831	1,009	272	645	91	3
28	9	8	11	10	10	-	-	179	153	19	7	1,404	68	241	586	510	50	432	29	4
5	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	35	-	16	1	13	1	5
9	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	46	-	12	-	34	9	25	-	6
68	63	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154	-	24	5	125	2	54	69	7
5	3	2	-	92	84	6	2	-	-	-	-	154	-	1	3	150	40	109	1	8
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	469	-	1	303	166	163	2	-	9
4	1	-	3	24	20	4	-	3	2	1	-	1,041	-	11	960	70	29	36	4	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Percent																				
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
93.5	94.5	89.5	87.8	91.3	91.4	91.5	71.4	50.3	31.3	84.3	57.5	86.5	6.2	84.0	85.3	89.1	86.3	87.0	96.1	2
6.5	5.5	10.5	12.2	8.7	8.6	8.5	28.6	49.7	68.7	15.7	42.5	13.5	93.8	16.0	14.7	10.9	13.7	13.0	3.9	3
1.6	0.6	6.1	7.7	0.7	0.8	-	-	49.4	68.3	15.7	42.5	5.9	93.8	13.3	4.7	5.5	2.5	8.7	1.2	4
0.3	-	0.8	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	1.9	-	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	5
0.6	0.6	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	5.1	-	-	0.2	-	0.7	-	0.4	0.5	0.5	-	6
4.0	4.4	2.9	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.1	1.1	3.0	7
0.3	0.2	1.6	-	6.9	7.0	4.8	28.6	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	0.1	0.0	1.6	2.0	2.2	0.0	8
0.1	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	0.1	2.4	1.8	8.2	0.0	-	9
0.2	0.1	-	1.9	1.8	1.6	3.7	-	0.8	0.9	0.8	-	4.4	-	0.6	7.7	0.8	1.5	0.7	0.2	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11

OF FACILITY BY MAIN REASON FOR SELECTING FACILITY

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Total	Federal	Other Govern-ment	Propri-etary	Private nonprofit				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more					Total	Church related	Non-profit corpor-ation	Other	
Number																				
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325	1
35	1	4	30	35	34	1	-	60	57	3	-	2,245	1	316	820	1,108	161	542	405	2
853	717	86	50	444	406	37	1	228	106	111	10	9,217	-	745	5,709	2,763	682	1,940	141	3
65	64	-	1	32	5	26	1	19	14	-	4	196	1	61	-	134	11	99	24	4
98	61	8	29	59	59	-	-	8	4	1	3	1,838	64	157	107	1,511	34	109	1,368	5
2	-	-	2	166	158	7	1	-	-	-	-	200	-	45	-	155	148	8	-	6
-	-	-	-	12	-	12	-	1	-	1	-	606	-	-	-	606	342	264	-	7
64	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	33	1	-	3,655	-	103	3,214	338	119	214	4	8
29	18	11	-	2	-	2	-	6	5	1	-	1,840	-	-	479	1,360	245	1,109	6	9
547	509	17	21	548	514	32	2	1	-	1	-	2,560	1	291	1,094	1,174	217	600	357	10
12	-	2	11	26	24	-	2	6	4	2	-	1,249	5	98	1,006	139	36	84	19	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Percent																				
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
2.0	0.1	3.4	20.4	2.6	2.8	0.9	-	16.6	25.5	2.6	-	9.5	1.4	17.4	6.6	11.9	8.1	10.9	17.4	2
50.0	50.0	67.4	34.8	33.5	33.8	31.6	14.3	62.7	47.4	91.6	57.8	39.0	-	41.0	45.9	29.7	34.2	39.0	6.1	3
3.8	4.5	-	1.0	2.4	0.4	22.1	14.3	5.1	6.4	-	24.0	0.8	2.0	3.4	-	1.4	0.5	2.0	1.0	4
5.7	4.2	6.2	20.0	4.5	5.0	-	-	2.2	1.7	0.8	18.2	7.8	88.3	8.6	0.9	16.3	1.7	2.2	58.8	5
0.1	-	-	1.4	12.5	13.2	5.8	14.3	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	2.5	-	1.7	7.4	0.2	-	6
-	-	-	-	0.9	-	10.4	-	0.3	-	0.8	-	2.6	-	-	-	6.5	17.1	5.3	-	7
3.7	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.4	14.9	0.8	-	15.5	-	5.7	25.9	3.6	6.0	4.3	0.2	8
1.7	1.3	8.7	-	0.1	-	1.7	-	1.8	2.4	0.8	-	7.8	-	-	3.9	14.6	12.3	22.3	0.3	9
32.1	35.5	12.9	14.9	41.4	42.8	27.6	28.6	0.3	-	0.8	-	10.8	1.4	16.0	8.8	12.6	10.9	12.1	15.4	10
0.7	-	1.4	7.4	1.9	2.0	-	28.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	-	5.3	6.9	5.4	8.1	1.5	1.8	1.7	0.8	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13

Table I-9. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE, AND

Line No.	Number of male residents	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Total	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
2	1 to 9 male residents	7,256	7,254	2	-	5,584	5,583	1	-	135	135	-	-	371	371	-	-
3	10 to 24 male residents	8,617	7,876	740	1	7,395	6,755	640	-	33	32	-	1	427	427	-	-
4	25 to 49 male residents	4,633	2,212	2,421	-	3,838	1,526	2,312	-	109	44	65	-	269	266	3	-
5	50 to 99 male residents	1,274	294	954	25	879	93	761	25	44	2	42	-	129	86	43	-
6	100 to 199 male residents	366	-	300	66	193	-	148	45	30	-	23	6	49	-	47	2
7	200 to 299 male residents	52	-	6	46	6	-	-	6	9	-	-	9	10	-	5	6
8	300 to 499 male residents	75	1	2	72	4	-	1	3	4	-	-	4	13	-	1	12
9	500 male residents or more	85	-	-	85	4	-	-	4	5	-	-	5	3	-	-	3
10	None	1,038	1,024	14	-	301	298	3	-	14	14	-	-	264	263	1	-
11	Not reported	210	116	79	15	56	-	48	9	4	1	2	1	31	26	6	-
12	Median	16	13	40	326	16	13	38	137	29	7	50	256	19	17	107	359
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	1 to 9 male residents	30.7	38.6	0.0	-	30.6	39.2	0.0	-	34.8	59.3	-	-	23.7	25.8	-	-
3	10 to 24 male residents	36.5	41.9	16.4	0.3	40.5	47.4	16.4	-	8.5	14.1	-	3.9	27.3	29.7	-	-
4	25 to 49 male residents	19.6	11.8	53.6	-	21.0	10.7	59.1	-	28.2	19.3	49.2	-	17.2	18.5	2.9	-
5	50 to 99 male residents	5.4	1.6	21.1	8.2	4.8	0.7	19.4	27.3	11.4	0.9	31.6	-	8.2	6.0	40.7	-
6	100 to 199 male residents	1.5	-	6.6	21.2	1.1	-	3.8	48.4	7.7	-	17.7	24.1	3.1	-	44.8	8.8
7	200 to 299 male residents	0.2	-	0.1	14.8	0.0	-	-	6.9	2.4	-	-	35.1	0.7	-	4.3	25.8
8	300 to 499 male residents	0.3	0.0	0.0	23.1	0.0	-	0.0	3.6	1.1	-	-	15.6	0.8	-	1.0	52.1
9	500 male residents or more	0.4	-	-	27.4	0.0	-	-	4.5	1.2	-	-	17.3	0.2	-	-	13.3
10	None	4.4	5.5	0.3	-	1.6	2.1	0.1	-	3.5	5.9	-	-	16.9	18.3	1.0	-
11	Not reported	0.9	0.6	1.7	5.0	0.3	-	1.2	9.2	1.1	0.5	1.5	3.9	2.0	1.8	5.4	-

- Represents zero.

Table I-10. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE, AND

Line No.	Number of female residents	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Total	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
2	1 to 9 female residents	4,982	4,960	17	4	3,287	3,286	1	-	45	45	-	-	418	401	12	4
3	10 to 24 female residents	4,437	4,409	26	2	3,398	3,395	3	-	43	42	-	1	439	429	9	1
4	25 to 49 female residents	6,168	5,956	209	3	5,544	5,530	12	2	57	35	22	-	82	57	24	1
5	50 to 99 female residents	4,706	1,844	2,855	6	4,428	1,798	2,631	-	105	1	103	1	41	15	22	4
6	100 to 199 female residents	1,098	-	1,060	37	1,000	-	999	1	17	-	6	10	15	-	10	5
7	200 to 299 female residents	336	-	221	115	278	-	221	56	8	-	-	8	1	-	-	1
8	300 to 499 female residents	67	-	-	67	22	-	-	22	2	-	-	2	4	-	-	4
9	500 female residents or more	52	-	-	52	3	-	-	3	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	1
10	None	1,551	1,493	50	8	245	245	-	-	103	103	-	-	535	511	22	2
11	Not reported	210	116	79	15	56	-	48	9	4	1	2	1	31	26	6	-
12	Median	31	22	83	278	35	26	86	268	47	16	71	202	13	12	42	103
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	1 to 9 female residents	21.1	26.4	0.4	1.3	18.0	23.0	0.0	-	11.5	19.7	-	-	26.7	27.9	11.7	18.4
3	10 to 24 female residents	18.8	23.5	0.6	0.7	18.6	23.8	0.1	-	11.2	18.5	-	3.9	28.0	29.8	8.6	4.4
4	25 to 49 female residents	26.1	31.7	4.6	1.1	30.4	38.8	0.3	2.4	14.8	15.6	16.4	-	5.2	3.9	23.0	4.4
5	50 to 99 female residents	19.9	9.8	63.2	2.0	24.2	12.6	67.2	-	27.1	0.5	77.3	4.5	2.6	1.0	21.0	17.7
6	100 to 199 female residents	4.7	-	23.5	12.0	5.5	-	25.5	1.1	4.3	-	4.8	38.9	0.9	-	9.4	21.3
7	200 to 299 female residents	1.4	-	4.9	37.0	1.5	-	5.6	60.6	2.2	-	-	31.5	0.1	-	-	4.4
8	300 to 499 female residents	0.3	-	-	21.7	0.1	-	-	23.6	0.5	-	-	7.9	0.2	-	-	16.1
9	500 female residents or more	0.2	-	-	16.8	0.0	-	-	3.1	0.6	-	-	9.3	0.1	-	-	4.4
10	None	6.6	8.0	1.1	2.6	1.3	1.7	-	-	26.6	45.3	-	-	34.2	35.5	21.0	8.6
11	Not reported	0.9	0.6	1.7	5.0	0.3	-	1.2	9.2	1.1	0.5	1.5	3.9	2.0	1.8	5.4	-

- Represents zero.

OWNERSHIP OF FACILITY BY NUMBER OF MALE RESIDENTS

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Total	Federal	Other Govern-ment	Propri-etary	Private nonprofit				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more					Total	Church related	Non-profit corpor-ation	Other	
									Number											
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325	1
539	539	-	-	503	502	1	-	124	124	-	-	7,256	63	109	2,840	4,245	460	2,009	1.776	2
257	254	3	-	343	339	4	-	162	69	94	-	8,617	-	803	5,537	2,277	979	1,260	38	3
198	193	4	-	180	154	25	-	40	29	11	-	4,633	-	358	2,990	1,284	217	869	198	4
97	47	50	-	112	65	47	-	12	1	11	-	1,274	2	128	610	533	124	341	68	5
63	-	56	7	26	-	23	3	5	-	2	3	366	2	176	90	99	14	80	4	6
14	-	-	14	4	-	2	2	8	-	-	8	52	-	45	2	6	1	4	1	7
52	-	-	52	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	75	3	65	1	6	2	4	-	8
66	-	-	66	1	-	-	1	7	-	-	7	85	2	83	-	-	-	-	-	9
349	339	9	-	109	109	-	-	2	1	1	-	1,038	-	39	305	693	181	354	158	10
71	60	6	6	44	30	14	-	3	-	3	-	210	-	10	54	146	14	50	81	11
16	9	98	486	13	11	72	225	15	8	19	274	16	6	24	18	9	16	13	6	12
									Percent											
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
31.6	37.6	-	-	38.0	41.8	0.9	-	34.2	55.4	-	-	30.7	86.9	6.0	22.9	45.7	23.1	40.4	76.4	2
15.1	17.7	2.0	-	25.9	28.2	3.6	-	44.7	30.7	77.1	-	36.5	-	44.2	44.5	24.5	49.1	25.4	1.6	3
11.6	13.5	3.3	-	13.6	12.9	21.5	-	10.9	13.0	8.8	-	19.6	-	19.7	24.1	13.8	10.9	17.5	8.5	4
5.7	3.3	39.2	-	8.5	5.4	40.3	-	3.4	0.4	9.2	-	5.4	2.8	7.1	4.9	5.7	6.2	6.9	2.9	5
3.7	-	43.6	4.9	2.0	-	19.8	42.9	1.2	-	1.6	14.3	1.5	2.8	9.7	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.6	0.2	6
0.8	-	-	9.7	0.3	-	1.6	28.6	2.3	-	-	47.8	0.2	-	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	7
3.0	-	-	35.7	0.2	0.1	-	14.3	-	-	-	-	0.3	4.1	3.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	8
3.9	-	-	45.7	0.1	-	-	14.3	1.8	-	-	37.9	0.4	3.4	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	9
20.4	23.7	7.3	-	8.3	9.1	-	-	0.6	0.4	0.8	-	4.4	-	2.2	2.5	7.5	9.1	7.1	6.8	10
4.2	4.2	4.6	4.0	3.3	2.5	12.3	-	0.8	-	2.5	-	0.9	-	0.5	0.4	1.6	0.7	1.0	3.5	11

OWNERSHIP OF FACILITY BY NUMBER OF FEMALE RESIDENTS

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Total	Federal	Other Govern-ment	Propri-etary	Private nonprofit				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more					Total	Church related	Non-profit corpor-ation	Other	
									Number											
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4.971	2,325	1
694	694	-	-	493	490	3	-	45	44	1	-	4,982	4	190	1,347	3,441	250	1,541	1,650	2
185	184	1	-	277	264	13	-	94	94	-	-	4,437	-	431	2,439	1,567	164	991	413	3
169	144	25	-	148	114	34	-	167	75	93	-	6,168	1	431	4,362	1.374	604	724	47	4
63	12	51	-	43	10	33	-	26	10	16	1	4,706	1	287	3,150	1,267	592	660	15	5
44	-	32	12	12	-	6	6	11	-	8	3	1,098	1	175	537	385	234	76	76	6
47	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	336	-	89	40	207	47	155	5	7
32	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	67	-	58	2	8	-	8	-	8
45	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	52	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	9
357	340	13	4	307	292	14	1	3	1	1	1	1,551	65	94	498	894	89	766	38	10
71	60	6	6	44	30	14	-	3	-	3	-	210	-	10	54	146	14	50	81	11
8	7	77	356	9	8	45	150	31	20	40	328	31	8	38	37	16	46	18	6	12
									Percent											
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
40.7	48.4	-	-	37.2	40.8	2.6	-	12.5	19.8	0.8	-	21.1	5.5	10.5	10.8	37.0	12.5	31.0	71.0	2
10.8	12.8	0.8	-	20.9	22.0	11.3	-	26.0	42.1	-	-	18.8	-	23.7	19.6	16.9	8.2	19.9	17.8	3
9.9	10.1	19.4	-	11.2	9.5	29.1	-	46.1	33.4	76.2	-	26.1	1.4	23.7	35.1	14.8	30.3	14.6	2.0	4
3.7	0.8	39.8	-	3.2	0.8	28.2	-	7.3	4.3	13.0	5.7	19.9	1.4	15.8	25.3	13.6	29.7	13.3	0.6	5
2.6	-	24.8	8.3	0.9	-	4.8	85.7	3.1	-	6.6	18.2	4.7	1.4	9.6	4.3	4.1	11.7	1.5	3.3	6
2.7	-	-	32.3	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	15.3	1.4	-	4.9	0.3	2.2	2.4	3.1	0.2	7
1.8	-	-	21.8	-	-	-	-	2.3	-	-	46.7	0.3	-	3.2	0.0	0.1	-	0.2	-	8
2.6	-	-	31.1	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	5.7	0.2	-	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	9
20.9	23.7	10.6	2.5	23.2	24.4	11.7	14.3	1.0	0.4	0.8	8.4	6.6	90.4	5.2	4.0	9.6	4.5	15.4	1.7	10
4.2	4.2	4.6	4.0	3.3	2.5	12.3	-	0.8	-	2.5	-	0.9	-	0.5	0.4	1.6	0.7	1.0	3.5	11

Table I-11. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE, AND

Line No.	Age of residents sccepted	Totsl				Nursing homes				Physicslly hsndicspped				Psychistric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Totsl	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Totsl	23,608	18,778	4.518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
2	All sges sccepted	6,846	5,254	1,440	153	5.961	4,613	1,335	13	40	24	10	6	173	164	2	7
3	Children only	499	486	11	3	-	-	-	-	75	75	-	-	63	63	-	-
4	Children and sdolescents	1,705	1,447	218	40	-	-	-	-	131	55	58	18	428	376	49	4
5	Adolescents and sdults	7,318	5,765	1,485	69	5,703	4,424	1,232	47	134	67	64	3	752	694	47	11
6	Adults only	5,097	4,075	1,005	17	4,713	3,699	1,001	13	3	2	1	-	68	64	3	1
7	Aged only	1,779	1,406	351	23	1,769	1,402	346	20	1	1	-	-	5	2	2	-
8	All other	194	179	9	6	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	62	59	3	-
9	Not reported	168	167	-	1	117	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	-
		Percent															
1	Totsl	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	All sges accepted	29.0	28.0	31.9	49.0	32.6	32.4	34.1	14.1	10.3	10.6	7.6	21.3	11.0	11.4	1.5	29.1
3	Children only	2.1	2.6	0.2	0.9	-	-	-	-	19.5	33.2	-	-	4.0	4.4	-	-
4	Children snd adolescents	7.2	7.7	4.8	13.0	-	-	-	-	33.8	24.2	43.4	66.5	27.3	26.1	46.2	17.7
5	Adolescents and adults	31.0	30.7	32.9	22.1	31.2	31.0	31.5	50.2	34.6	29.3	48.2	12.2	48.0	48.3	44.3	48.8
6	Adults only	21.6	21.7	22.2	5.5	25.8	25.9	25.6	13.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	-	4.3	4.4	3.0	4.4
7	Aged only	7.5	7.5	7.8	7.3	9.7	9.8	8.9	21.8	0.3	0.5	-	-	0.3	0.2	2.0	-
8	All other	0.8	1.0	0.2	1.9	-	-	-	-	0.8	1.4	-	-	4.0	4.1	3.0	-
9	Not reported	0.7	0.9	-	0.3	0.6	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.1	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table I-12. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE, AND

Line No.	Residents assigned by court	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychistric			
		Totsl	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Totsl	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Totsl	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Totsl	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
2	None	16,071	12,734	3,210	127	13,653	10,531	3,058	64	267	199	56	12	546	525	16	6
3	Less thsn 25 percent	3,694	2,925	649	121	2,582	2,191	370	20	39	12	15	12	421	356	60	6
4	25 to 49 percent	578	427	131	20	100	-	99	1	4	4	-	-	164	146	11	7
5	50 to 74 percent	324	242	60	22	138	94	40	5	-	-	-	-	92	85	5	2
6	75 percent or more	775	465	299	10	207	-	206	1	64	-	62	2	207	199	6	2
7	All	675	611	53	11	100	63	33	3	12	12	-	-	135	128	6	-
8	Not reported	1,491	1,374	117	-	1,482	1,374	108	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	None	68.1	67.8	71.0	40.8	74.8	73.9	78.1	68.1	69.1	87.5	42.2	46.8	34.9	36.5	14.9	26.3
3	Less than 25 percent	15.6	15.6	14.4	38.7	14.1	15.4	9.5	21.1	10.2	5.5	11.1	45.2	26.9	24.7	56.7	25.8
4	25 to 49 percent	2.4	2.3	2.9	6.4	0.5	-	2.5	1.1	0.9	1.6	-	-	10.5	10.2	10.8	30.3
5	50 to 74 percent	1.4	1.3	1.3	7.2	0.8	0.7	1.0	4.9	-	-	-	-	5.9	5.9	4.7	8.8
6	75 percent or more	3.3	2.5	6.6	3.3	1.1	-	5.3	1.1	16.6	-	46.7	8.0	13.2	13.8	5.5	3.9
7	All	2.9	3.3	1.2	3.7	0.5	0.4	0.8	3.7	3.2	5.4	-	-	8.6	8.9	6.1	-
8	Not reported	6.3	7.3	2.6	-	8.1	9.6	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	1.4	-

- Represents zero.

OWNERSHIP OF FACILITY BY AGE OF RESIDENTS ACCEPTED

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Total	Federal	Other Govern-ment	Propri-etary	Private nonprofit				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more					Total	Church related	Non-profit corpor-ation	Other	
Number																				
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325	1
349	163	66	119	128	117	11	–	197	173	16	8	6,846	5	504	3,571	2,765	258	2,316	191	2
187	179	6	3	174	168	5	–	–	–	–	–	499	1	4	239	256	26	54	175	3
228	193	22	13	912	816	90	6	7	7	–	–	1,705	1	339	133	1,233	503	686	44	4
573	539	34	–	6	–	5	1	151	41	104	7	7,318	2	870	4,894	1,552	175	1,091	286	5
313	310	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	5,097	63	43	2,664	2,327	329	380	1,618	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	2	3	1,779	–	15	734	1,030	701	329	–	7
21	15	–	6	105	99	6	–	2	2	–	–	194	–	25	43	126	1	115	10	8
35	34	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	168	–	16	152	–	–	–	–	9
Percent																				
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
20.4	11.4	51.9	82.3	9.6	9.7	9.6	–	54.2	77.1	12.9	47.6	29.0	7.5	27.8	28.7	29.8	13.0	46.6	8.2	2
11.0	12.5	4.4	2.0	13.1	14.0	4.6	–	–	–	–	–	2.1	1.4	0.2	1.9	2.8	1.3	1.1	7.5	3
13.3	13.5	17.2	8.7	68.8	68.0	76.7	85.7	2.0	3.2	–	–	7.2	1.4	18.6	1.1	13.3	25.2	13.8	1.9	4
33.6	37.6	26.5	–	0.4	–	3.9	14.3	41.6	18.2	85.5	38.2	31.0	2.8	47.9	39.4	16.7	8.8	21.9	12.3	5
18.3	21.6	–	2.2	–	–	–	–	0.3	0.4	–	–	21.6	86.9	2.4	21.4	25.1	16.5	7.6	69.6	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.2	–	1.6	14.3	7.5	–	0.8	5.9	11.1	35.2	6.6	–	7
1.2	1.0	–	4.1	8.0	8.3	5.2	–	0.7	1.1	–	–	0.8	–	1.4	0.3	1.4	0.1	2.3	0.4	8
2.1	2.4	–	0.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.7	–	0.9	1.2	–	–	–	–	9

OWNERSHIP OF FACILITY BY RESIDENTS ASSIGNED BY COURT

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Total	Federal	Other Govern-ment	Propri-etary	Private nonprofit				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more					Total	Church related	Non-profit corpor-ation	Other	
Number																				
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325	1
1,079	1,012	37	30	321	300	21	–	204	167	22	15	16,071	6	962	9,538	5,565	1,267	3,523	775	2
263	123	62	78	231	185	43	3	158	57	99	2	3,694	66	370	2,071	1,187	336	802	49	3
137	123	3	11	173	155	17	1	–	–	–	–	578	–	76	216	286	34	251	2	4
15	–	2	14	79	63	14	2	–	–	–	–	324	–	41	128	156	29	126	–	5
114	90	19	5	183	176	7	–	–	–	–	–	775	–	261	143	370	88	155	127	6
94	85	1	7	333	321	11	1	1	–	1	–	675	–	105	213	357	236	111	10	7
4	–	4	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1,491	–	2	121	1,369	4	3	1,362	8
Percent																				
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
63.3	70.6	28.9	20.8	24.2	25.0	17.9	–	56.1	74.5	17.8	85.9	68.1	8.3	53.0	76.7	59.9	63.5	70.9	33.4	2
15.4	8.6	48.5	53.7	17.5	15.4	36.8	42.9	43.6	25.5	81.3	14.1	15.6	91.7	20.4	16.7	12.8	16.8	16.1	2.1	3
8.0	8.6	2.5	7.7	13.1	12.9	14.5	14.3	–	–	–	–	2.4	–	4.2	1.7	3.1	1.7	5.0	0.1	4
0.9	–	1.3	9.5	6.0	5.3	11.9	28.6	–	–	–	–	1.4	–	2.3	1.0	1.7	1.5	2.5	–	5
6.7	6.3	15.2	3.6	13.8	14.7	5.6	–	–	–	–	–	3.3	–	14.4	1.1	4.0	4.4	3.1	5.5	6
5.5	6.0	1.0	4.8	25.2	26.8	9.7	14.3	0.3	–	0.8	–	2.9	–	5.8	1.7	3.8	11.8	2.2	0.4	7
0.2	–	2.8	–	0.3	–	3.6	–	–	–	–	–	6.3	–	0.1	1.0	14.7	0.2	0.1	58.6	8

Table I-13. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE AND OWNERSHIP OF FACILITY

Line No.	Residents assigned by family service or welfare	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Total	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
2	None	6,153	5,153	972	28	5,415	4,485	919	11	68	45	21	2	250	235	9	6
3	Less than 25 percent	7,903	6,444	1,327	131	6,542	5,497	1,001	44	165	50	96	19	556	508	39	9
4	25 to 49 percent	2,266	1,239	987	40	1,613	690	916	7	12	3	6	3	156	141	12	3
5	50 to 74 percent	2,162	1,464	673	24	1,735	1,090	632	13	11	2	9	-	88	76	12	-
6	75 percent or more	3,354	2,825	498	31	2,574	2,159	413	3	80	78	2	-	305	278	25	2
7	All	1,710	1,650	25	35	343	335	-	9	50	48	-	2	211	201	8	2
8	Not reported	59	1	36	22	40	-	33	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	None	26.1	27.4	21.5	8.9	29.7	31.5	23.5	11.5	17.6	19.8	15.6	7.9	15.9	16.3	8.6	26.3
3	Less than 25 percent	33.5	34.3	29.4	42.0	35.8	38.6	25.6	47.7	42.8	22.1	72.3	72.3	35.5	35.3	36.8	41.8
4	25 to 49 percent	9.6	6.6	21.8	13.0	8.8	4.8	23.4	7.3	3.0	1.2	4.3	11.8	10.0	9.8	11.6	14.2
5	50 to 74 percent	9.2	7.8	14.9	7.8	9.5	7.6	16.1	13.8	2.9	1.0	6.6	-	5.6	5.3	11.4	-
6	75 percent or more	14.2	15.0	11.0	10.0	14.1	15.1	10.5	3.2	20.6	34.5	1.1	-	19.5	19.3	24.1	8.8
7	All	7.2	8.8	0.6	11.2	1.9	2.3	-	9.4	12.9	21.0	-	8.0	13.5	14.0	7.6	8.8
8	Not reported	0.3	0.0	0.8	7.1	0.2	-	0.8	7.2	0.3	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table I-14. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE AND

Line No.	Number of employees	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Total	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
2	1 to 5 employees	2,644	2,638	-	6	931	931	-	-	86	86	-	-	370	370	-	-
3	6 to 10 employees	3,163	3,163	-	-	2,706	2,706	-	-	9	9	-	-	311	311	-	-
4	11 to 20 employees	1,590	1,568	22	-	761	761	-	-	37	37	-	-	265	256	9	-
5	21 to 30 employees	2,281	2,191	90	-	1,902	1,828	74	-	10	10	-	-	152	143	9	-
6	31 to 40 employees	3,440	3,400	40	-	3,099	3,096	3	-	12	12	-	-	94	89	5	-
7	41 to 50 employees	2,153	1,905	247	1	1,837	1,724	113	-	14	12	1	-	75	73	2	-
8	51 to 75 employees	3,442	2,635	806	1	2,883	2.199	684	-	88	23	65	-	137	124	12	1
9	76 to 100 employees	2,047	875	1,172	-	1,885	750	1,135	-	26	17	9	-	50	43	7	-
10	101 to 150 employees	1,420	247	1,167	6	1,263	173	1.086	4	37	14	23	-	42	19	22	1
11	151 to 200 employees	645	118	516	12	552	85	459	8	27	6	18	3	27	9	18	-
12	201 to 300 employees	392	6	355	32	320	1	303	16	27	1	15	10	13	1	10	2
13	301 to 400 employees	113	9	59	46	67	-	34	32	9	-	1	7	9	2	3	4
14	401 to 500 employees	55	-	17	38	19	-	9	11	1	-	-	1	6	-	-	6
15	501 to 750 employees	80	1	7	71	13	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	8	-	4	5
16	751 employees or more	101	-	2	99	9	-	-	9	5	-	-	5	4	-	-	4
17	Not reported	41	23	18	-	14	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-
18	Median	37	29	97	550	39	34	99	359	58	16	76	298	14	12	117	455
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	1 to 5 employees	11.2	14.1	-	1.9	5.1	6.5	-	-	22.2	37.7	-	-	23.6	25.7	-	-
3	6 to 10 employees	13.4	16.8	-	-	14.8	19.0	-	-	2.4	4.2	-	-	19.8	21.6	-	-
4	11 to 20 employees	6.7	8.3	0.5	-	4.2	5.3	-	-	9.5	16.2	-	-	16.9	17.8	8.2	-
5	21 to 30 employees	9.7	11.7	2.0	-	10.4	12.8	1.9	-	2.5	4.2	-	-	9.7	10.0	8.5	-
6	31 to 40 employees	14.6	18.1	0.9	-	17.0	21.7	0.1	-	3.2	5.4	-	-	6.0	6.2	4.7	-
7	41 to 50 employees	9.1	10.1	5.5	0.3	10.1	12.1	2.9	-	3.5	5.4	1.1	-	4.8	5.1	1.4	-
8	51 to 75 employees	14.6	14.0	17.8	0.3	15.8	15.4	17.5	-	22.8	10.3	48.8	-	8.7	8.6	11.3	4.4
9	76 to 100 employees	8.7	4.7	25.9	-	10.3	5.3	29.0	-	6.8	7.4	7.0	-	3.2	3.0	7.1	-
10	101 to 150 employees	6.0	1.3	25.8	2.0	6.9	1.2	27.7	4.4	9.6	6.3	17.3	-	2.7	1.3	21.3	5.3
11	151 to 200 employees	2.7	0.6	11.4	3.8	3.0	0.6	11.7	8.2	6.9	2.5	13.4	11.8	1.7	0.6	17.5	-
12	201 to 300 employees	1.7	0.0	7.9	10.1	1.8	0.0	7.7	17.4	6.9	0.4	11.4	39.1	0.9	0.1	10.0	8.8
13	301 to 400 employees	0.5	0.0	1.3	14.7	0.4	-	0.9	34.5	2.3	-	1.0	27.8	0.5	0.1	2.6	16.9
14	401 to 500 employees	0.2	-	0.4	12.3	0.1	-	0.2	11.4	0.3	-	-	3.9	0.4	-	-	26.5
15	501 to 750 employees	0.3	0.0	0.2	22.8	0.1	-	-	14.3	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	3.5	20.5
16	751 employees or more	0.4	-	0.1	31.6	0.1	-	-	9.8	1.2	-	-	17.3	0.3	-	-	17.5
17	Not reported	0.2	0.1	0.4	-	0.1	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	3.8	-

- Represents zero.

BY FAMILY SERVICE OR WELFARE AGENCY ASSIGNED RESIDENTS

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other								Private nonprofit				
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	Federal	Other Govern-ment	Propri-etary	Total	Church related	Non-profit corpor-ation	Other	Line No.
											Number									
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325	1
217	205	7	5	76	71	4	1	129	114	12	3	6,153	5	234	1,894	4,021	739	1,653	1,629	2
294	196	50	48	164	117	46	2	181	77	97	8	7,903	65	716	4,564	2,557	721	1,732	104	3
235	191	21	23	230	203	25	2	21	11	7	3	2,266	–	186	1,451	630	97	479	53	4
214	201	6	6	94	77	15	2	20	18	–	3	2,162	1	285	1,442	435	63	95	277	5
231	164	40	26	155	141	14	–	8	5	3	–	3,354	1	157	2,509	687	101	485	101	6
500	475	3	22	605	592	13	–	1	–	1	–	1,710	–	219	537	954	273	521	160	7
16	–	1	14	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	1	59	–	20	33	7	1	6	–	8
											Percent									
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
12.7	14.3	5.5	3.3	5.7	5.9	3.6	14.3	35.4	50.7	9.6	18.2	26.1	6.9	12.9	15.2	43.3	37.1	33.3	70.1	2
17.2	13.7	38.7	33.2	12.4	9.7	39.2	28.6	49.8	34.2	79.5	43.7	33.5	90.4	39.4	36.7	27.5	36.1	34.8	4.5	3
13.8	13.4	16.2	15.6	17.4	16.9	21.2	28.6	5.7	4.9	5.9	15.6	9.6	–	10.2	11.7	6.8	4.9	9.6	2.3	4
12.5	14.1	4.6	4.4	7.1	6.4	12.7	28.6	5.6	7.8	–	16.8	9.2	1.4	15.7	11.6	4.7	3.2	1.9	11.9	5
13.5	11.5	31.5	18.2	11.7	11.7	12.4	–	2.3	2.4	2.5	–	14.2	1.4	8.7	20.2	7.4	5.0	9.8	4.3	6
29.3	33.1	2.5	15.3	45.7	49.3	11.0	–	0.3	–	0.8	–	7.2	–	12.1	4.3	10.3	13.7	10.5	6.9	7
0.9	–	0.9	10.0	–	–	–	–	0.8	–	1.6	5.7	0.3	–	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	–	8

OWNERSHIP OF FACILITY BY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other								Private nonprofit				
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	Federal	Other Govern-ment	Propri-etary	Total	Church related	Non-profit corpor-ation	Other	Line No.
											Number									
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325	1
831	825	–	6	426	426	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,644	–	53	1,604	988	160	456	372	2
136	136	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,163	–	10	394	2,759	17	1,382	1,360	3
173	170	4	–	354	344	10	–	–	–	–	–	1,590	63	146	890	491	144	334	14	4
70	67	2	–	139	134	5	–	9	9	–	–	2,281	–	219	1,470	592	359	217	17	5
19	7	12	–	175	155	21	–	41	41	–	–	3,440	–	288	1,882	1,271	85	1,020	166	6
54	35	19	1	51	31	20	–	123	30	93	–	2,153	1	16	1,665	472	172	268	31	7
146	123	22	–	101	81	21	–	87	85	2	–	3,442	–	388	2,087	967	371	321	274	8
32	23	9	–	29	19	10	–	24	23	1	–	2,047	2	38	1,184	822	445	367	11	9
33	21	12	–	18	1	16	1	27	19	8	–	1,420	–	151	931	338	20	309	9	10
19	11	8	–	9	–	8	1	11	7	4	–	645	–	183	170	292	138	90	64	11
16	1	15	–	8	–	5	3	8	2	6	–	392	1	69	86	237	52	178	7	12
18	–	18	–	1	–	–	1	10	7	2	1	113	2	52	38	22	13	9	–	13
16	–	1	15	1	–	1	–	12	–	6	6	55	–	39	–	16	9	6	1	14
47	–	4	43	1	–	–	1	10	1	–	9	80	–	70	1	8	1	7	–	15
82	–	2	80	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	101	3	96	–	2	–	2	–	16
14	14	–	–	9	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	–	–	28	13	9	4	–	17
6	4	90	751	17	15	54	251	53	60	47	538	37	16	62	40	27	55	32	8	18
											Percent									
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
48.7	57.6	–	4.0	32.2	35.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	11.2	–	2.9	12.9	10.6	8.0	9.2	16.0	2
8.0	9.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13.4	–	0.5	3.2	29.7	0.8	27.8	58.5	3
10.2	11.8	2.8	–	26.8	28.7	8.7	–	–	–	–	–	6.7	86.9	8.0	7.2	5.3	7.2	6.7	0.6	4
4.1	4.7	1.7	–	10.5	11.1	4.2	–	2.5	4.1	–	–	9.7	–	12.1	11.8	6.4	18.0	4.4	0.7	5
1.1	0.5	9.1	–	13.3	12.9	17.9	–	11.3	18.4	–	–	14.6	–	15.8	15.1	13.7	4.3	20.5	7.1	6
3.2	2.4	14.6	0.7	3.9	2.6	17.2	–	33.8	13.4	76.2	–	9.1	1.4	0.9	13.4	5.1	8.6	5.4	1.3	7
8.5	8.6	17.5	–	7.7	6.7	17.9	–	23.9	37.8	1.6	–	14.6	–	21.4	16.8	10.4	18.6	6.5	11.8	8
1.9	1.6	7.3	–	2.2	1.6	8.4	–	6.7	10.3	0.8	–	8.7	2.8	2.1	9.5	8.9	22.3	7.4	0.5	9
1.9	1.5	9.0	–	1.3	0.1	13.5	14.3	7.4	8.4	6.7	–	6.0	–	8.3	7.5	3.6	1.0	6.2	0.4	10
1.1	0.8	6.1	–	0.7	–	7.2	14.3	3.0	3.1	3.3	–	2.7	–	10.1	1.4	3.1	6.9	1.8	2.7	11
1.0	0.1	12.0	–	0.6	–	4.1	42.9	2.2	0.9	4.9	–	1.7	1.4	3.8	0.7	2.5	2.6	3.6	0.3	12
1.1	–	14.3	–	0.1	–	–	14.3	2.9	3.1	1.6	8.4	0.5	3.4	2.8	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	–	13
0.9	–	0.9	10.2	0.1	–	0.9	–	3.2	–	4.7	33.8	0.2	–	2.1	–	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	14
2.7	–	2.8	29.8	0.1	–	–	14.3	2.8	0.4	–	52.1	0.3	–	3.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	–	15
4.8	–	1.9	55.3	–	–	–	–	0.3	–	–	5.7	0.4	4.1	5.3	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	16
0.8	1.0	–	–	0.7	0.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	–	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	–	17

Table I-15. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE AND OWNERSHIP

Line No.	Number of full-time employees	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Totsl	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Totsl	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Totsl	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Total	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
2	None	47	29	18	-	15	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-
3	1 to 5 employees	4,780	4,771	2	6	2,554	2,554	-	-	126	124	2	-	716	716	-	-
4	6 to 10 full-time employees	2,803	2,803	-	-	2,401	2,401	-	-	4	4	-	-	107	107	-	-
5	11 to 20 full-time employees	3,866	3,705	161	-	3,055	2,986	69	-	69	8	61	-	238	223	15	-
6	21 to 30 full-time employees	2,066	2,001	65	-	1,710	1,697	13	-	14	14	-	-	102	96	6	-
7	31 to 40 full-time employees	3,044	2,783	261	-	2,765	2,546	219	-	20	18	1	-	110	105	5	-
8	41 to 50 full-time employees	1,104	971	132	1	783	771	12	-	14	13	1	-	74	67	7	-
9	51 to 75 full-time employees	2,951	1,330	1,616	5	2,641	1,068	1,568	4	17	14	2	-	75	69	5	1
10	76 to 100 full-time employees	1,308	223	1,084	1	1,188	146	1,043	-	29	20	9	-	41	26	15	-
11	101 to 150 full-time employees	699	150	535	15	545	85	448	13	37	10	26	1	54	25	28	1
12	151 to 200 full-time employees	425	6	405	14	368	-	358	10	20	2	15	3	7	1	6	-
13	201 to 300 full-time employees	241	2	202	37	185	-	162	23	24	-	14	9	12	1	9	2
14	301 to 400 full-time employees	51	2	18	31	22	-	4	18	7	-	-	7	9	2	3	4
15	401 to 500 full-time employees	47	-	10	37	12	-	5	7	1	-	-	1	6	-	-	6
16	501 to 750 full-time employees	79	1	6	72	11	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	7	-	3	5
17	751 full-time employees or more	95	-	2	92	8	-	-	8	5	-	-	5	4	-	-	4
18	Medisn	22	15	76	530	27	18	77	287	19	5	54	297	8	6	93	455
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	None	0.2	0.2	0.4	-	0.1	0.0	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	3.8	-
3	1 to 5 employees	20.2	25.4	0.0	1.9	14.0	17.9	-	-	32.6	54.5	1.7	-	45.7	49.8	-	-
4	6 to 10 full-time employees	11.9	14.9	-	-	13.1	16.8	-	-	1.1	1.9	-	-	6.8	7.5	-	-
5	11 to 20 full-time employees	16.4	19.7	3.6	-	16.7	20.9	1.8	-	17.9	3.7	45.9	-	15.2	15.5	14.1	-
6	21 to 30 full-time employees	8.8	10.7	1.4	-	9.4	11.9	0.3	-	3.5	5.9	-	-	6.5	6.7	5.8	-
7	31 to 40 full-time employees	12.9	14.8	5.8	-	15.1	17.9	5.6	-	5.2	8.1	1.1	-	7.0	7.3	5.0	-
8	41 to 50 full-time employees	4.7	5.2	2.9	0.3	4.3	5.4	0.3	-	3.7	5.7	1.1	-	4.7	4.7	6.8	-
9	51 to 75 full-time employees	12.5	7.1	35.8	1.6	14.5	7.5	40.1	4.4	4.3	6.2	1.8	-	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.4
10	76 to 100 full-time employees	5.5	1.2	24.0	0.3	6.5	1.0	26.6	-	7.5	8.6	7.0	-	2.6	1.8	14.0	-
11	101 to 150 full-time employees	3.0	0.8	11.8	4.8	3.0	0.6	11.4	13.7	9.6	4.5	19.3	3.9	3.5	1.7	26.8	5.3
12	151 to 200 full-time employees	1.8	0.0	9.0	4.6	2.0	-	9.1	10.9	5.2	0.9	11.4	11.8	0.4	0.1	5.7	-
13	201 to 300 full-time employees	1.0	0.0	4.5	11.9	1.0	-	4.1	24.3	6.1	-	10.7	35.1	0.7	0.1	8.3	8.8
14	301 to 400 full-time employees	0.2	0.0	0.4	10.1	0.1	-	0.1	19.0	1.9	-	-	27.8	0.5	0.1	2.6	16.9
15	401 to 500 full-time employees	0.2	-	0.2	11.8	0.1	-	0.1	7.5	0.3	-	-	3.9	0.4	-	-	26.5
16	501 to 750 full-time employees	0.3	0.0	0.1	23.1	0.1	-	-	11.7	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	2.6	20.5
17	751 full-time employees or more	0.4	-	0.1	29.6	0.0	-	-	8.7	1.2	-	-	17.3	0.3	-	-	17.5

- Represents zero.

Table I-16. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE, AND

Line No.	Number of psrt-time employees	Totsl				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Totsl	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
2	None	1,732	1,623	87	22	839	776	63	-	81	78	3	-	279	270	7	1
3	1 to 5 part-time employees	8,466	7,552	852	63	5,996	5,346	642	8	90	48	27	15	668	641	22	5
4	6 to 10 part-time employees	3,859	3,358	464	37	2,948	2,553	386	9	87	67	18	3	364	344	17	3
5	11 to 20 part-time employees	4,436	3,513	884	39	3,848	3,057	785	5	37	24	11	2	194	160	24	10
6	21 to 30 psrt-time employees	2,429	1,761	650	17	2,290	1,675	605	10	11	3	7	1	35	19	15	-
7	31 to 40 psrt-time employees	1,271	487	771	12	1,176	437	737	2	7	2	3	1	14	-	13	1
8	41 to 50 part-time employees	850	442	388	20	723	407	308	8	63	1	62	-	9	4	3	2
9	51 to 100 part-time employees	456	22	371	63	385	2	351	32	8	3	-	5	-	-	-	-
10	101 to 150 part-time employees	82	11	45	26	50	-	38	13	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
11	151 to 200 part-time employees	17	7	6	4	4	-	-	4	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
12	201 to 300 part-time employeea	4	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	301 to 400 part-time employees	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	401 to 500 psrt-time employeea	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	501 to 750 part-time employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	751 part-time employees or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Median	8	6	20	19	9	8	22	57	7	4	34	5	4	4	13	13
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	None	7.3	8.6	1.9	7.2	4.6	5.4	1.6	-	20.8	34.3	2.0	-	17.8	18.8	7.0	5.3
3	1 to 5 part-time employees	35.9	40.2	18.8	20.2	32.8	37.5	16.4	8.6	23.3	21.1	20.7	54.7	42.7	44.6	21.1	22.1
4	6 to 10 part-time employees	16.3	17.9	10.3	12.0	16.1	17.9	9.9	9.9	22.6	29.3	13.2	11.8	23.2	23.9	15.9	13.0
5	11 to 20 part-time employees	18.8	18.7	19.6	12.4	21.1	21.4	20.0	5.9	9.5	10.4	8.4	7.9	12.4	11.1	22.4	46.3
6	21 to 30 part-time employees	10.3	9.4	14.4	5.6	12.5	11.7	15.5	11.2	2.8	1.4	4.9	3.7	2.2	1.4	14.5	-
7	31 to 40 part-time employees	5.4	2.6	17.1	4.0	6.4	3.1	18.8	2.1	1.7	1.0	2.4	4.5	0.9	-	12.0	4.4
8	41 to 50 part-time employees	3.6	2.4	8.6	6.5	4.0	2.9	7.9	8.2	16.4	0.6	46.7	-	0.6	0.3	3.1	8.8
9	51 to 100 part-time employees	1.9	0.1	8.2	20.2	2.1	0.0	9.0	34.4	2.1	1.5	-	17.3	-	-	-	-
10	101 to 150 part-time employees	0.3	0.1	1.0	8.2	0.3	-	1.0	13.4	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	3.0	-
11	151 to 200 part-time employees	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	-	-	4.4	0.6	-	1.7	-	0.1	-	1.0	-
12	201 to 300 part-time employees	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.3	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	301 to 400 part-time employees	0.0	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	401 to 500 part-time employees	0.0	-	-	0.6	0.0	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	501 to 750 part-time employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	751 part-time employees or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

OF FACILITY BY NUMBER OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other								Private nonprofit				
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	Federal	Other Govern-ment	Propri-etary	Total	Church related	Non-profit corpor-ation	Other	Line No.
										Number										
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325	1
14	14	-	-	9	9	-	-	5	5	-	-	47	-	-	28	20	15	5	-	2
957	951	-	-	426	426	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,780	-	55	2,329	2,395	160	1,864	372	3
84	84	-	-	207	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,803	-	36	460	2,308	284	664	1,360	4
159	153	6	-	316	306	10	-	29	29	-	-	3,866	63	440	2,197	1,166	480	426	260	5
55	39	16	-	152	122	30	-	33	33	-	-	2,066	-	252	1,185	630	122	314	194	6
39	22	17	-	51	32	18	-	59	59	-	-	3,044	-	183	2,244	617	180	406	32	7
80	68	11	1	25	19	5	-	129	34	95	-	1,104	1	87	903	113	35	65	12	8
91	76	15	-	97	77	20	-	31	25	6	-	2,951	-	99	1,724	1,128	340	772	16	9
19	14	5	-	11	-	10	1	20	18	2	-	1,308	2	79	889	338	167	107	65	10
28	12	16	-	13	1	12	-	21	16	5	-	699	-	143	303	254	107	144	3	11
12	-	12	-	11	-	10	1	7	3	4	-	425	-	160	92	172	43	125	5	12
15	1	14	-	3	-	-	3	3	-	3	-	241	1	49	73	118	53	60	5	13
9	-	9	-	2	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	51	2	36	1	12	-	11	1	14
16	-	-	16	1	-	-	1	12	-	6	6	47	-	35	1	11	10	1	-	15
51	-	4	47	-	-	-	-	10	1	-	9	79	-	73	-	6	-	6	-	16
77	-	2	75	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	95	3	89	-	2	-	2	-	17
5	4	73	751	12	9	41	251	45	38	47	538	22	16	37	31	10	25	10	8	18
										Percent										
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
0.8	1.0	-	-	0.7	0.8	-	-	1.4	2.3	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	-	2
56.1	66.4	-	4.0	32.2	35.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.2	-	3.0	18.7	25.8	8.0	37.5	16.0	3
4.9	5.9	-	-	15.6	17.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.9	-	2.0	3.7	24.8	14.2	13.4	58.5	4
9.3	10.7	4.6	-	23.9	25.5	8.7	-	7.9	12.8	-	-	16.4	86.9	24.2	17.7	12.5	24.0	8.6	11.2	5
3.2	2.7	12.9	-	11.5	10.2	25.7	-	9.2	14.9	-	-	8.8	-	13.9	9.5	6.8	6.1	6.3	8.3	6
2.3	1.5	13.5	-	3.8	2.7	15.5	-	16.2	26.3	-	-	12.9	-	10.1	18.1	6.6	9.0	8.2	1.4	7
4.7	4.7	8.6	0.7	1.9	1.6	4.5	-	35.4	15.2	77.9	-	4.7	1.4	4.8	7.3	1.2	1.8	1.3	0.5	8
5.3	5.3	11.4	-	7.4	6.4	17.3	-	8.6	11.2	5.1	-	12.5	-	5.5	13.9	12.1	17.0	15.5	0.7	9
1.1	1.0	3.7	-	0.8	-	8.8	14.3	5.6	8.2	1.6	-	5.5	2.8	4.3	7.2	3.6	8.4	2.2	2.8	10
1.7	0.8	12.6	-	1.0	0.1	10.5	-	5.9	7.3	4.1	-	3.0	-	7.9	2.4	2.7	5.3	2.9	0.1	11
0.7	-	9.6	-	0.8	-	8.1	14.3	1.9	1.3	3.3	-	1.8	-	8.8	0.7	1.9	2.1	2.5	0.2	12
0.9	0.1	11.2	-	0.2	-	-	42.9	0.8	-	2.5	-	1.0	1.4	2.7	0.6	1.3	2.7	1.2	0.2	13
0.5	-	7.2	-	0.2	-	0.9	14.3	0.7	-	0.8	8.4	0.2	3.4	2.0	0.0	0.1	-	0.2	0.0	14
0.9	-	-	10.9	0.1	-	-	14.3	3.2	-	4.7	33.8	0.2	-	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	-	15
3.0	-	2.8	32.8	-	-	-	-	2.8	0.4	-	52.1	0.3	-	4.0	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	16
4.5	-	1.9	51.6	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	5.7	0.4	4.1	4.9	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	17

OWNERSHIP OF FACILITY BY NUMBER OF PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other								Private nonprofit				
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	Federal	Other Govern-ment	Propri-etary	Total	Church related	Non-profit corpor-ation	Other	Line No.
										Number										
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325	1
377	355	4	18	152	142	10	-	5	1	1	3	1,732	1	141	1,301	290	25	248	17	2
794	742	19	33	782	735	45	2	135	40	96	-	8,466	66	624	3,302	4,475	354	2,351	1,770	3
244	194	30	20	189	174	13	1	27	26	-	1	3,859	4	200	2,632	1,022	375	474	173	4
131	88	28	15	159	125	32	2	67	59	4	4	4,436	1	146	2,867	1,421	503	884	34	5
37	22	12	2	26	19	6	1	30	22	5	3	2,429	-	360	1,094	975	351	606	17	6
30	7	14	8	2	-	2	-	43	40	3	-	1,271	-	139	618	513	329	182	3	7
30	6	13	11	4	4	-	-	21	20	1	-	850	-	85	380	385	9	130	245	8
35	8	4	23	6	-	6	-	21	8	10	3	456	-	41	236	178	31	82	65	9
23	11	2	9	1	-	-	1	5	-	2	3	82	-	70	-	12	9	3	-	10
-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	7	7	-	-	17	-	2	-	15	8	7	-	11
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	-	1	-	3	-	3	-	12
5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
3	3	15	12	4	3	7	13	13	18	3	23	8	3	9	8	5	15	5	4	17
										Percent										
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
22.1	24.8	2.8	12.5	11.5	11.9	8.2	-	1.4	0.4	0.8	18.2	7.3	1.4	7.7	10.5	3.1	1.3	5.0	0.7	2
46.6	51.8	14.9	23.0	59.1	61.2	38.7	28.6	37.3	17.8	78.7	-	35.9	91.1	34.3	26.6	48.2	17.8	47.3	76.1	3
14.3	13.5	23.6	13.9	14.2	14.5	11.3	14.3	7.5	11.7	-	5.7	16.3	5.5	11.0	21.2	11.0	18.8	9.5	7.4	4
7.7	6.1	22.2	10.1	12.0	10.5	27.4	28.6	18.5	26.4	3.3	22.6	18.8	2.0	8.1	23.1	15.3	25.2	17.8	1.4	5
2.1	1.5	9.7	1.4	2.0	1.6	5.0	14.3	8.4	10.0	4.1	16.8	10.3	-	19.8	8.8	10.5	17.6	12.2	0.8	6
1.7	0.5	10.9	5.8	0.1	-	1.6	-	11.8	17.8	2.5	-	5.4	-	7.7	5.0	5.5	16.5	3.7	0.1	7
1.7	0.4	10.2	7.4	0.3	0.3	-	-	5.9	9.1	0.8	-	3.6	-	4.7	3.1	4.1	0.5	2.6	10.6	8
2.1	0.5	3.0	16.3	0.5	-	5.4	-	5.8	3.7	8.1	15.6	1.9	-	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.8	9
1.4	0.8	1.9	6.5	0.1	-	-	14.3	1.3	-	1.6	15.3	0.3	-	3.9	-	0.1	0.4	0.1	-	10
-	-	-	-	0.2	-	2.4	-	1.9	3.1	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.2	0.4	0.1	-	11
0.1	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	5.7	0.0	-	0.1	-	0.0	-	0.1	-	12
0.3	-	-	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16

Table I-17. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE, AND OWNERSHIP

Line No.	Number of volunteer employees	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Total	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
2	None	18,425	14,760	3,409	256	14,268	11,277	2,928	63	334	196	116	22	1,189	1,099	67	23
3	1 to 10 volunteers	4,634	3,669	945	20	3,628	2,741	871	17	32	20	10	2	358	330	28	-
4	11 to 20 volunteers	176	84	87	5	83	10	68	4	12	11	1	-	4	2	2	-
5	21 to 30 volunteers	157	106	46	6	130	91	39	-	5	1	2	2	2	-	2	-
6	31 to 40 volunteers	20	6	11	3	7	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
7	41 to 50 volunteers	26	8	16	3	4	-	4	-	2	-	2	-	9	8	2	-
8	51 volunteers or more	169	145	5	18	141	136	-	5	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
9	Median	6	6	6	25	6	6	6	9	8	8	8	21	6	6	7	-
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	None	78.0	78.6	75.4	82.2	78.1	79.1	74.8	68.0	86.4	86.1	87.4	83.5	75.9	76.4	63.8	100.0
3	1 to 10 volunteers	19.6	19.5	20.9	6.4	19.9	19.2	22.2	17.9	8.2	8.6	7.6	8.0	22.9	22.9	26.6	-
4	11 to 20 volunteers	0.7	0.4	1.9	1.8	0.5	0.1	1.7	4.8	3.2	4.8	1.1	-	0.2	0.1	2.0	-
5	21 to 30 volunteers	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.9	0.7	0.6	1.0	-	1.4	0.5	1.5	8.5	0.1	-	1.9	-
6	31 to 40 volunteers	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	-	0.1	3.5	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	3.1	-
7	41 to 50 volunteers	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	-	0.1	-	0.4	-	1.1	-	0.6	0.5	1.5	-
8	51 volunteers or more	0.7	0.8	0.1	5.8	0.8	1.0	-	5.7	0.4	-	1.3	-	0.1	-	1.0	-

- Represents zero.

Table I-18. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE, AND OWNERSHIP

Line No.	Staff members per 10 residents	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Total	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
2	Less than 5 staff members	28	14	14	-	14	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	5 to 9 staff members	77	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	77	-	-
4	1 staff member	251	169	80	2	71	2	69	-	-	-	-	-	57	53	3	1
5	2 staff members	1,614	1,567	43	5	1,200	1,190	10	-	-	-	-	-	70	44	24	2
6	3 to 4 staff members	1,314	1,021	286	8	534	330	198	5	10	6	3	1	380	369	10	1
7	5 staff members	2,771	2,290	457	25	2,204	1,776	417	10	109	93	10	6	178	172	7	-
8	6 to 9 staff members	10,565	7,868	2,590	107	9,009	6,645	2,330	34	107	9	84	14	247	231	14	2
9	10 staff members or more	6,829	5,659	1,022	147	5,222	4,311	876	36	159	118	35	6	530	470	44	16
10	Not reported	159	114	27	18	9	-	-	9	2	1	1	-	28	24	4	-
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Less than 5 staff members	0.1	0.1	0.3	-	0.1	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	5 to 9 staff members	0.3	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.9	5.3	-	-
4	1 staff member	1.1	0.9	1.8	0.6	0.4	0.0	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	3.7	3.2	4.4
5	2 staff members	6.8	8.3	0.9	1.5	6.6	8.3	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	3.0	22.6	9.7
6	3 to 4 staff members	5.6	5.4	6.3	2.6	2.9	2.3	5.1	5.4	2.6	2.8	2.2	3.9	24.3	25.7	9.3	4.4
7	5 staff members	11.7	12.2	10.1	7.9	12.1	12.5	10.7	11.2	28.1	40.7	7.5	23.5	11.4	11.9	6.2	-
8	6 to 9 staff members	44.8	41.9	57.3	34.3	49.3	46.6	59.5	36.0	27.6	4.1	62.9	50.8	15.7	16.1	12.9	8.8
9	10 staff members or more	28.9	30.1	22.6	47.2	28.6	30.2	22.4	38.2	41.1	51.9	26.6	21.7	33.8	32.6	42.0	72.6
10	Not reported	0.7	0.6	0.6	5.8	0.0	-	-	9.2	0.5	0.5	0.8	-	1.8	1.6	3.8	-

- Represents zero.

OF FACILITY BY NUMBER OF VOLUNTEER EMPLOYEES

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Total	Federal	Other Government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more					Total	Church related	Non-profit corporation	Other	
Number																				
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325	1
1,421	1,197	94	130	946	852	88	6	267	140	115	12	18,425	71	1,477	10,397	6,480	1,186	3,019	2,274	2
236	212	23	1	304	294	10	-	76	73	3	-	4,634	1	291	1,915	2,427	596	1,799	32	3
8	5	3	-	57	45	11	1	13	12	1	-	176	-	11	74	92	40	48	3	4
7	4	1	1	10	10	-	-	4	-	1	3	157	-	7	39	111	10	96	5	5
6	6	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	6	1	13	10	3	-	6
3	-	3	-	4	-	4	-	4	-	1	3	26	-	5	3	18	7	1	9	7
25	9	2	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169	-	19	-	150	145	4	-	8
6	6	8	51	7	6	15	16	7	6	10	41	6	6	6	6	6	7	6	8	9
Percent																				
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
83.3	83.5	73.9	89.7	71.4	71.0	75.2	85.7	73.6	62.4	94.9	69.0	78.0	98.6	81.3	83.7	69.8	59.5	60.7	97.8	2
13.8	14.8	17.9	0.7	22.9	24.5	8.3	-	20.9	32.5	2.6	-	19.6	1.4	16.0	15.4	26.1	29.9	36.2	1.4	3
0.5	0.4	2.6	-	4.3	3.7	9.3	14.3	3.5	5.2	0.8	-	0.7	-	0.6	0.6	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.1	4
0.4	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.8	-	-	1.0	-	0.8	15.3	0.7	-	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.5	1.9	0.2	5
0.3	0.4	-	-	0.3	-	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	-	6
0.2	-	2.6	-	0.3	-	3.6	-	1.0	-	0.8	15.6	0.1	-	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	7
1.4	0.7	1.9	8.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	1.0	-	1.6	7.3	0.1	-	8

OF FACILITY BY STAFF MEMBERS PER 10 RESIDENTS

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Total	Federal	Other Government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more					Total	Church related	Non-profit corporation	Other	
Number																				
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325	1
14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	-	-	-	77	-	77	-	3
122	115	6	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	251	-	-	217	34	5	29	-	4
242	235	7	-	99	97	1	1	2	-	1	1	1,614	2	31	1,473	107	22	68	17	5
219	191	27	-	172	124	47	1	-	-	-	-	1,314	2	61	556	695	239	432	23	6
42	25	15	2	234	224	8	2	4	-	-	4	2,771	1	118	659	1,993	258	321	1,414	7
643	554	37	52	440	408	30	2	121	20	97	4	10,565	-	851	6,936	2,778	683	1,613	482	8
351	239	32	80	334	318	15	1	233	204	21	8	6,829	67	743	2,555	3,465	772	2,380	313	9
73	60	4	9	44	30	14	-	3	-	3	-	159	-	12	6	141	14	50	76	10
Percent																				
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
0.8	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	0.8	-	1.5	-	3
7.1	8.0	4.5	0.7	0.1	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	-	4
14.2	16.4	5.6	-	7.5	8.1	0.9	14.3	0.7	-	0.8	8.4	6.8	3.4	1.7	11.9	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.7	5
12.8	13.3	21.5	-	13.0	10.3	40.4	14.3	-	-	-	-	5.6	2.8	3.4	4.5	7.5	12.0	8.7	1.0	6
2.5	1.8	11.9	1.3	17.6	18.7	6.5	28.6	1.2	-	-	23.9	11.7	1.4	6.5	5.3	21.5	12.9	6.5	60.8	7
37.7	38.7	28.6	36.1	33.2	34.0	25.5	28.6	33.2	9.0	79.7	21.3	44.8	-	46.9	55.8	29.9	34.3	32.4	20.7	8
20.6	16.7	24.6	55.4	25.2	26.5	12.7	14.3	64.1	91.0	17.0	46.4	28.9	92.4	40.9	20.6	37.3	38.7	47.9	13.5	9
4.3	4.2	3.2	6.5	3.3	2.5	12.3	-	0.8	-	2.5	-	0.7	-	0.6	0.0	1.5	0.7	1.0	3.3	10

Table I-19. MEDIAN NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE, AND OWNERSHIP

Line No.	Type of employee	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Administrative employeea	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	1	3	8	3	3	4	5
2	Physiciana and dentists	-	-	1	8	-	-	1	6	1	-	3	3	-	-	-	8
3	Interns or residents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Registered nuraes	3	2	8	24	3	3	9	30	2	-	3	4	-	-	3	14
5	Licensed practical nursea or vocational nurses	3	2	7	18	3	3	8	21	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4
6	Aides and orderlies	10	7	41	151	15	9	44	146	-	-	10	4	-	-	5	97
7	Psychologista and paychiatrists	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	-	-	2	8
8	Social workera	-	-	1	5	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	5	9
9	Occupational therapists and recreation and activities ataff	1	-	2	9	1	1	2	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	15
10	Physical and speech therapists	-	-	1	6	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	3
11	Teachers and classroom aides	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	3	-	18	51	-	-	3	22
12	Other professionals	2	2	3	10	2	2	3	5	2	-	3	7	-	-	2	14
13	Kitchen and custodial employees	8	6	26	76	10	7	26	76	15	3	42	76	3	3	19	76
14	Other employees	4	3	6	31	4	3	6	31	3	2	3	31	4	4	12	31

- Represents zero.

Table I-20. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE,

Line No.	Medical facilities	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Total	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
2	None	3,402	3,306	95	1	2,081	2,009	72	-	6	5	-	1	553	546	7	-
3	Infirmary, no 24 hour duty facility	34	31	2	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	1	-	9	8	-	-
4	Infirmary, 24 hour nurse	54	50	4	-	20	20	-	-	1	1	-	-	11	11	-	-
5	Infirmary, 24 hour doctor	611	542	69	-	302	299	3	-	30	19	10	-	54	45	10	-
6	Infirmary, 24 hour nurse and doctor	3,825	2,234	1,311	280	3,033	1,920	1,044	69	183	38	119	26	144	79	45	20
7	No infirmary, 24 hour nurse	196	146	51	-	196	146	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	No infirmary, 24 hour doctor	4,705	4,439	265	1	2,507	2,389	117	-	135	135	-	-	652	627	24	1
9	No infirmary, 24 hour nurse and doctor	10,780	8,030	2,720	29	10,121	7,470	2,627	24	21	19	2	-	145	123	19	2
10	Not reported	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	None	14.4	17.6	2.1	0.3	11.4	14.1	1.8	-	1.6	2.3	-	3.7	35.3	38.0	6.8	-
3	Infirmary, no 24 hour duty facility	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	3.8	1.1	-	0.5	0.5	-	-
4	Infirmary, 24 hour nurse	0.2	0.3	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.3	0.5	-	-	0.7	0.8	-	-
5	Infirmary, 24 hour doctor	2.6	2.9	1.5	-	1.7	2.1	0.1	-	7.7	8.6	7.9	-	3.5	3.1	9.2	-
6	Infirmary, 24 hour nurae and doctor	16.2	11.9	29.0	89.9	16.6	13.5	26.7	73.8	47.2	16.7	89.5	96.3	9.2	5.5	42.8	86.
7	No infirmary, 24 hour nurse	0.8	0.8	1.1	-	1.1	1.0	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	No infirmary, 24 hour doctor	19.9	23.6	5.9	0.3	13.7	16.8	3.0	-	34.8	59.2	-	-	41.6	43.6	22.9	4.4
9	No infirmary, 24 hour nurse and doctor	45.7	42.8	60.2	9.4	55.4	52.4	67.1	26.2	5.5	8.4	1.6	-	9.2	8.6	18.3	8.8
10	Not reported	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Representa zero.

OF FACILITY BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY OF STAFF MEMBERS

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Total	Federal	Other Government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other	
Number																				
3	2	3	4	2	2	3	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	1
-	-	3	9	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	11	-	14	3	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	4	24	-	-	1	4	3	4	-	46	3	18	4	3	2	3	3	-	4
-	-	4	20	-	-	-	2	7	4	8	31	3	15	4	3	2	2	2	-	5
-	-	18	151	-	-	-	6	20	19	20	151	10	36	20	16	4	7	6	-	6
-	-	2	7	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	2	9	1	1	4	5	1	1	-	4	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	8
-	-	4	16	-	-	2	2	1	2	-	8	1	4	1	1	-	1	1	-	9
-	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	4	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	9	25	-	-	3	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	4	18	-	-	2	3	3	3	3	9	2	13	3	2	1	2	2	-	12
1	-	20	76	3	3	13	63	15	9	16	76	8	3	14	8	6	19	6	3	13
-	-	9	31	3	3	12	19	6	5	6	31	4	6	7	3	4	5	5	-	14

AND OWNERSHIP OF FACILITY BY MEDICAL FACILITIES

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Total	Federal	Other Government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other	
Number																				
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325	1
324	319	5	-	437	426	11	-	-	-	-	-	3,402	-	40	922	2,439	378	659	1,402	2
-	-	-	-	16	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	34	1	1	-	32	24	8	-	3
6	6	-	-	15	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	23	-	31	10	20	-	4
73	48	25	-	152	130	21	-	-	-	-	-	611	1	64	21	525	209	308	9	5
236	42	50	144	104	57	41	7	124	97	13	15	3,825	6	654	1,466	1,699	679	991	29	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	196	-	48	146	3	-	-	3	7
771	759	12	-	536	517	20	-	104	12	92	-	4,705	63	294	2,870	1,478	212	872	393	8
295	258	36	-	64	45	19	-	135	115	17	3	10,780	1	692	7,004	3,083	481	2,113	488	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	10
Percent																				
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
19.0	22.3	3.9	-	33.0	35.5	9.5	-	-	-	-	-	14.4	-	2.2	7.4	26.3	18.9	13.3	60.3	2
-	-	-	-	1.2	1.2	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	1.4	0.1	-	0.3	1.2	0.2	-	3
0.4	0.4	-	-	1.2	0.9	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	1.3	-	0.3	0.5	0.4	-	4
4.3	3.4	19.6	-	11.4	10.8	18.4	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	1.4	3.5	0.2	5.7	10.5	6.2	0.4	5
13.9	3.0	38.8	100.0	7.9	4.7	34.8	100.0	34.3	43.4	10.4	83.2	16.2	8.9	36.0	11.8	18.3	34.0	19.9	1.2	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	2.6	1.2	0.0	-	-	0.1	7
45.2	53.0	9.6	-	40.5	43.1	16.7	-	28.6	5.5	75.4	-	19.9	86.9	16.2	23.1	15.9	10.6	17.5	16.9	8
17.2	18.0	28.1	-	4.9	3.8	16.2	-	37.1	51.1	14.2	16.8	45.7	1.4	38.1	56.4	33.2	24.1	42.5	21.0	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	-	-	10

Table I-21. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE, AND OWNERSHIP

Line No.	Residents in work therspy	Total				Nursing homes				Physicslly handicspped				Psychistric			
		Totsl	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Totsl	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Total	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
2	Work therapy program	6,392	5,312	940	139	3,385	2,668	693	24	68	40	22	6	1,261	1,158	92	12
3	None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	1 to 9 residents	4,102	3,670	425	7	2,925	2,519	400	7	21	20	2	-	395	391	4	-
5	10 to 14 residents	480	293	182	5	257	81	175	2	8	4	3	1	98	96	2	-
6	15 to 24 residents	755	618	132	5	152	39	111	3	5	-	3	2	325	320	5	-
7	25 to 49 residents	504	447	39	18	34	30	4	-	19	15	3	-	215	198	16	1
8	50 to 74 residents	200	153	35	11	5	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	58	51	5	2
9	75 to 99 residents	53	35	7	11	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	14	11	-	3
10	100 to 149 residents	100	-	81	18	6	-	1	5	3	-	3	-	44	-	44	-
11	150 to 199 residents	43	-	26	16	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	15	-	14	1
12	200 residents or more	55	-	7	48	3	-	-	3	7	-	4	3	6	-	1	5
13	Not reported	102	96	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	91	91	-	-
14	No work therspy st fscility	17,215	13,465	3,578	172	14,876	11,586	3,222	69	319	187	111	20	305	281	14	10
15	Median	7	7	11	135	6	5	8	56	22	9	48	24	18	16	115	156
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Work therapy program	27.1	28.3	20.8	44.7	18.5	18.7	17.7	26.2	17.5	17.5	16.3	23.5	80.5	80.5	87.0	53.7
3	None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	1 to 9 residents	17.4	19.5	9.4	2.3	16.0	17.7	10.2	7.6	5.5	8.7	1.3	-	25.2	27.2	3.7	-
5	10 to 14 residents	2.0	1.6	4.0	1.6	1.4	0.6	4.5	2.2	2.1	1.6	2.5	3.9	6.2	6.7	1.7	-
6	15 to 24 residents	3.2	3.3	2.9	1.5	0.8	0.3	2.8	2.8	1.2	-	1.9	7.9	20.7	22.2	5.0	-
7	25 to 49 residents	2.1	2.4	0.9	5.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	4.8	6.7	2.5	-	13.7	13.8	15.3	4 4
8	50 to 74 residents	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.6	0.0	-	0.1	2.1	-	-	-	-	3.7	3.5	5.1	8 8
9	75 to 99 residents	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.4	0.0	-	-	3.5	-	-	-	-	0.9	0.8	-	13.0
10	100 to 149 residents	0.4	-	1.8	5.9	0.0	-	0.0	5.0	0.7	-	2.1	-	2.8	-	42.2	-
11	150 to 199 residents	0.2	-	0.6	5.3	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	2.7	-	1.0	-	13.2	4 4
12	200 residents or more	0.2	-	0.1	15.4	0.0	-	-	3.0	1.9	-	3.2	11.6	0.4	-	1.0	23.0
13	Not reported	0.4	0.5	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.6	-	-	5.8	6.3	-	-
14	No work therspy st fscility	72.9	71.7	79.2	55.3	81.5	81.3	82.3	73.8	82.5	82.5	83.7	76.5	19.5	19.5	13.0	46.3

- Represents zero.

OF FACILITY BY RESIDENTS PARTICIPATING IN WORK THERAPY

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Total	Federal	Other Govern-ment	Propri-etary	Private nonprofit				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more					Total	Church related	Non-profit corpor-ation	Other	
Number																				
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325	1
1,012	841	84	87	643	593	46	4	23	13	5	5	6,392	69	874	2,111	3,338	330	1,521	1,487	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
593	578	15	-	158	157	1	-	8	5	3	-	4,102	63	376	1,756	1,907	31	438	1,438	4
65	61	1	2	45	45	-	-	8	7	1	-	480	-	51	108	321	28	294	-	5
90	77	13	-	183	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	755	-	144	156	454	100	342	12	6
98	74	12	12	134	130	2	2	4	-	1	3	504	1	131	76	295	92	189	13	7
61	36	18	7	76	67	9	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	38	-	161	48	101	12	8
24	12	7	5	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	3	8	-	42	13	17	12	9
28	-	14	14	19	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	29	8	63	15	47	1	10
15	-	-	15	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	27	5	11	-	11	-	11
34	-	1	32	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	55	2	47	2	3	1	2	-	12
4	4	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	102	-	22	-	81	2	79	-	13
693	592	44	57	681	607	71	3	340	212	116	12	17,215	3	943	10,318	5,952	1,664	3,450	837	14
8	7	47	163	21	20	121	200	11	11	8	48	7	5	14	6	8	26	14	5	15
Percent																				
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
59.4	58.7	65.3	60.5	48.6	49.4	39.4	57.1	6.2	5.6	4.1	29.4	27.1	95.8	48.1	17.0	35.9	16.5	30.6	64.0	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
34.8	40.3	12.1	-	12.0	13.1	0.9	-	2.3	2.4	2.5	-	17.4	86.9	20.7	14.1	20.5	1.6	8.8	61.8	4
3.8	4.3	1.1	1.4	3.4	3.7	-	-	2.2	3.2	0.8	-	2.0	-	2.8	0.9	3.5	1.4	5.9	-	5
5.3	5.4	10.5	-	13.8	15.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	-	7.9	1.3	4.9	5.0	6.9	0.5	6
5.8	5.2	9.6	8.2	10.1	10.8	1.7	28.6	1.0	-	0.8	15.3	2.1	1.4	7.2	0.6	3.2	4.6	3.8	0.6	7
3.6	2.5	14.3	5.1	5.7	5.6	7.6	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	2.1	-	1.7	2.4	2.0	0.5	8
1.4	0.8	5.6	3.1	0.9	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	4.1	0.4	-	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	9
1.6	-	11.1	9.5	1.4	-	16.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	1.6	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.0	10
0.9	-	-	10.7	0.7	-	7.6	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	1.5	0.0	0.1	-	0.2	-	11
2.0	-	1.0	22.4	0.2	-	-	28.6	0.7	-	-	14.1	0.2	3.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	12
0.2	0.3	-	-	0.5	-	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	1.2	-	0.9	0.1	1.6	-	13
40.6	41.3	34.7	39.5	51.4	50.6	60.6	42.9	93.8	94.4	95.9	70.6	72.9	4.2	51.9	83.0	64.1	83.5	69.4	36.0	14

Table I-22. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE, AND OWNERSHIP OF FACILITY BY

Line No.	Enrollment and type of care	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Total	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1.439	105	23
2	None	20,644	16,651	3,806	187	17,077	13,566	3,432	79	267	179	63	25	985	930	37	17
3	Foster care	2,964	2,127	712	125	1.184	688	482	14	119	48	70	2	582	509	68	5
4	None	1,960	1,399	511	50	987	592	384	11	86	17	67	2	311	276	32	4
5	1 to 9 persons	334	294	27	13	-	-	-	-	5	2	3	-	76	71	6	-
6	10 to 24 persons	113	72	20	21	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
7	25 to 49 persons	158	141	8	9	95	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	6	-
8	50 persons or more	57	22	18	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	17	12	1
9	Don't know	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Not reported	337	193	129	15	99	1	98	-	29	29	-	-	152	141	11	-
11	Halfway house	2,964	2,127	712	125	1,184	688	482	14	119	48	70	2	582	509	68	5
12	None	1,885	1,339	497	49	1,061	666	381	14	79	14	65	-	186	162	22	2
13	1 to 9 persons	465	410	36	20	23	21	3	-	39	33	4	2	124	116	7	-
14	10 to 24 persons	281	248	22	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	152	10	1
15	25 to 49 persons	74	54	7	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	54	5	-
16	50 persons or more	39	9	16	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	9	1
17	Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Not reported	219	67	134	18	99	1	98	-	1	1	-	-	40	24	15	1
19	Small group quarters	2,964	2,127	712	125	1,184	688	482	14	119	48	70	2	582	509	68	5
20	None	2,236	1,681	512	43	1,085	687	384	14	81	12	67	2	313	278	32	3
21	1 to 9 persons	170	129	30	11	-	-	-	-	9	6	3	-	73	70	2	1
22	10 to 24 persons	75	39	20	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	17	18	-
23	25 to 49 persons	29	10	3	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
24	50 persons or more	20	-	3	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
25	Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Not reported	434	268	144	22	99	1	98	-	30	30	-	-	158	144	15	-
27	Other	2,964	2,127	712	125	1,184	688	482	14	119	48	70	2	582	509	68	5
28	None	1,631	1,338	237	56	415	261	144	10	18	10	9	-	379	327	48	4
29	1 to 9 persons	455	272	181	2	293	185	108	-	71	7	61	2	39	38	1	-
30	10 to 24 persons	122	3	107	12	96	1	95	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	4	-
31	25 to 49 persons	159	147	4	8	146	146	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	50 persons or more	256	95	146	15	234	95	135	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
33	Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Not reported	341	273	38	30	-	-	-	-	30	30	-	-	158	143	16	-
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	None	87.4	88.7	84.2	60.0	93.5	95.2	87.7	85.0	69.1	79.0	47.7	92.0	62.8	64.7	35.0	77.0
3	Foster care	12.6	11.3	15.8	40.0	6.5	4.8	12.3	15.0	30.9	21.0	52.3	8.0	37.2	35.3	65.0	23.0
4	None	8.3	7.5	11.3	16.0	5.4	4.2	9.8	12.2	22.3	7.6	50.4	8.0	19.9	19.2	30.2	17.7
5	1 to 9 persons	1.4	1.6	0.6	4.3	-	-	-	-	1.2	0.9	1.9	-	4.9	4.9	5.4	-
6	10 to 24 persons	0.5	0.4	0.5	6.6	0.0	-	-	2.8	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	1.7	-
7	25 to 49 persons	0.7	0.8	0.2	2.8	0.5	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.3	6.1	-
8	50 persons or more	0.2	0.1	0.4	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	1.2	11.3	5.3
9	Don't know	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Not reported	1.4	1.0	2.8	4.8	0.5	0.0	2.5	-	7.4	12.6	-	-	9.7	9.8	10.4	-
11	Halfway house	12.6	11.3	15.8	40.0	6.5	4.8	12.3	15.0	30.9	21.0	52.3	8.0	37.2	35.3	65.0	23.0
12	None	8.0	7.1	11.0	15.6	5.8	4.7	9.7	15.0	20.4	6.2	48.9	-	11.9	11.2	21.4	9.7
13	1 to 9 persons	2.0	2.2	0.8	6.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	10.2	14.4	3.4	8.0	7.9	8.1	7.0	-
14	10 to 24 persons	1.2	1.3	0.5	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.4	10.6	9.8	4.4
15	25 to 49 persons	0.3	0.3	0.2	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	3.8	4.3	-
16	50 persons or more	0.2	0.0	0.3	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	8.2	4.4
17	Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Not reported	0.9	0.4	3.0	5.7	0.5	0.0	2.5	-	0.3	0.5	-	-	2.6	1.7	14.3	4.4
19	Small group quarters	12.6	11.3	15.8	40.0	6.5	4.8	12.3	15.0	30.9	21.0	52.3	8.0	37.2	35.3	65.0	23.0
20	None	9.5	9.0	11.3	13.9	5.9	4.8	9.8	15.0	20.9	5.2	50.4	8.0	20.0	19.3	30.6	14.2
21	1 to 9 persons	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.5	-	-	-	-	2.4	2.9	2.0	-	4.7	4.9	1.7	4.4
22	10 to 24 persons	0.3	0.2	0.4	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	1.2	16.8	-
23	25 to 49 persons	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	4.4
24	50 persons or more	0.1	-	0.1	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	1.9	-
25	Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Not reported	1.8	1.4	3.2	7.1	0.5	0.0	2.5	-	7.7	13.0	-	-	10.1	10.0	14.0	-
27	Other	12.6	11.3	15.8	40.0	6.5	4.8	12.3	15.0	30.9	21.0	52.3	8.0	37.2	35.3	65.0	23.0
28	None	6.9	7.1	5.2	18.1	2.3	1.8	3.7	11.2	4.7	4.3	6.4	-	24.2	22.7	45.4	18.6
29	1 to 9 persons	1.9	1.4	4.0	0.7	1.6	1.3	2.8	-	18.2	3.3	45.9	8.0	2.5	2.7	1.0	-
30	10 to 24 persons	0.5	0.0	2.4	4.0	0.5	0.0	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.1	3.7	-
31	25 to 49 persons	0.7	0.8	0.1	2.5	0.8	1.0	-	-	0.3	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	50 persons or more	1.1	0.5	3.2	5.0	1.3	0.7	3.5	3.8	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	4.4
33	Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Not reported	1.4	1.5	0.8	9.8	-	-	-	-	7.7	13.0	-	-	10.1	9.9	15.0	-

- Represents zero.

ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF INTERMEDIATE CARE PROVIDED BEFORE FINAL DISCHARGE

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other								Private nonprofit				
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	Federal	Other Government	Proprietary	Total	Church related	Non-profit corporation	Other	Line No.
Number																				
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325	1
1,186	1,046	87	53	786	713	68	4	342	215	118	9	20,644	6	1,212	11,299	8,127	1,575	4,249	2,302	2
519	387	41	92	539	487	49	3	21	9	3	9	2,964	66	604	1,131	1,163	419	722	23	3
395	356	15	25	164	152	11	1	15	7	2	6	1,960	65	430	1,023	442	103	317	23	4
19	-	7	12	232	221	11	-	1	-	-	1	334	1	49	4	280	193	87	-	5
27	9	1	17	82	63	18	1	-	-	-	-	113	-	44	-	69	60	9	-	6
16	8	-	9	37	35	2	-	-	-	-	-	158	-	14	95	49	35	14	-	7
15	-	-	15	10	5	5	-	2	-	1	1	57	-	21	1	35	18	17	-	8
6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	9
41	9	17	14	14	11	2	1	2	2	-	-	337	-	46	2	289	10	279	-	10
519	387	41	92	539	487	49	3	21	9	3	9	2,964	66	604	1,131	1,163	419	722	23	11
174	137	10	26	372	354	16	2	13	7	2	4	1,885	-	445	952	488	288	180	20	12
187	169	6	12	87	71	15	1	5	-	-	5	465	64	-50	170	180	53	126	2	13
78	69	-	10	39	27	12	-	-	-	-	-	281	-	32	1	247	15	231	1	14
15	-	3	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	-	13	-	62	-	62	-	15
23	3	6	14	5	5	-	-	1	-	1	-	39	2	20	-	17	-	17	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
41	9	15	17	36	30	6	-	2	2	-	-	219	-	43	7	169	63	106	-	18
519	387	41	92	539	487	49	3	21	9	3	9	2,964	66	604	1,131	1,163	419	722	23	19
369	342	12	14	371	356	14	1	18	7	2	9	2,236	65	459	1,065	647	304	335	9	20
24	9	5	10	63	43	20	-	1	-	1	-	170	1	31	53	85	15	55	14	21
39	22	1	16	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	19	-	56	10	45	-	22
25	10	1	14	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	29	-	16	6	7	1	6	-	23
17	-	-	17	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	17	-	3	1	2	-	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
46	3	21	21	99	88	10	1	2	2	-	-	434	-	62	7	365	86	279	-	26
519	387	41	92	539	487	49	3	21	9	3	9	2,964	66	604	1,131	1,163	419	722	23	27
415	367	17	31	389	370	17	2	15	3	3	9	1,631	65	199	684	683	304	375	4	28
7	7	-	-	40	29	11	-	5	5	-	-	455	-	262	105	88	14	59	15	29
14	-	1	12	7	-	7	-	1	1	-	-	122	-	19	97	7	7	-	-	30
12	-	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	-	12	146	1	-	1	-	31
21	-	10	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	256	1	59	95	101	-	98	3	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
50	13	8	29	103	88	14	1	-	-	-	-	341	-	53	5	283	93	189	1	34
Percent																				
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
69.6	73.0	68.3	36.6	59.3	59.4	58.4	57.1	94.3	96.0	97.5	50.9	87.4	8.3	66.7	90.9	87.5	79.0	85.5	99.0	2
30.4	27.0	31.7	63.4	40.7	40.6	41.6	42.9	5.7	4.0	2.5	49.1	12.6	91.7	33.3	9.1	12.5	21.0	14.5	1.0	3
23.2	24.8	11.5	17.4	12.4	12.7	9.5	14.3	4.2	3.1	1.6	35.0	8.3	89.7	23.7	8.2	4.8	5.1	6.4	1.0	4
1.1	-	5.7	8.2	17.5	18.4	9.6	-	0.4	-	-	8.4	1.4	2.0	2.7	0.0	3.0	9.7	1.7	-	5
1.6	0.6	0.9	11.8	6.2	5.3	15.0	14.3	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	2.4	-	0.7	3.0	0.2	-	6
1.0	0.5	-	6.0	2.8	2.9	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.7	0.3	-	7
0.9	-	-	10.3	0.7	0.4	4.2	-	0.6	-	0.8	5.7	0.2	-	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.3	-	8
0.3	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	9
2.4	0.7	13.6	9.8	1.0	0.9	1.7	14.3	0.6	0.9	-	-	1.4	-	2.5	0.0	3.1	0.5	5.6	-	10
30.4	27.0	31.7	63.4	40.7	40.6	41.6	42.9	5.7	4.0	2.5	49.1	12.6	91.7	33.3	9.1	12.5	21.0	14.5	1.0	11
10.2	9.5	8.1	18.3	28.1	29.5	13.8	28.6	3.6	3.1	1.6	22.5	8.0	-	24.5	7.7	5.2	14.4	3.6	0.9	12
11.0	11.8	4.9	8.5	6.6	5.9	12.6	14.3	1.3	-	-	26.5	2.0	89.0	2.8	1.4	1.9	2.7	2.5	0.1	13
4.6	4.8	-	6.6	3.0	2.3	10.1	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	1.8	0.0	2.7	0.8	4.7	0.0	14
0.9	-	2.2	8.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.7	-	0.7	-	1.2	-	15
1.4	0.2	4.6	9.7	0.4	0.4	-	-	0.3	-	0.8	-	0.2	2.8	1.1	-	0.2	-	0.3	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
2.4	0.7	11.9	11.5	2.7	2.5	5.1	-	0.6	0.9	-	-	0.9	-	2.4	0.1	1.8	3.2	2.1	-	18
30.4	27.0	31.7	63.4	40.7	40.6	41.6	42.9	5.7	4.0	2.5	49.1	12.6	91.7	33.3	9.1	12.5	21.0	14.5	1.0	19
21.6	23.9	9.4	10.0	28.0	29.6	12.3	14.3	4.8	3.1	1.6	49.1	9.5	90.4	25.3	8.6	7.0	15.3	6.7	0.4	20
1.4	0.6	3.8	6.9	4.8	3.6	17.1	-	0.3	-	0.8	-	0.7	1.4	1.7	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.6	21
2.3	1.5	1.0	11.0	0.1	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	1.1	-	0.6	0.5	0.9	-	22
1.4	0.7	0.9	9.4	0.2	-	1.8	14.3	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	23
1.0	-	-	11.5	0.1	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.9	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
2.7	0.2	16.5	14.7	7.5	7.3	8.8	14.3	0.6	0.9	-	-	1.8	-	3.4	0.1	3.9	4.3	5.6	-	26
30.4	27.0	31.7	63.4	40.7	40.6	41.6	42.9	5.7	4.0	2.5	49.1	12.6	91.7	33.3	9.1	12.5	21.0	14.5	1.0	27
24.3	25.6	13.1	21.5	29.4	30.8	14.3	28.6	4.1	1.4	2.5	49.1	6.9	90.4	11.0	5.5	7.4	15.3	7.5	0.2	28
0.4	0.5	-	-	3.0	2.4	9.7	-	1.3	2.2	-	-	1.9	-	14.4	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.6	29
0.8	-	1.1	8.5	0.5	-	5.8	-	0.3	0.4	-	-	0.5	-	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.3	-	-	30
0.7	-	3.1	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	0.6	1.2	0.0	-	0.0	-	31
1.2	-	8.0	7.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	1.4	3.3	0.8	1.1	-	2.0	0.1	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
3.0	0.9	6.4	20.4	7.8	7.3	11.8	14.3	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	2.9	0.0	3.0	4.7	3.8	0.0	34

Table I-23. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE, AND

Line No.	Services available to community	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Total	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
2	None	18,882	15,042	3,703	136	16,070	12,638	3,357	74	162	85	72	6	504	450	44	10
3	Total with services available	4,726	3,736	815	175	2,192	1,616	557	19	225	143	61	21	1,063	989	61	13
4	Meals	1,697	1,214	391	92	1,110	806	294	9	62	24	28	10	217	182	26	9
5	Nursing care	1,255	995	170	90	613	537	76	-	81	36	36	10	189	154	27	8
6	Physical or occupational therapy	662	390	204	68	229	86	139	4	143	109	27	6	55	37	12	6
7	Recreational activities	1,723	1,338	283	102	659	499	150	9	158	107	39	13	251	213	35	4
8	Transportation	911	747	108	57	248	195	53	-	48	18	21	9	250	235	10	5
9	Homemaker	779	665	78	36	444	396	48	-	12	5	3	4	65	57	3	5
10	Visiting	851	739	71	41	199	195	4	-	28	14	10	4	321	301	17	3
11	Education	228	123	74	31	-	-	-	-	60	16	34	9	31	11	17	3
12	Special education	775	538	143	94	299	246	48	5	81	29	39	13	183	157	19	7
13	Professional counsel	2,480	1,912	450	118	665	395	261	9	99	41	47	12	886	823	56	8
14	Other	1,103	906	127	69	436	381	54	1	59	31	19	8	325	301	16	8
15	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	None	80.0	80.1	82.0	43.8	88.0	88.7	85.8	79.5	41.8	37.2	53.9	21.0	32.2	31.3	41.7	43.3
3	Total with services available	20.0	19.9	18.0	56.2	12.0	11.3	14.2	20.5	58.2	62.8	46.1	79.0	67.8	68.7	58.3	56.7
4	Meals	7.2	6.5	8.7	29.4	6.1	5.7	7.5	10.1	16.2	10.4	21.4	38.9	13.9	12.7	24.5	39.0
5	Nursing care	5.3	5.3	3.8	28.8	3.4	3.8	1.9	-	21.1	15.6	26.7	39.2	12.1	10.7	25.4	34.6
6	Physical or occupational therapy	2.8	2.1	4.5	22.0	1.3	0.6	3.5	4.4	37.0	48.1	20.7	23.3	3.5	2.6	11.3	25 8
7	Recreational activities	7.3	7.1	6.3	32.7	3.6	3.5	3.8	10.1	40.9	47.0	29.2	46.9	16.0	14.8	32.8	17.7
8	Transportation	3.9	4.0	2.4	18.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	-	12.4	7.8	15.5	35.4	16.0	16.3	9.7	21.3
9	Homemaker	3.3	3.5	1.7	11.5	2.4	2.8	1.2	-	3.2	2.1	2.4	16.5	4.1	4.0	2.6	21.3
10	Visiting	3.6	3.9	1.6	13.2	1.1	1.4	0.1	-	7.2	6.1	7.4	15.7	20.5	20.9	16.6	13.3
11	Education	1.0	0.7	1.6	9.9	-	-	-	-	15.5	7.2	25.8	34.9	2.0	0.8	16.3	13.3
12	Special education	3.3	2.9	3.2	30.3	1.6	1.7	1.2	5.0	20.8	12.8	29.3	46.9	11.7	10.9	18.2	30.2
13	Professional counsel	10.5	10.2	10.0	37.8	3.6	2.8	6.7	9.4	25.7	18.2	35.0	43.1	56.6	57.2	53.0	35.4
14	Other	4.7	4.8	2.8	22.1	2.4	2.7	1.4	1.1	15.1	13.7	14.2	31.7	20.8	20.9	15.3	34.6
15	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table I-24. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE, AND OWNERSHIP OF

Line No.	Services available	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Total	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
2	No waiting list maintained	6,312	5,179	1,024	110	3,832	3,095	726	11	201	130	58	13	367	317	34	16
3	No outpatient services available	13,464	10,311	3,023	130	11,828	8,962	2,799	67	143	66	68	8	563	515	42	6
4	Outpatient services available	3,831	3,288	472	71	2,602	2,197	390	15	43	31	7	5	637	607	30	-
5	Meals	488	431	50	7	354	303	43	7	2	2	-	-	89	88	1	-
6	Nursing care	926	732	171	23	635	473	159	2	9	9	-	-	166	164	2	-
7	Physical or occupational therapy	204	141	52	11	137	86	44	7	13	12	1	-	-	-	-	-
8	Recreational activities	189	124	53	12	53	4	44	5	7	7	-	-	80	80	-	-
9	Transportation	580	528	48	5	208	163	42	2	6	6	-	-	294	293	1	-
10	Homemaker	567	557	3	7	399	396	-	2	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Visiting	936	788	120	29	584	479	98	6	13	9	1	3	250	246	4	-
12	Education program	30	24	4	2	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	-	20	20	-	-
13	Special education	99	80	12	7	-	-	-	-	6	2	4	-	43	43	-	-
14	Professional counseling	2,091	1,577	444	69	1,112	725	373	14	20	10	5	4	507	478	29	-
15	Other	1,188	1,147	20	21	790	774	15	1	19	14	1	4	290	290	-	-
16	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	No waiting list maintained	26.7	27.6	22.7	35.2	21.0	21.7	18.5	11.4	52.0	57.3	43.5	48.6	23.4	22.0	32.1	72.8
3	No outpatient services available	57.0	54.9	66.9	41.9	64.8	62.9	71.5	72.3	37.0	29.3	51.3	31.5	35.9	35.8	39.8	27.2
4	Outpatient services available	16.2	17.5	10.4	22.9	14.2	15.4	10.0	16.3	11.0	13.4	5.1	19.9	40.7	42.2	28.1	-
5	Meals	2.1	2.3	1.1	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.1	7.6	0.6	1.0	-	-	5.7	6.1	1.0	-
6	Nursing care	3.9	3.9	3.8	7.5	3.5	3.3	4.1	2.6	2.4	4.1	-	-	10.6	11.4	1.9	-
7	Physical or occupational therapy	0.9	0.7	1.2	3.6	0.8	0.6	1.1	7.6	3.3	5.1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
8	Recreational activities	0.8	0.7	1.2	4.0	0.3	0.0	1.1	5.0	1.9	3.2	-	-	5.1	5.6	-	-
9	Transportation	2.5	2.8	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.6	1.5	2.5	-	-	18.8	20.4	1.0	-
10	Homemaker	2.4	3.0	0.1	2.3	2.2	2.8	-	2.6	0.8	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Visiting	4.0	4.2	2.7	9.2	3.2	3.4	2.5	6.9	3.4	4.0	0.8	12.0	15.9	17.1	3.7	-
12	Education program	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.2	1.0	-	1.3	1.4	-	-
13	Special education	0.4	0.4	0.3	2.2	-	-	-	-	1.5	1.0	2.7	-	2.7	3.0	-	-
14	Professional counseling	8.9	8.4	9.8	22.2	6.1	5.1	9.5	15.2	5.1	4.5	4.0	15.9	32.4	33.2	27.2	-
15	Other	5.0	6.1	0.4	6.8	4.3	5.4	0.4	1.1	4.9	5.9	1.0	15.9	18.5	20.1	-	-
16	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

OWNERSHIP OF FACILITY BY SERVICES AVAILABLE TO COMMUNITY

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Total	Federal	Other Govern-ment	Propri-etary	Private nonprofit				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more					Total	Church related	Non-profit corpor-ation	Other	
Number																				
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325	1
1,146	1,056	59	32	708	647	56	5	292	167	115	10	18,882	6	1,383	11,076	6,417	1,320	2,883	2,214	2
559	377	69	113	617	554	61	2	71	58	6	7	4,726	66	434	1,353	2,873	674	2,088	110	3
181	93	27	62	104	88	15	1	23	21	2	-	1,697	1	197	350	1,150	241	905	4	4
208	125	16	68	117	104	12	1	46	39	4	3	1,255	65	207	296	687	107	518	62	5
143	75	21	47	43	40	2	1	49	42	3	4	662	2	140	215	304	121	178	6	6
423	312	38	74	214	192	20	2	19	17	2	-	1,723	1	236	487	999	103	831	66	7
230	183	7	40	117	99	17	1	19	17	1	1	911	65	157	62	627	76	481	71	8
77	41	10	26	176	162	14	1	4	4	-	-	779	1	116	234	428	175	252	-	9
206	160	13	33	83	56	26	1	14	13	1	-	851	-	96	57	698	81	557	61	10
54	28	8	18	78	62	15	1	4	4	-	-	228	1	85	2	140	58	74	8	11
136	45	21	69	71	54	16	1	5	5	-	-	775	1	215	123	437	61	370	5	12
279	153	39	88	520	474	44	2	30	26	4	-	2,480	64	285	277	1,854	456	1,330	68	13
85	18	21	46	187	168	18	1	12	8	-	4	1,103	1	159	113	829	55	746	27	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Percent																				
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
67.2	73.7	46.1	21.8	53.4	53.9	47.8	71.4	80.5	74.3	95.1	59.2	80.0	8.3	76.1	89.1	69.1	66.2	58.0	95.3	2
32.8	26.3	53.9	78.2	46.6	46.1	52.2	28.6	19.5	25.7	4.9	40.8	20.0	91.7	23.9	10.9	30.9	33.8	42.0	4.7	3
10.6	6.5	20.8	42.9	7.8	7.3	12.8	14.3	6.3	9.3	1.6	-	7.2	1.4	10.8	2.8	12.4	12.1	18.2	0.2	4
12.2	8.7	12.4	46.8	8.9	8.7	10.4	14.3	12.7	17.5	3.3	16.8	5.3	89.7	11.4	2.4	7.4	5.4	10.4	2.6	5
8.4	5.2	16.4	32.6	3.3	3.4	1.6	14.3	13.5	18.6	2.5	24.0	2.8	3.4	7.7	1.7	3.3	6.0	3.6	0.2	6
24.8	21.7	29.4	51.2	16.1	16.0	17.0	28.6	5.2	7.5	1.6	-	7.3	1.4	13.0	3.9	10.8	5.2	16.7	2.8	7
13.5	12.8	5.4	27.6	8.8	8.3	14.3	14.3	5.3	7.5	0.8	8.4	3.9	90.4	8.6	0.5	6.8	3.8	9.7	3.0	8
4.5	2.8	8.1	17.7	13.3	13.5	11.8	14.3	1.2	2.0	-	-	3.3	1.4	6.4	1.9	4.6	8.8	5.1	-	9
12.1	11.2	10.0	22.7	6.3	4.7	22.3	14.3	3.8	5.6	0.8	-	3.6	-	5.3	0.5	7.5	4.1	11.2	2.6	10
3.1	2.0	5.9	12.2	5.9	5.2	12.8	14.3	1.2	2.0	-	-	1.0	1.4	4.7	0.0	1.5	2.9	1.5	0.3	11
8.0	3.2	16.6	48.0	5.4	4.5	13.7	14.3	1.5	2.4	-	-	3.3	1.4	11.8	1.0	4.7	3.1	7.4	0.2	12
16.4	10.6	30.2	60.7	39.3	39.5	37.6	28.6	8.3	11.6	3.3	-	10.5	88.3	15.7	2.2	20.0	22.9	26.8	2.9	13
5.0	1.2	16.1	32.0	14.1	14.0	15.4	14.3	3.3	3.4	-	25.2	4.7	2.0	8.8	0.9	8.9	2.8	15.0	1.2	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15

FACILITY, BY OUTPATIENT SERVICES AVAILABLE TO PERSONS ON WAITING LIST

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Total	Federal	Other Govern-ment	Propri-etary	Private nonprofit				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more					Total	Church related	Non-profit corpor-ation	Other	
Number																				
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325	1
1,021	914	43	65	751	682	64	5	140	41	100	-	6,312	3	840	3,732	1,737	331	1,138	268	2
518	413	72	33	235	206	28	1	177	148	14	14	13,464	6	687	7,085	5,686	921	2,727	2,038	3
166	106	13	47	338	313	25	1	46	35	8	3	3,831	63	290	1,612	1,867	743	1,105	18	4
29	27	2	-	13	10	3	-	1	1	-	-	488	-	10	3	475	162	312	1	5
53	30	2	21	30	24	6	-	33	31	2	-	926	63	57	498	310	70	235	5	6
21	15	2	4	3	-	3	-	29	28	1	-	204	-	19	3	182	103	79	-	7
39	27	6	7	9	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	189	-	14	3	172	26	146	-	8
40	36	1	2	26	23	3	-	7	7	-	-	580	63	28	3	487	41	445	-	9
5	-	-	5	160	157	3	-	-	-	-	-	567	-	7	236	323	157	166	-	10
48	28	-	19	38	22	17	-	4	4	-	-	936	-	169	106	661	121	540	-	11
2	-	-	2	3	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	30	-	4	3	23	17	3	3	12
42	30	5	7	3	-	3	-	5	5	-	-	99	-	20	3	76	12	64	-	13
106	53	6	47	326	300	25	1	20	11	7	3	2,091	63	137	395	1,496	559	933	4	14
65	45	4	16	22	22	-	-	3	3	-	-	1,188	-	27	641	519	41	468	10	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Percent																				
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
59.9	63.8	33.3	44.7	56.7	56.8	55.0	71.4	38.7	18.1	82.2	-	26.7	4.2	46.3	30.0	18.7	16.6	22.9	11.5	2
30.4	28.8	56.4	23.0	17.7	17.2	23.9	14.3	48.7	66.2	11.5	81.8	57.0	8.9	37.8	57.0	61.2	46.2	54.9	87.7	3
9.7	7.4	10.3	32.3	25.5	26.0	21.1	14.3	12.6	15.6	6.3	18.2	16.2	86.9	15.9	13.0	20.1	37.3	22.2	0.8	4
1.7	1.9	1.8	-	1.0	0.8	2.6	-	0.3	0.4	-	-	2.1	-	0.5	0.0	5.1	8.1	6.3	0.0	5
3.1	2.1	1.8	14.6	2.2	2.0	4.8	-	9.1	13.8	1.6	-	3.9	86.9	3.1	4.0	3.3	3.5	4.7	0.2	6
1.3	1.0	1.8	2.9	0.2	-	2.6	-	8.0	12.6	0.8	-	0.9	-	1.1	0.0	2.0	5.1	1.6	-	7
2.3	1.9	4.5	4.7	0.7	0.4	2.6	14.3	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	0.8	0.0	1.8	1.3	2.9	-	8
2.3	2.5	0.9	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.6	-	1.9	3.0	-	-	2.5	86.9	1.5	0.0	5.2	2.1	9.0	-	9
0.3	-	-	3.2	12.1	13.1	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	-	0.4	1.9	3.5	7.9	3.3	-	10
2.8	2.0	-	13.3	2.9	1.8	14.5	-	1.1	1.7	-	-	4.0	-	9.3	0.8	7.1	6.1	10.9	-	11
0.1	-	-	1.4	0.2	-	2.6	-	0.3	0.4	-	-	0.1	-	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	12
2.5	2.1	3.9	4.7	0.2	-	2.6	-	1.4	2.2	-	-	0.4	-	1.1	0.0	0.8	0.6	1.3	-	13
6.2	3.7	4.7	32.3	24.6	25.0	21.1	14.3	5.6	4.7	5.5	18.2	8.9	86.9	7.5	3.2	16.1	28.0	18.8	0.2	14
3.8	3.1	2.9	11.1	1.6	1.8	-	-	0.7	1.1	-	-	5.0	-	1.5	5.2	5.6	2.0	9.4	0.4	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16

Table I-25. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE, AND

Line No.	Care provided after discharge	Total				Nuraing homes				Physically handicapped				Paychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Total	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
2	None	20,461	16,133	4,128	200	17,296	13,449	3,762	86	261	181	60	20	557	520	25	12
3	Counaeling	1,520	1,359	137	25	96	91	5	1	88	18	68	2	700	677	22	1
4	Outpatient treatment	598	486	70	42	357	306	48	3	11	10	1	-	89	63	16	10
5	Rehahilitation	69	47	7	15	-	-	-	-	8	2	2	4	5	5	-	-
6	Home health care	598	475	119	4	503	407	96	-	2	2	-	-	34	20	14	-
7	Other	355	276	55	25	9	2	3	4	13	11	2	-	182	154	28	-
8	Not reported	6	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	None	86.7	85.9	91.4	64.2	94.7	94.3	96.1	91.9	67.6	79.7	45.2	75.9	35.5	36.1	23.8	53.2
3	Counaeling	6.4	7.2	3.0	8.0	0.5	0.6	0.1	1.1	22.8	8.1	50.9	7.7	44.7	47.1	20.5	4.4
4	Outpatient treatment	2.5	2.6	1.6	13.5	2.0	2.1	1.2	3.2	3.0	4.5	1.0	-	5.7	4.4	15.5	42.4
5	Rehahilitation	0.3	0.2	0.2	4.8	-	-	-	-	2.1	0.9	1.2	16.4	0.3	0.3	-	-
6	Home health care	2.5	2.5	2.6	1.1	2.8	2.9	2.5	-	0.5	0.9	-	-	2.2	1.4	13.6	-
7	Other	1.5	1.5	1.2	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.8	3.4	4.8	1.7	-	11.6	10.7	26.5	-
8	Not reported	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.6	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table I-26. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE, AND OWNERSHIP

Line No.	Diacharge services availahle	Total				Nursing homea				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Total	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
2	None	8,159	7,445	696	18	7,170	6,606	553	11	134	115	16	3	3	-	3	-
3	With discharge services	15,256	11,147	3,817	292	10,906	7,462	3,361	83	249	112	115	22	1,560	1,439	98	23
4	Aid in planning	14,679	10,579	3,808	292	10,758	7,316	3,358	83	218	82	114	22	1,478	1,357	98	23
5	Outside care	2,964	2,127	712	125	1,184	688	482	14	119	48	70	2	582	509	68	5
6	Follow up care	2,953	2,458	385	110	780	620	152	8	122	45	71	5	1,006	919	76	11
7	Not reported	193	187	5	1	185	185	-	-	4	1	2	1	4	-	4	-
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	None	34.6	39.6	15.4	5.9	39.3	46.3	14.1	11.3	34.6	50.4	12.1	11.8	0.2	-	3.2	-
3	With diacharge serivea	64.6	59.4	84.5	93.8	59.7	52.4	85.9	88.7	64.4	49.1	86.7	83.6	99.5	100.0	93.3	100.0
4	Aid in planning	62.2	56.3	84.3	93.8	58.9	51.3	85.8	88.7	56.4	36.1	85.6	83.6	94.3	94.3	93.3	100.0
5	Outside care	12.6	11.3	15.8	40.0	6.5	4.8	12.3	15.0	30.9	21.0	52.3	8.0	37.2	35.3	65.0	23.0
6	Follow up care	12.5	13.1	8.5	35.5	4.3	4.3	3.9	8.1	31.4	19.8	53.6	19.6	64.2	63.9	72.6	46.8
7	Not reported	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.3	-	-	1.0	0.5	1.2	4.5	0.2	-	3.5	-

- Repreaenta zero.

OWNERSHIP OF FACILITY BY CARE PROVIDED AFTER DISCHARGE

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Total	Federal	Other Government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more					Total	Church related	Non-profit corporation	Other	
Number																				
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325	1
1,430	1,277	85	67	679	593	81	4	238	113	114	11	20,461	3	1,307	11,651	7,500	1,506	3,687	2,307	2
140	105	19	17	492	469	24	-	4	-	-	4	1,520	64	156	45	1,255	287	957	12	3
40	9	1	30	10	10	-	-	90	87	3	-	598	5	100	278	216	120	95	1	4
21	9	2	10	33	29	3	1	2	2	-	-	69	-	20	-	49	16	32	1	5
9	-	5	4	34	34	-	-	16	13	3	-	598	-	113	441	44	3	41	-	6
63	34	11	18	75	65	9	1	13	9	1	3	355	-	122	14	220	60	156	3	7
2	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	2	3	-	8
Percent																				
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
83.8	89.1	66.8	46.6	51.3	49.4	69.7	57.1	65.6	50.5	94.2	60.7	86.7	4.2	71.9	93.7	80.7	75.5	74.2	99.3	2
8.2	7.2	15.2	11.5	37.2	39.0	20.1	-	1.2	-	-	24.0	6.4	89.0	8.6	0.4	13.5	14.4	19.2	0.5	3
2.4	0.7	1.1	20.5	0.7	0.8	-	-	24.8	38.9	2.5	-	2.5	6.9	5.5	2.2	2.3	6.0	1.9	0.0	4
1.2	0.6	2.0	6.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	14.3	0.6	0.9	-	-	0.3	-	1.1	-	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.0	5
0.5	-	4.2	2.4	2.6	2.9	-	-	4.3	5.7	2.5	-	2.5	-	6.2	3.5	0.5	0.1	0.8	-	6
3.7	2.4	9.0	12.3	5.7	5.4	7.9	14.3	3.5	4.0	0.8	15.3	1.5	-	6.7	0.1	2.4	3.0	3.1	0.1	7
0.1	-	1.9	-	0.1	-	-	14.3	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	8

OF FACILITY BY AVAILABILITY OF DISCHARGE SERVICES

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Total	Federal	Other Government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more					Total	Church related	Non-profit corporation	Other	
Number																				
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325	1
477	463	10	5	256	234	21	-	119	27	93	-	8,159	1	188	3,627	4,343	832	1,900	1,611	2
1,228	970	118	140	1,069	966	95	7	244	198	29	18	15,256	71	1,626	8,617	4,942	1,162	3,067	714	3
947	691	117	140	1,035	935	93	7	244	198	29	18	14,679	71	1,573	8,198	4,837	1,161	2,965	711	4
519	387	41	92	539	487	49	3	21	9	3	9	2,964	66	604	1,131	1,163	419	722	23	5
276	156	42	77	645	607	35	3	125	111	7	7	2,953	69	507	593	1,785	488	1,279	17	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	193	-	3	185	5	-	5	-	7
Percent																				
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
28.0	32.3	7.8	3.1	19.3	19.5	18.3	-	32.8	11.9	76.2	-	34.6	1.4	10.4	29.2	46.7	41.7	38.2	69.3	2
72.0	67.7	92.2	96.9	80.7	80.5	81.7	100.0	67.2	88.1	23.8	100.0	64.6	98.6	89.5	69.3	53.2	58.3	61.7	30.7	3
55.6	48.2	91.2	96.9	78.1	77.9	79.3	100.0	67.2	88.1	23.8	100.0	62.2	98.6	86.6	66.0	52.1	58.2	59.6	30.6	4
30.4	27.0	31.7	63.4	40.7	40.6	41.6	42.9	5.7	4.0	2.5	49.1	12.6	91.7	33.3	9.1	12.5	21.0	14.5	1.0	5
16.2	10.9	33.2	53.4	48.7	50.6	30.3	42.9	34.4	49.5	5.8	39.3	12.5	95.8	27.9	4.8	19.2	24.5	25.7	0.7	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	0.2	1.5	0.1	-	0.1	-	7

Table I-27. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE,

Line No.	Financial support	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Total	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
2	Church	1,148	806	332	11	520	249	263	9	10	7	3	-	175	168	7	-
3	State supported	4,078	3,547	305	226	1,565	1,431	104	30	162	75	64	23	757	696	45	17
4	Medicare	6,084	4,384	1,635	65	5,555	3,955	1,577	23	22	17	2	2	50	42	6	2
5	Medicaid	14,792	10,587	4,023	182	13,364	9,475	3,811	78	112	102	5	6	270	220	47	3
6	Other government program	6,246	4,933	1,176	137	3,694	2,697	963	34	200	147	36	17	790	716	64	9
7	Private donations	4,051	3,194	794	63	1,788	1,219	546	23	105	71	29	4	994	922	70	1
8	Fees	20,330	15,878	4,295	158	17,425	13,453	3,906	65	138	65	70	3	1,085	1,012	66	6
9	Other	4,668	4,192	435	41	3,084	2,784	282	18	113	34	72	7	532	511	19	2
10	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Church	4.9	4.3	7.3	3.4	2.9	1.7	6.7	9.2	2.5	3.0	2.2	-	11.2	11.7	6.8	-
3	State supported	17.3	18.9	6.8	72.6	8.6	10.0	2.7	32.3	41.9	33.0	48.1	86.7	48.3	48.4	42.8	73.7
4	Medicare	25.8	23.3	36.2	20.7	30.4	27.7	40.3	24.4	5.6	7.4	1.7	9.3	3.2	2.9	5.9	8.8
5	Medicaid	62.7	56.4	89.0	58.4	73.2	66.5	97.4	83.7	29.0	44.8	3.7	21.3	17.3	15.3	45.1	13.3
6	Other government program	26.5	26.3	26.0	44.0	20.2	18.9	24.6	36.8	51.7	64.5	27.2	64.8	50.4	49.8	61.2	38.8
7	Private donations	17.2	17.0	17.6	20.2	9.8	8.5	13.9	25.1	27.0	31.4	21.8	15.8	63.4	64.1	67.0	4.4
8	Fees	86.1	84.6	95.1	50.6	95.4	94.4	99.8	70.2	35.6	28.5	52.6	11.6	69.2	70.4	63.0	26.5
9	Other	19.8	22.3	9.6	13.3	16.9	19.5	7.2	19.1	29.2	14.8	54.3	27.5	34.0	35.5	18.0	9.7
10	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table I-28. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE, AND

Line No.	Main financial support	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Total	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
2	Church	214	171	42	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	21	21	-	-
3	State-supported	2,455	2,136	144	176	751	741	3	7	146	61	63	22	549	521	17	12
4	Medicare	53	38	6	10	4	-	-	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Medicaid	8,829	5,824	2,940	65	8,418	5,566	2,810	41	7	4	-	2	55	47	8	-
6	Other government program	1,433	1,334	80	19	305	288	8	9	111	108	2	1	310	266	37	7
7	Private donations	316	266	46	4	31	23	3	4	17	15	1	-	152	133	19	-
8	Fees	9,464	8,269	1,171	24	8,581	7,484	1,079	19	28	25	3	-	360	337	20	3
9	Other	843	741	89	13	171	152	10	9	74	10	63	1	121	114	5	1
10	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Church	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.5	-	-
3	State-supported	10.4	11.4	3.2	56.4	4.1	5.2	0.1	7.5	37.8	26.9	47.3	82.8	35.1	36.2	16.0	51.5
4	Medicare	0.2	0.2	0.1	3.1	0.0	-	-	4.8	1.0	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Medicaid	37.4	31.0	65.1	20.7	46.1	39.1	71.8	43.8	1.8	1.9	-	9.3	3.5	3.2	7.5	-
6	Other government program	6.1	7.1	1.8	6.2	1.7	2.0	0.2	9.7	28.7	47.4	1.5	3.9	19.8	18.5	34.8	30.0
7	Private donations	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	4.4	4.3	6.6	1.1	-	9.7	9.2	18.3	-
8	Fees	40.1	44.0	25.9	7.6	47.0	52.5	27.6	20.0	7.3	11.1	2.3	-	22.9	23.4	18.5	13.3
9	Other	3.6	3.9	2.0	4.3	0.9	1.1	0.2	9.8	19.1	4.2	47.8	3.9	7.7	7.9	4.9	5.3
10	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

AND OWNERSHIP OF FACILITY BY FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Total	Federal	Other Govern-ment	Propri-etary	Private nonprofit				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more					Total	Church related	Non-profit corpor-ation	Other	
									Number											
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325	1
47	38	9	-	392	344	46	2	5	-	5	-	1,148	-	50	-	1,098	826	261	11	2
970	767	62	141	588	557	26	5	35	21	5	10	4,078	1	881	1,637	1,559	492	927	140	3
241	194	14	33	46	34	12	-	172	143	24	5	6,084	-	372	3,259	2,453	468	471	1,515	4
483	364	33	87	279	264	14	2	282	163	113	6	14,792	-	890	8,460	5,441	1,243	2,208	1,990	5
944	822	57	65	556	505	48	3	62	46	7	9	6,246	71	1,029	3,118	2,028	430	1,248	350	6
295	209	59	28	774	687	83	4	96	85	8	3	4,051	-	173	410	3,468	1,007	2,371	91	7
919	744	100	75	461	423	36	2	303	181	116	6	20,330	-	1,203	11,430	7,697	1,460	4,367	1,871	8
396	360	25	11	503	467	35	2	41	37	3	1	4,668	1	289	731	3,646	242	1,832	1,572	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
									Percent											
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
2.8	2.7	6.9	-	29.6	28.7	39.0	28.6	1.3	-	3.8	-	4.9	-	2.8	-	11.8	41.4	5.2	0.5	2
56.9	53.5	48.1	97.9	44.4	46.4	22.4	71.4	9.7	9.2	4.1	55.0	17.3	1.4	48.5	13.2	16.8	24.7	18.6	6.0	3
14.1	13.5	10.9	22.6	3.5	2.8	10.1	-	47.3	63.9	19.6	26.7	25.8	-	20.5	26.2	26.4	23.5	9.5	65.2	4
28.3	25.4	25.7	60.2	21.1	22.0	11.7	28.6	77.7	72.7	92.9	36.7	62.7	-	49.0	68.1	58.6	62.3	44.4	85.6	5
55.4	57.4	44.7	45.0	42.0	42.1	41.2	42.9	17.0	20.5	5.8	50.7	26.5	98.6	56.6	25.1	21.8	21.6	25.1	15.0	6
17.3	14.6	45.8	19.1	58.4	57.2	70.9	57.1	26.3	38.0	6.3	15.6	17.2	-	9.5	3.3	37.3	50.5	47.7	3.9	7
53.9	51.9	78.1	51.7	34.8	35.2	31.0	28.6	83.6	80.6	95.9	36.7	86.1	-	66.2	92.0	82.9	73.2	87.8	80.5	8
23.2	25.1	19.3	7.6	38.0	38.9	29.6	28.6	11.2	16.3	2.5	5.7	19.8	1.4	15.9	5.9	39.3	12.1	36.9	67.6	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10

OWNERSHIP OF FACILITY BY MAIN FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Total	Federal	Other Govern-ment	Propri-etary	Private nonprofit				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more					Total	Church related	Non-profit corpor-ation	Other	
									Number											
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325	1
9	9	-	-	183	141	41	1	-	-	-	-	214	-	-	-	214	179	24	11	2
713	547	44	121	280	260	16	4	15	5	-	10	2,455	1	446	1,044	964	246	580	139	3
5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	39	34	6	-	53	-	5	1	47	23	24	-	4
145	117	14	15	23	23	-	-	182	68	108	6	8,829	-	654	6,795	1,380	233	618	528	5
317	307	9	1	350	329	21	-	41	36	4	1	1,433	71	429	438	496	97	316	83	6
-	-	-	-	111	90	22	-	5	5	-	-	316	-	-	-	316	51	259	5	7
354	297	55	2	65	54	11	-	76	72	4	-	9,464	-	84	4,104	5,276	1,134	2,760	1,382	8
162	156	6	-	312	305	5	2	4	4	-	-	843	-	198	47	598	30	391	176	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
									Percent											
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
0.5	0.6	-	-	13.8	11.7	35.4	14.3	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	2.3	9.0	0.5	0.5	2
41.8	38.2	34.7	84.1	21.2	21.7	14.0	57.1	4.2	2.4	-	55.0	10.4	1.4	24.6	8.4	10.4	12.3	11.7	6.0	3
0.3	-	-	3.6	-	-	-	-	10.9	15.1	4.7	-	0.2	-	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.5	-	4
8.5	8.1	11.0	10.2	1.7	1.9	-	-	50.1	30.3	88.8	36.7	37.4	-	36.0	54.7	14.9	11.7	12.4	22.7	5
18.6	21.4	6.7	0.7	26.4	27.4	18.2	-	11.4	16.1	3.3	8.4	6.1	98.6	23.6	3.5	5.3	4.9	6.4	3.6	6
-	-	-	-	8.4	7.5	18.5	-	1.5	2.4	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	3.4	2.6	5.2	0.2	7
20.8	20.7	43.1	1.4	4.9	4.5	9.3	-	20.9	32.0	3.3	-	40.1	-	4.6	33.0	56.8	56.9	55.5	59.4	8
9.5	10.9	4.5	-	23.6	25.4	4.5	28.6	1.1	1.7	-	-	3.6	-	10.9	0.4	6.4	1.5	7.9	7.6	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10

Table I-29. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE, AND

Line No.	Monthly charge for basic care	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Total	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
2	Less than $100	391	355	26	11	98	95	3	-	3	1	-	2	103	102	2	-
3	$100 to $299	5,304	5,144	149	12	3,778	3,758	20	-	85	21	63	-	580	556	23	1
4	$300 to $499	6,115	5,292	799	24	5,018	4,259	749	10	100	97	2	1	64	52	7	4
5	$500 to $649	5,108	3,574	1,493	42	4,704	3,309	1,364	30	15	7	5	3	87	87	-	-
6	$650 to $799	3,077	1,963	1,076	37	2,762	1,683	1,055	24	9	5	4	-	79	73	2	4
7	$800 to $999	1,000	533	434	33	824	413	403	8	7	2	3	2	75	54	15	6
8	$1,000 to $1,499	903	552	314	38	515	236	271	8	18	15	4	-	236	209	25	2
9	$1,500 or more	355	263	72	20	130	86	38	6	15	11	1	2	101	87	12	2
10	No charge is made	924	723	135	66	159	144	9	6	130	65	49	16	202	180	18	3
11	Not reported	429	380	20	29	275	272	2	1	4	3	2	-	40	39	-	1
12	Median	477	426	621	730	501	443	629	669	377	418	230	609	292	282	922	812
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Less than $100	1.7	1.9	0.6	3.6	0.5	0.7	0.1	-	0.8	0.5	-	7.9	6.6	7.1	1.5	-
3	$100 to $299	22.5	27.4	3.3	3.7	20.7	26.4	0.5	-	21.9	9.3	47.8	-	37.0	38.6	22.1	4.4
4	$300 to $499	25.9	28.2	17.7	7.9	27.5	29.9	19.1	10.3	25.9	42.6	1.8	3.7	4.1	3.6	7.0	18.4
5	$500 to $649	21.6	19.0	33.0	13.3	25.8	23.2	34.8	32.5	3.9	2.9	3.8	12.4	5.6	6.1	-	-
6	$650 to $799	13.0	10.5	23.8	11.9	15.1	11.8	27.0	25.2	2.4	2.3	3.1	-	5.0	5.1	2.0	16.9
7	$800 to $999	4.2	2.8	9.6	10.5	4.5	2.9	10.3	8.6	1.9	1.1	2.1	8.0	4.8	3.8	14.2	24.9
8	$1,000 to $1,499	3.8	2.9	6.9	12.3	2.8	1.7	6.9	8.5	4.8	6.4	2.9	-	15.1	14.5	24.2	8.8
9	$1,500 or more	1.5	1.4	1.6	6.5	0.7	0.6	1.0	6.9	3.9	5.0	0.8	9.3	6.5	6.0	11.6	8.8
10	No charge is made	3.9	3.9	3.0	21.1	0.9	1.0	0.2	6.9	33.5	28.8	36.5	58.6	12.9	12.5	17.3	13.3
11	Not reported	1.8	2.0	0.4	9.3	1.5	1.9	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	-	2.5	2.7	-	4.4

- Represents zero.

Table I-30. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE, AND

Line No.	Monthly cost to provide care	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Total	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
2	Less than $100	24	22	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	21	21	-	-
3	$100 to $299	3,836	3,711	122	2	2,909	2,901	8	-	144	81	63	-	145	123	21	1
4	$300 to $499	5,569	4,619	919	30	4,146	3,290	847	9	28	11	9	8	372	364	4	4
5	$500 to $649	3,119	2,304	772	43	2,620	1,869	728	23	37	19	9	8	86	77	7	2
6	$650 to $799	2,391	1,658	679	55	1,968	1,334	619	16	25	5	20	1	122	114	8	-
7	$800 to $999	1,680	1,014	614	51	1,279	706	564	9	34	18	12	4	98	86	12	1
8	$1,000 to $1,499	735	357	319	59	274	13	253	9	37	24	13	-	235	209	23	3
9	$1,500 or more	496	315	149	32	199	86	100	13	22	16	4	2	158	131	25	2
10	Don't know	4,975	4,136	822	17	4,232	3,531	687	15	56	54	2	-	253	246	5	2
11	Not reported	785	642	122	21	633	524	109	-	-	-	-	-	78	69	1	7
12	Median	481	441	644	819	482	433	644	719	431	398	346	551	640	606	961	606
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Less than $100	0.1	0.1	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	7.9	1.3	1.5	-	-
3	$100 to $299	16.2	19.8	2.7	0.6	15.9	20.4	0.2	-	37.3	35.7	47.5	-	9.3	8.6	19.9	4.4
4	$300 to $499	23.6	24.6	20.3	9.7	22.7	23.1	21.6	9.3	7.3	4.8	7.0	31.2	23.7	25.3	3.9	18.4
5	$500 to $649	13.2	12.3	17.1	13.8	14.3	13.1	18.6	24.9	9.5	8.3	7.1	31.7	5.5	5.3	6.8	8.8
6	$650 to $799	10.1	8.8	15.0	17.5	10.8	9.4	15.8	17.3	6.6	2.1	14.9	3.7	7.8	7.9	7.6	-
7	$800 to $999	7.1	5.4	13.6	16.4	7.0	5.0	14.4	9.6	8.8	7.7	9.2	16.2	6.3	6.0	11.1	4.4
8	$1,000 to $1,499	3.1	1.9	7.1	18.8	1.5	0.1	6.5	9.5	9.6	10.7	9.7	-	15.0	14.5	21.7	13.3
9	$1,500 or more	2.1	1.7	3.3	10.4	1.1	0.6	2.6	13.8	5.7	6.9	2.9	9.3	10.1	9.1	23.5	8.8
10	Don't know	21.1	22.0	18.2	5.3	23.2	24.8	17.5	15.6	14.6	23.8	1.7	-	16.1	17.1	4.5	8.8
11	Not reported	3.3	3.4	2.7	6.8	3.5	3.7	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	4.8	1.0	33.0

- Represents zero.

OWNERSHIP OF FACILITY BY MONTHLY CHARGE FOR BASIC CARE

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Total	Federal	Other Govern-ment	Propri-etary	Private nonprofit				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more					Total	Church related	Non-profit corpor-ation	Other	
Number																				
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325	1
49	41	1	7	137	116	19	1	1	-	-	1	391	-	108	95	189	19	121	49	2
670	642	21	7	188	167	21	-	4	-	1	3	5,304	-	137	1,403	3,765	348	1,917	1,501	3
541	498	34	10	380	375	4	-	12	10	2	-	6,115	3	437	3,646	2,029	591	1,119	320	4
96	67	21	8	64	59	5	-	142	45	98	-	5,108	-	163	4,318	628	64	547	17	5
41	31	6	4	141	135	6	-	45	37	3	6	3,077	-	189	2,163	724	360	360	4	6
42	18	6	17	1	-	1	-	51	45	6	-	1,000	1	120	378	500	157	267	76	7
52	25	2	25	59	53	6	1	22	14	6	3	903	-	151	311	441	98	336	8	8
35	11	14	9	3	-	3	-	71	67	4	-	355	-	105	65	185	115	65	5	9
128	79	16	33	295	248	41	5	11	6	2	2	924	66	371	-	487	195	187	105	10
51	20	6	24	57	47	10	-	3	-	-	3	429	2	36	50	341	49	53	240	11
316	294	481	888	385	390	224	1,000	699	875	586	705	477	433	521	536	327	471	358	225	12
Percent																				
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
2.9	2.8	1.1	4.8	10.3	9.7	16.6	14.3	0.3	-	-	5.7	1.7	-	5.9	0.8	2.0	0.9	2.4	2.1	2
39.3	44.8	16.0	5.1	14.2	13.9	18.0	-	1.2	-	0.8	18.2	22.5	-	7.5	11.3	40.5	17.4	38.6	64.6	3
31.7	34.7	26.3	6.8	28.7	31.3	3.6	-	3.4	4.7	1.6	-	25.9	4.1	24.1	29.3	21.8	29.6	22.5	13.8	4
5.6	4.7	16.6	5.5	4.9	4.9	4.5	-	39.2	19.9	80.5	-	21.6	-	9.0	34.7	6.8	3.2	11.0	0.7	5
2.4	2.2	4.6	2.7	10.6	11.3	5.0	-	12.5	16.4	2.5	32.5	13.0	-	10.4	17.4	7.8	18.0	7.2	0.2	6
2.4	1.3	5.1	11.7	0.1	-	0.9	-	14.0	20.0	4.9	-	4.2	1.4	6.6	3.0	5.4	7.9	5.4	3.3	7
3.1	1.8	1.7	17.0	4.5	4.4	4.7	14.3	6.2	6.3	4.7	15.3	3.8	-	8.3	2.5	4.8	4.9	6.8	0.4	8
2.0	0.8	10.9	6.5	0.2	-	2.4	-	19.6	29.9	3.3	-	1.5	-	5.8	0.5	2.0	5.7	1.3	0.2	9
7.5	5.5	12.7	23.0	22.3	20.7	35.5	71.4	3.0	2.8	1.6	14.1	3.9	91.7	20.4	-	5.2	9.8	3.8	4.5	10
3.0	1.4	5.0	16.8	4.3	3.9	8.9	-	0.7	-	-	14.3	1.8	2.8	2.0	0.4	3.7	2.4	1.1	10.3	11

OWNERSHIP OF FACILITY BY MONTHLY COST TO PROVIDE CARE

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Total	Federal	Other Govern-ment	Propri-etary	Private nonprofit				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more					Total	Church related	Non-profit corpor-ation	Other	
Number																				
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325	1
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	23	-	1	-	1	-	2
542	535	7	-	94	71	22	1	1	-	1	-	3,836	-	297	1,606	1,933	195	191	1,547	3
588	553	29	6	420	391	28	1	15	10	2	2	5,569	4	373	2,739	2,453	634	1,453	365	4
153	128	18	7	213	202	9	2	10	9	1	-	3,119	2	159	2,032	926	239	677	10	5
62	23	11	29	170	156	14	-	44	28	7	9	2,391	63	136	1,527	666	295	343	28	6
66	19	10	36	136	122	14	-	67	64	2	1	1,680	1	295	743	641	101	466	73	7
96	36	19	41	70	64	6	1	22	12	5	5	735	-	181	128	425	98	326	2	8
40	16	10	14	5	4	-	1	71	61	10	-	496	1	247	7	241	124	117	-	9
121	104	17	-	193	175	18	-	119	25	94	-	4,975	-	76	3,238	1,660	297	1,314	49	10
38	20	6	13	21	15	6	1	14	14	-	-	785	1	29	410	344	10	84	251	11
378	343	637	935	528	531	472	575	934	940	1,074	756	481	719	654	503	439	509	531	230	12
Percent																				
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	1.3	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	2
31.8	37.3	5.4	-	7.1	5.9	19.0	14.3	0.3	-	0.8	-	16.2	-	16.3	12.9	20.8	9.8	3.8	66.6	3
34.5	38.6	22.5	4.0	31.7	32.6	24.3	14.3	4.1	4.7	1.6	14.1	23.6	6.1	20.5	22.0	26.4	31.8	29.2	15.7	4
9.0	8.9	14.1	5.0	16.1	16.8	7.3	28.6	2.9	4.2	0.8	-	13.2	2.8	8.8	16.3	10.0	12.0	13.6	0.4	5
3.6	1.6	8.4	19.9	12.8	13.0	12.2	-	12.0	12.3	5.9	50.6	10.1	86.9	7.5	12.3	7.2	14.8	6.9	1.2	6
3.8	1.3	8.2	24.8	10.3	10.1	12.4	-	18.4	28.5	1.6	5.7	7.1	1.4	16.2	6.0	6.9	5.1	9.4	3.2	7
5.6	2.5	15.1	28.1	5.3	5.3	4.7	14.3	6.1	5.3	4.1	29.6	3.1	-	10.0	1.0	4.6	4.9	6.5	0.1	8
2.4	1.1	8.1	9.6	0.4	0.4	-	14.3	19.6	27.4	8.0	-	2.1	1.4	13.6	0.1	2.6	6.2	2.3	-	9
7.1	7.2	13.4	-	14.6	14.6	15.2	-	32.8	11.4	77.1	-	21.1	-	4.2	26.1	17.9	14.9	26.4	2.1	10
2.2	1.4	4.9	8.7	1.6	1.2	5.0	14.3	3.9	6.4	-	-	3.3	1.4	1.6	3.3	3.7	0.5	1.7	10.8	11

Table I-31. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE, AND OWNERSHIP OF FACILITY

Line No.	Comparison of charge and cost	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Total	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	10.5	23
2	Charge greater than cost by $500 and over	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
3	Charge greater than cost by $250 to $499	28	25	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Charge greater than cost by $150 to $249	860	681	175	4	850	675	175	-	2	-	-	2	6	6	-	-
5	Charge greater than cost by $50 to $149	1,657	1,308	343	6	1,462	1,118	339	5	74	74	-	-	24	24	-	-
6	Charge equals cost plus or minus $49	9,775	7,684	1,988	102	7,976	6,128	1,816	31	115	32	75	8	292	250	34	8
7	Charge less than cost by $50 to $149	1.816	2,251	637	19	2,359	1,750	593	15	15	14	1	-	167	150	17	-
8	Charge less than cost by $150 to $249	574	469	80	25	167	112	44	11	17	13	4	-	253	248	5	-
9	Charge less than cost by $250 to $499	1,216	976	220	20	390	243	144	4	25	11	5	9	288	270	18	-
10	Charge less than cost by $500 and over	701	515	110	75	158	142	4	12	80	30	42	8	195	166	25	4
11	Not reported	5,886	4,868	960	59	4,900	4,087	797	16	58	54	4	-	341	324	6	10
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Charge greater than cost by $500 and over	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.8	-	0.1	-	1.0	-
3	Charge greater than cost by $250 to $499	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Charge greater than cost by $150 to $249	3.6	3.6	3.9	1.1	4.7	4.7	4.5	-	0.6	-	-	8.0	0.4	0.4	-	-
5	Charge greater than cost by $50 to $149	7.0	7.0	7.6	2.1	8.0	7.8	8.7	4.9	19.2	32.8	-	-	1.5	1.7	-	-
6	Charge equals cost plus or minus $49	41.4	40.9	44.0	32.8	43.7	43.0	46.4	33.8	29.7	14.0	56.6	28.8	18.7	17.4	32.5	36.0
7	Charge less than cost by $50 to $149	12.3	12.0	14.1	6.2	12.9	12.3	15.2	16.5	3.9	6.0	1.1	-	10.6	10.4	16.0	-
8	Charge less than cost by $150 to $249	2.4	2.5	1.8	8.1	0.9	0.8	1.1	11.7	4.4	5.6	3.1	-	16.1	17.2	4.5	-
9	Charge less than cost by $250 to $499	5.2	5.2	4.9	6.3	2.1	1.7	3.7	3.9	6.4	4.7	4.0	32.0	18.4	18.8	17.0	-
10	Charge less than cost by $500 and over	3.0	2.7	2.4	24.2	0.9	1.0	0.1	12.5	20.6	13.0	31.4	31.2	12.5	11.6	23.7	17.7
11	Not reported	24.9	25.9	21.2	18.8	26.8	28.7	20.4	16.7	15.0	23.8	2.9	-	21.7	22.5	5.5	46.3

- Represents zero.

Table I-32. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE, AND

Line No.	Certified medicare beds	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Total	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
2	Total in medicare program	7,476	5,505	1,864	107	6,431	4,613	1,785	34	107	101	3	2	157	137	16	4
3	No beds certified	1,354	1,014	317	23	720	439	279	2	87	86	1	-	140	128	9	2
4	1 to 9 beds	1,444	1,439	3	2	1,365	1,363	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	10 to 19 beds	823	774	48	1	795	747	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	20 to 49 beds	1,317	1,088	220	9	1,143	927	216	-	8	8	-	-	3	3	-	-
7	50 to 99 beds	1,806	1,182	608	16	1,740	1,136	604	-	5	5	-	-	4	4	-	-
8	100 to 149 beds	498	-	493	5	485	-	481	5	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
9	150 to 199 beds	101	2	95	4	90	-	86	4	-	-	-	-	5	2	3	-
10	200 to 299 beds	9	-	5	4	4	-	-	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
11	300 to 499 beds	90	-	71	20	81	-	71	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
12	500 beds or more	20	-	-	20	7	-	-	7	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	1
13	Don't know	9	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Not reported	4	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Not in medicare program	16,132	13,273	2,655	205	11,830	9,642	2,129	59	280	126	129	24	1,410	1,301	90	19
16	Median	22	13	78	101	28	16	78	304	-	-	227	500	-	-	-	300
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Total in medicare program	31.7	29.3	41.2	34.3	35.2	32.4	45.6	36.3	27.6	44.4	2.5	9.3	10.0	9.6	14.9	17.7
3	No beds certified	5.7	5.4	7.0	7.5	3.9	3.1	7.1	2.2	22.5	37.9	0.8	-	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.8
4	1 to 9 beds	6.1	7.7	0.1	0.8	7.5	9.6	-	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	10 to 19 beds	3.5	4.1	1.1	0.3	4.4	5.2	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	20 to 49 beds	5.6	5.8	4.9	2.8	6.3	6.5	5.5	-	2.2	3.7	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	-
7	50 to 99 beds	7.7	6.3	13.5	5.2	9.5	8.0	15.4	-	1.2	2.1	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	-
8	100 to 149 beds	2.1	-	10.9	1.5	2.7	-	12.3	4.9	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	2.9	-
9	150 to 199 beds	0.4	0.0	2.1	1.3	0.5	-	2.2	4.4	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.1	2.9	
10	200 to 299 beds	0.0	-	0.1	1.2	0.0	-	-	3.9	0.6	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	-
11	300 to 499 beds	0.4	-	1.6	6.3	0.4	-	1.8	11.0	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	4.4
12	500 beds or more	0.1	-	-	6.4	0.0	-	-	7.4	0.6	-	-	9.3	0.1	-	-	4.4
13	Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Not reported	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.4	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Not in medicare program	68.3	70.7	58.8	65.7	64.8	67.6	54.4	63.7	72.4	55.6	97.5	90.7	90.0	90.4	85.1	82.3

- Represents zero.

BY COMPARISON OF BASIC CHARGE AND COST TO PROVIDE CARE

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Total	Federal	Other Government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more					Total	Church related	Non-profit corporation	Other	
Number																				
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
1	-	-	1	25	25	-	-	2	-	2	-	28	-	3	-	25	25	-	-	3
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	860	-	4	782	74	-	74	-	4
88	86	-	2	2	-	2	-	7	6	1	-	1,657	-	3	1,421	234	-	167	67	5
932	838	48	46	329	323	6	-	130	114	8	8	9,775	4	848	4,868	4,055	958	1,404	1,692	6
220	205	12	3	117	106	9	1	31	26	4	-	2,908	-	149	1,462	1,297	262	873	163	7
64	41	9	14	65	50	15	-	8	4	4	-	574	-	39	122	414	101	312	1	8
147	130	14	3	340	306	32	2	26	17	7	2	1,216	1	331	95	789	131	577	81	9
67	7	16	44	177	153	21	3	24	17	2	4	701	65	306	-	330	161	147	21	10
184	126	29	29	269	237	31	1	136	40	94	3	5,886	2	133	3,680	2,072	355	1,417	299	11
Percent																				
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	2
0.1	-	-	0.8	1.9	2.1	-	-	0.6	-	1.6	-	0.1	-	0.2	-	0.3	1.3	-	-	3
0.1	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	-	0.2	6.3	0.8	-	1.5	-	4
5.2	6.0	-	1.3	0.2	-	1.8	-	1.9	2.6	0.8	-	7.0	-	0.2	11.4	2.5	-	3.4	2.9	5
54.7	58.5	37.7	32.1	24.9	26.9	5.4	-	35.8	50.7	6.6	47.8	41.4	5.5	46.7	39.2	43.6	48.1	28.2	72.8	6
12.9	14.3	9.7	2.1	8.8	8.9	8.0	14.3	8.4	11.8	3.4	-	12.3	-	8.2	11.8	14.0	13.1	17.6	7.0	7
3.8	2.9	6.7	10.0	4.9	4.2	12.9	-	2.2	1.8	3.3	-	2.4	-	2.1	1.0	4.5	5.1	6.3	0.0	8
8.6	9.1	11.0	2.2	25.7	25.5	27.5	28.6	7.1	7.5	5.5	14.1	5.2	2.0	18.2	0.8	8.5	6.6	11.6	3.5	9
4.0	0.5	12.7	30.6	13.4	12.7	18.0	42.9	6.5	7.8	1.6	23.9	3.0	89.7	16.8	-	3.6	8.1	3.0	0.9	10
10.8	8.8	22.3	20.1	20.3	19.7	26.4	14.3	37.4	17.7	77.1	14.3	24.9	2.8	7.3	29.6	22.3	17.8	28.5	12.9	11

OWNERSHIP OF FACILITY BY CERTIFIED MEDICARE BEDS

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Total	Federal	Other Government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more					Total	Church related	Non-profit corporation	Other	
Number																				
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,791	2,325	1
507	426	21	59	47	35	12	-	227	193	27	7	7,476	1	432	4,184	2,859	614	719	1,526	2
349	314	15	19	47	35	12	-	12	11	1	-	1,354	1	35	566	752	310	299	143	3
52	50	3	-	-	-	-	-	27	27	-	-	1,444	-	29	50	1,366	-	6	1,360	4
5	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	23	22	1	-	823	-	1	747	75	53	21	1	5
58	49	-	9	-	-	-	-	104	100	4	-	1,317	-	49	1,044	224	143	70	10	6
18	4	-	14	-	-	-	-	39	33	4	3	1,806	-	268	1,139	399	94	301	4	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	498	-	2	485	11	6	4	1	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	101	-	8	86	7	4	-	3	9
2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	9	-	3	-	5	-	2	4	10
7	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	90	-	15	67	9	-	9	-	11
6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	20	-	17	-	3	-	3	-	12
9	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	2	-	6	2	4	-	13
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	3	2	1	-	14
1,199	1,007	106	85	1,277	1,165	105	7	136	31	95	10	16,132	71	1,385	8,246	6,430	1,380	4,252	798	15
-	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	34	31	117	500	22	-	68	40	5	-	33	5	16
Percent																				
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
29.7	29.7	16.8	41.0	3.5	2.9	10.1	-	62.5	86.1	22.1	41.0	31.7	1.4	23.8	33.7	30.8	30.8	14.5	65.7	2
20.4	21.9	11.6	13.4	3.5	2.9	10.1	-	3.3	4.9	0.8	-	5.7	1.4	1.9	4.6	8.1	15.6	6.0	6.1	3
3.1	3.5	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	7.4	12.0	-	-	6.1	-	1.6	0.4	14.7	-	0.1	58.5	4
0.3	0.3	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	6.3	9.8	0.8	-	3.5	-	0.1	6.0	0.8	2.6	0.4	0.0	5
3.4	3.4	-	6.0	-	-	-	-	28.8	44.8	3.3	-	5.6	-	2.7	8.4	2.4	7.2	1.4	0.4	6
1.0	0.3	-	9.5	-	-	-	-	10.8	14.6	3.3	14.3	7.7	-	14.8	9.2	4.3	4.7	6.1	0.2	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	-	8.0	-	2.1	-	0.1	3.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	5.1	-	0.4	-	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.2	-	0.1	9
0.1	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.8	-	0.0	-	0.2	-	0.1	-	0.0	0.2	10
0.4	-	-	5.1	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	5.7	0.4	-	0.8	0.5	0.1	-	0.2	-	11
0.4	-	-	4.1	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	21.0	0.1	-	0.9	-	0.0	-	0.1	-	12
0.5	0.3	1.7	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	13
0.1	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.1	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	14
70.3	70.3	83.2	59.0	96.5	97.1	89.9	100.0	37.5	13.9	77.9	59.0	68.3	98.6	76.2	66.3	69.2	69.2	85.5	34.3	15

Table I-33. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE, AND OWNERSHIP OF

Line No.	Skilled nursing beds certified for medicaid	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Total	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
2	Total in medicaid program	17,821	13,444	4,139	238	14,950	11,050	3,914	86	181	158	17	7	713	638	67	8
3	No beds certified	181	142	25	15	98	94	1	4	10	6	4	-	16	11	5	1
4	1 to 9 beds	68	44	23	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	-
5	10 to 19 beds	389	378	11	-	351	351	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-
6	20 to 49 beds	1,546	887	647	12	1,469	822	643	5	2	2	-	-	6	4	1	1
7	50 to 99 beds	1,905	1,688	202	15	1,840	1,645	194	1	6	4	1	-	7	7	-	-
8	100 to 149 beds	828	-	814	13	811	-	808	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	150 to 199 beds	242	-	225	16	225	-	217	8	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
10	200 to 299 beds	139	-	119	20	121	-	116	4	3	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
11	300 to 499 beds	108	-	71	37	100	-	71	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	500 beds or more	24	-	-	24	9	-	-	9	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
13	Don't know	2,472	1,835	621	17	2,377	1,757	611	9	6	6	-	-	16	7	8	1
14	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	No skilled nursing beds	9,921	8,471	1,381	69	7,543	6,376	1,153	15	152	139	11	2	645	608	32	5
16	Not in medicaid program	5,787	5,334	379	74	3,311	3,204	100	7	205	70	116	20	854	801	38	15
17	Median	64	53	110	224	66	56	111	348	46	-	-	500	9	22	9	20
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Total in medicaid program	75.5	71.6	91.6	76.2	81.9	77.5	97.4	92.6	46.9	69.4	12.8	25.2	45.5	44.3	63.8	35.4
3	No beds certified	0.8	0.8	0.6	4.7	0.5	0.7	0.0	3.8	2.6	2.8	2.7	-	1.1	0.7	4.5	4.4
4	1 to 9 beds	0.3	0.2	0.5	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	8.8	-
5	10 to 19 beds	1.6	2.0	0.2	-	1.9	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	9.4	-
6	20 to 49 beds	6.5	4.7	14.3	3.9	8.0	5.8	16.4	5.0	0.5	0.8	-	-	0.4	0.3	1.0	4.4
7	50 to 99 beds	8.1	9.0	4.5	4.8	10.1	11.5	5.0	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.0	-	0.4	0.5	-	-
8	100 to 149 beds	3.5	-	18.0	4.2	4.4	-	20.7	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	150 to 199 beds	1.0	-	5.0	5.2	1.2	-	5.5	8.7	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	2.0	-
10	200 to 299 beds	0.6	-	2.6	6.5	0.7	-	3.0	4.8	0.8	-	0.8	8.0	-	-	-	-
11	300 to 499 beds	0.5	-	1.6	11.8	0.5	-	1.8	31.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	500 beds or more	0.1	-	-	7.6	0.1	-	-	9.9	0.6	-	-	9.3	-	-	-	-
13	Don't know	10.5	9.8	13.7	5.3	13.0	12.3	15.6	9.1	1.5	2.6	-	-	1.0	0.5	7.7	4.4
14	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	No skilled nursing beds	42.0	45.1	30.6	22.2	41.3	44.7	29.4	15.6	39.4	61.3	8.4	7.9	41.2	42.3	30.5	22.1
16	Not in medicaid program	24.5	28.4	8.4	23.8	18.1	22.5	2.6	7.4	53.1	30.6	87.2	74.8	54.5	55.7	36.2	64.6

- Represents zero.

Table I-34. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE, AND OWNERSHIP OF

Line No.	Intermediate care beds certified for medicaid	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Total	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1.567	1,439	105	23
2	Total in medicaid program	17,821	13,444	4,139	238	14,950	11,050	3,814	86	181	158	17	7	713	638	67	8
3	No beds certified	456	314	135	7	328	219	109	-	3	1	1	1	39	30	9	-
4	1 to 9 beds	637	265	371	-	607	252	355	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	10 to 19 beds	450	217	233	-	426	194	232	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	20 to 49 beds	811	686	117	8	753	643	106	5	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
7	50 to 99 beds	1.465	904	552	8	1,420	869	547	4	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	-
8	100 to 149 beds	453	-	451	1	441	-	441	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	150 to 199 beds	109	-	105	4	105	-	101	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	200 to 299 beds	134	-	106	28	120	-	101	19	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	-
11	300 to 499 beds	43	-	2	41	9	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1
12	500 beds or more	40	-	-	40	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Don't know	4,226	3,403	800	24	3,948	3,254	685	8	78	77	1	-	28	21	6	1
14	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	No intermediate care beds	8,999	7,656	1,266	77	6,791	5,619	1,137	35	98	79	14	6	624	568	50	6
16	Not in medicaid program	5,787	5,334	379	74	3,311	3,204	100	7	205	70	116	20	854	801	38	15
17	Median	47	37	66	360	49	39	67	244	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100 0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100 0
2	Total in medicaid program	75.5	71.6	91.6	76.2	81.9	77.5	97.4	92.6	46.9	69.4	12.8	25.2	45.5	44.3	63 8	35 4
3	No beds certified	1.9	1.7	3.0	2.2	1.8	1.5	2.8	-	0.8	0.5	0.8	3.9	2.5	2.1	8 4	-
4	1 to 9 beds	2.7	1.4	8.2	-	3.3	1.8	9.1	-	0.3	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	10 to 19 beds	1.9	1.2	5.2	-	2.3	1.4	5.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	20 to 49 beds	3.4	3.7	2.6	2.6	4 1	4.5	2.7	4.8	-	-	-	-	0.1	0 1	-	-
7	50 to 99 beds	6.2	4.8	12.2	2.6	7 8	6.1	14.0	4.8	-	-	-	-	1.0	1 1	-	-
8	100 to 149 beds	1.9	-	10.0	0.5	2.4	-	11.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	150 to 199 beds	0.5	-	2.3	1.3	0.6	-	2.6	4 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	200 to 299 beds	0.6	-	2.3	8.9	0.7	-	2.6	20.7	0 3	-	0.8	-	0.1	-	1 5	-
11	300 to 499 beds	0.2	-	0.0	13.0	0.0	-	-	9.4	-	-	-	-	0 1	-	1 0	4 4
12	500 beds or more	0 2	-	-	12.9	0.0	-	-	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Don't know	17.9	18.1	17.7	7 7	21.6	22.8	17.5	8.9	20.2	33.8	0.8	-	1 8	1 4	5 5	4 4
14	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	No intermediate care beds	38.1	40.8	28.0	24.6	37 2	39.4	29 1	37.4	25.4	34.6	10.4	21.3	39 9	39 5	47 4	26 5
16	Not in medicaid program	24.5	28.4	8.4	23.8	18.1	22.5	2.6	7.4	53.1	30.6	87.2	74 8	54 5	55.7	36.2	64 6

- Represents zero.

FACILITY BY SKILLED NURSING BEDS CERTIFIED FOR MEDICARE

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Total	Federal	Other Government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more					Total	Church related	Non-profit corpor-ation	Other	
Number																				
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325	1
960	755	82	123	687	646	39	2	329	198	119	12	17,821	1	1,264	10,199	6,356	1,516	2,752	2,088	2
14	4	–	10	33	23	10	–	9	4	6	–	181	1	27	102	52	21	31	–	3
11	–	11	–	3	–	3	–	40	40	–	–	68	–	51	3	14	3	6	4	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	26	1	–	389	–	194	3	191	159	31	1	5
13	7	1	6	1	–	–	1	54	52	2	–	1,546	–	168	731	646	184	217	245	6
20	6	–	14	–	–	–	–	33	26	7	–	1,905	–	175	1,232	498	266	230	2	7
11	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	828	–	15	809	3	1	1	1	8
8	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	242	–	13	156	72	4	5	63	9
13	–	1	11	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	139	–	53	34	52	47	4	–	10
2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	108	–	26	77	5	–	5	–	11
11	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	24	–	21	–	3	–	3	–	12
34	26	1	7	–	–	–	–	39	39	–	–	2,472	–	30	1,673	770	9	756	5	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
823	712	67	43	651	623	26	1	107	12	92	3	9,921	–	492	5,379	4,050	821	1,462	1,766	15
746	678	46	22	637	554	78	5	34	26	2	6	5,787	71	552	2,230	2,933	478	2,219	236	16
81	39	6	131	–	–	–	35	28	22	87	372	64	–	37	79	43	45	47	38	17
Percent																				
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
56.3	52.7	64.2	84.9	51.9	53.8	33.4	28.6	90.8	88.4	98.4	67.8	75.5	1.4	69.6	82.1	68.4	76.0	55.4	89.8	2
0.8	0.3	–	7.0	2.5	1.9	8.7	–	2.6	1.7	4.7	–	0.8	1.4	1.5	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.6	–	3
0.7	–	8.9	–	0.2	–	2.4	–	11.0	17.8	–	–	0.3	–	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7.5	11.8	0.8	–	1.6	–	10.7	0.0	2.1	8.0	0.6	0.0	5
0.8	0.5	0.8	3.8	0.1	–	–	14.3	14.8	23.1	1.6	–	6.5	–	9.2	5.9	7.0	9.2	4.4	10.6	6
1.2	0.4	–	9.5	–	–	–	–	9.0	11.4	5.8	–	8.1	–	9.6	9.9	5.4	13.3	4.6	0.1	7
0.6	–	–	7.3	–	–	–	–	1.7	–	4.9	–	3.5	–	0.8	6.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	8
0.5	–	–	5.6	–	–	–	–	1.7	–	5.1	–	1.0	–	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	2.7	9
0.7	–	1.1	7.7	–	–	–	–	0.7	–	–	14.3	0.6	–	2.9	0.3	0.6	2.4	0.1	–	10
0.1	–	–	1.3	–	–	–	–	1.5	–	–	31.0	0.5	–	1.4	0.6	0.1	–	0.1	–	11
0.7	–	–	7.7	–	–	–	–	0.3	–	–	5.7	0.1	–	1.1	–	0.0	–	0.1	–	12
2.0	1.8	1.0	4.9	–	–	–	–	10.6	17.2	–	–	10.5	–	1.6	13.5	8.3	0.5	15.2	0.2	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
48.2	49.7	52.5	30.1	49.1	51.9	22.4	14.3	29.4	5.5	75.4	16.8	42.0	–	27.1	43.3	43.6	41.2	29.4	76.0	15
43.7	47.3	35.8	15.1	48.1	46.2	66.6	71.4	9.2	11.6	1.6	32.2	24.5	98.6	30.4	17.9	31.6	24.0	44.6	10.2	16

FACILITY BY INTERMEDIATE CARE BEDS CERTIFIED FOR MEDICAID

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Total	Federal	Other Government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more					Total	Church related	Non-profit corpor-ation	Other	
Number																				
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325	1
906	755	82	123	687	646	39	2	329	198	119	12	17,821	1	1,264	10,199	6,356	1,516	2,752	2,088	2
29	17	7	6	38	30	8	–	19	18	1	–	456	1	48	345	62	34	27	1	3
27	12	15	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	637	–	10	483	143	52	86	4	4
6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	17	1	–	450	–	243	183	23	–	23	–	5
34	20	10	4	–	–	–	–	22	21	1	–	811	–	203	564	43	–	30	14	6
24	19	1	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	1,465	–	140	949	376	46	326	4	7
10	–	8	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	453	–	7	306	140	6	132	2	8
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	109	–	42	61	6	5	–	1	9
4	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	6	–	1	5	134	–	22	4	107	5	102	–	10
32	–	1	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43	–	39	3	1	–	1	–	11
34	–	–	34	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	40	–	39	–	1	–	1	–	12
73	45	15	12	–	–	–	–	100	5	93	3	4,226	–	85	2,972	1,170	391	601	177	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
685	636	20	28	649	616	31	2	151	138	14	–	8,999	–	387	4,327	4,285	976	1,424	1,885	15
746	678	46	22	637	554	78	5	34	26	2	6	5,787	71	552	2,230	2,933	478	2,219	236	16
60	23	24	453	–	–	–	–	22	15	81	286	47	–	34	43	73	7	80	37	17
Percent																				
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
56.3	52.7	64.2	84.9	51.9	53.8	33.4	28.6	90.8	88.4	98.4	67.8	75.5	1.4	69.6	82.1	68.4	76.0	55.4	89.8	2
1.7	1.2	5.2	4.0	2.9	2.5	7.0	–	5.2	8.0	0.8	–	1.9	1.4	2.6	2.8	0.7	1.7	0.5	0.0	3
1.6	0.8	12.0	–	–	–	–	–	0.3	–	0.8	–	2.7	–	0.6	3.9	1.5	2.6	1.7	0.2	4
0.3	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.8	7.4	0.8	–	1.9	–	13.4	1.5	0.3	–	0.5	–	5
2.0	1.4	8.1	2.5	–	–	–	–	6.1	9.4	0.8	–	3.4	–	11.2	4.5	0.5	–	0.6	0.6	6
1.4	1.3	1.1	2.5	–	–	–	–	1.1	–	3.3	–	6.2	–	7.7	7.6	4.0	2.3	6.5	0.2	7
0.6	–	6.6	1.0	–	–	–	–	0.6	–	1.6	–	1.9	–	0.4	2.5	1.5	0.3	2.6	0.1	8
0.1	–	1.5	–	–	–	–	–	0.6	–	1.6	–	0.5	–	2.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	–	0.0	9
0.3	–	0.9	2.2	–	–	–	–	1.8	–	0.8	31.0	0.6	–	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.2	2.1	–	10
1.9	–	0.9	21.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	2.1	0.0	0.0	–	0.0	–	11
2.0	–	–	23.6	–	–	–	–	1.1	–	–	22.5	0.2	–	2.2	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	12
4.3	3.2	11.9	8.3	–	–	–	–	27.6	2.3	76.2	14.3	17.9	–	4.7	23.9	12.6	19.6	12.1	7.6	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
40.1	44.4	15.9	19.4	49.0	51.3	26.5	28.6	41.7	61.4	11.4	–	38.1	–	21.3	34.8	46.1	49.0	28.6	81.1	15
43.7	47.3	35.8	15.1	48.1	46.2	66.6	71.4	9.2	11.6	1.6	32.2	24.5	98.6	30.4	17.9	31.6	24.0	44.6	10.2	16

Table I-35. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE, AND OWNERSHIP

Line No.	Resident accounts	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Total	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
2	None	6,842	6,318	514	9	4,583	4,147	436	-	188	163	17	8	978	951	27	-
3	Total accounts	16,766	12,459	4,004	302	13,678	10,107	3,478	93	199	64	116	18	589	488	78	23
4	Personal spending	15,739	11,804	3,666	269	13,050	9,720	3,254	77	195	63	115	17	501	400	78	23
5	Saving	6,699	5,728	788	182	4,956	4,344	572	40	107	31	73	4	330	282	35	13
6	Burial	4,336	3,649	557	131	3,826	3,271	519	36	9	4	3	2	25	14	8	4
7	Other	1,237	757	431	49	743	348	383	12	11	4	5	2	70	59	5	5
8	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	None	29.0	33.6	11.4	3.0	25.1	29.1	11.1	-	48.6	71.7	12.5	31.6	62.4	66.1	25.9	-
3	Total accounts	71.0	66.4	88.6	97.0	74.9	70.9	88.9	100.0	51.4	28.3	87.5	68.4	37.6	33.9	74.1	100.0
4	Personal spending	66.7	62.9	81.1	86.3	71.5	68.2	83.1	82.3	50.4	27.5	86.7	64.5	32.0	27.8	74.1	100.0
5	Saving	28.4	30.5	17.5	58.5	27.1	30.5	14.6	43.4	27.7	13.5	54.9	13.3	21.0	19.6	33.4	55.6
6	Burial	18.4	19.4	12.3	42.0	21.0	22.9	13.3	39.1	2.3	1.9	1.9	8.0	1.6	1.0	7.3	16.1
7	Other	5.2	4.0	9.5	15.6	4.1	2.4	9.8	12.9	2.9	1.7	3.9	7.7	4.4	4.1	5.2	20.5
8	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table I-36. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE, AND OWNERSHIP

Line No.	Personal expense paid by resident	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Total	23,608	.18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14.254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
2	Total paying expenses	19,418	15,032	4,156	231	15,887	12,111	3,711	65	252	108	122	22	1.111	1,022	73	16
3	Clothes	17,285	13,696	3,424	165	14,874	11,758	3,064	53	215	89	110	17	818	758	47	13
4	Entertainment	9,110	7,176	1.790	144	6,606	5,073	1,503	30	213	89	112	13	952	875	64	13
5	Personal expenses	17,403	13,289	3,902	211	14,433	10,806	3,572	55	178	103	53	21	953	884	55	13
6	Other	384	336	30	18	268	255	14	-	9	4	6	-	44	38	3	3
7	Not reported	14	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	6	-	-
8	No expenses paid	4,190	3,746	362	81	2,374	2,144	203	28	134	120	11	4	456	417	32	7
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Total paying expenses	82.3	80.0	92.0	74.0	87.0	85.0	94.8	69.7	65.2	47.3	92.0	84.1	70.9	71.0	69.8	69.7
3	Clothes	73.2	72.9	75.8	53.1	81.4	82.5	78.3	56.5	55.7	39.0	82.7	63.2	52.2	52.7	44.8	56.5
4	Entertainment	38.6	38.2	39.6	46.3	36.2	35.6	38.4	32.4	55.0	39.0	84.1	47.0	60.8	60.8	60.8	56.5
5	Personal expenses	73.7	70.8	86.4	67.9	79.0	75.8	91.3	59.0	46.0	45.4	40.2	80.2	60.8	61.5	52.6	56.5
6	Other	1.6	1.8	0.7	5.8	1.5	1.8	0.4	-	2.4	1.6	4.3	-	2.8	2.7	2.5	13.3
7	Not reported	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.5	-	-	0.4	0.4	-	-
8	No expenses paid	17.7	20.0	8.0	26.0	13.0	15.0	5.2	30.3	34.8	52.7	8.0	15.9	29.1	29.0	30.2	30.3

- Represents zero.

OF FACILITY BY ACCOUNTS MAINTAINED FOR RESIDENTS

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Total	Federal	Other Government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more					Total	Church related	Non-profit corporation	Other	
Number																				
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325	1
344	328	15	-	660	645	14	1	90	85	5	-	6,842	63	349	3,144	3,286	893	2,238	154	2
1,362	1,105	112	144	665	555	103	6	273	139	116	18	16,766	9	1,467	9,286	6,003	1,101	2,733	2,170	3
1,275	1,035	107	133	556	461	89	6	162	126	23	14	15,739	8	1,355	8,755	5,622	1,010	2.464	2,148	4
928	768	56	104	326	274	47	5	52	29	6	17	6,699	5	807	2,971	2,916	371	700	1,845	5
448	345	24	79	12	11	1	-	16	4	2	10	4,336	1	374	1,171	2,790	515	657	1,619	6
268	213	26	29	136	124	11	1	9	8	1	-	1,237	1	126	585	525	249	274	3	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Percent																				
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
20.2	22.9	12.1	-	49.8	53.7	11.7	14.3	24.7	37.8	4.1	-	29.0	86.9	19.2	25.3	35.4	44.8	45.0	6.6	2
79.8	77.1	87.9	100.0	50.2	46.3	88.3	85.7	75.3	62.2	95.9	100.0	71.0	13.1	80.8	74.7	64.6	55.2	55.0	93.4	3
74.7	72.2	83.5	91.9	42.0	38.4	76.3	85.7	44.7	56.2	18.8	77.4	66.7	11.0	74.6	70.4	60.5	50.6	49.6	92.4	4
54.4	53.6	43.4	72.2	24.6	22.8	40.5	71.4	14.3	13.1	4.9	94.3	28.4	7.5	44.4	23.9	31.4	18.6	14.1	79.4	5
26.3	24.1	19.1	54.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	-	4.4	1.8	1.6	56.3	18.4	1.4	20.6	9.4	30.0	25.8	13.2	69.6	6
15.7	14.8	20.4	20.1	10.3	10.3	9.5	14.3	2.6	3.7	0.8	-	5.2	1.4	6.9	4.7	5.7	12.5	5.5	0.1	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8

OF FACILITY BY PERSONAL EXPENSE PAID BY RESIDENTS

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Total	Federal	Other Government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more					Total	Church related	Non-profit corporation	Other	
Number																				
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325	1
1,281	1,081	88	112	578	531	45	2	309	179	116	14	19,418	69	1,488	11,018	6.843	1,383	3,359	2,102	2
1,028	883	69	75	88	66	19	2	262	142	114	6	17,285	69	1,167	9,972	6,077	1,158	2,908	2,010	3
902	757	63	82	374	335	37	2	62	46	11	5	9,110	69	731	4,178	4.131	631	1,862	1,639	4
1,164	976	81	106	414	385	27	2	261	134	113	14	17,403	68	1,295	10,101	5,938	920	2,933	2,085	5
41	21	5	15	22	19	3	-	-	-	-	-	384	-	162	143	80	42	38	-	6
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	14	-	7	-	6	-	6	-	7
425	352	40	33	746	669	72	5	54	45	5	4	4,190	3	329	1.411	2,447	612	1.612	223	8
Percent																				
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
75.1	75.5	68.5	77.2	43.6	44.2	38.3	28.6	85.3	80.0	95.9	79.0	82.3	95.8	81.9	88.6	73.7	69.3	67.6	90.4	2
60.3	61.6	54.2	52.2	6.6	5.5	16.6	28.6	72.2	63.5	94.2	32.2	73.2	95.8	64.2	80.2	65.4	58.1	58.5	86.5	3
52.9	52.8	49.5	56.6	28.3	27.9	31.8	28.6	17.2	20.7	8.8	29.7	38.6	95.8	40.3	33.6	44.5	31.6	37.5	70.5	4
68.2	68.1	63.3	73.7	31.2	32.1	22.7	28.6	72.0	59.9	93.4	79.0	73.7	94.4	71.3	81.3	63.9	46.2	59.0	89.7	5
2.4	1.4	3.9	10.4	1.7	1.6	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	8.9	1.1	0.9	2.1	0.8	-	6
0.1	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	2.2	-	-	0.1	-	0.4	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	7
24.9	24.5	31.5	22.8	56.4	55.8	61.7	71.4	14.7	20.0	4.1	21.0	17.7	4.2	18.1	11.4	26.3	30.7	32.4	9.6	8

Table I-37. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE, AND

Line No.	Activities available at facility	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Total	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
2	Total with activities	23,560	18,749	4,505	305	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	381	226	128	27	1,557	1,432	102	23
3	Shopping	2,387	1,240	979	169	1,776	854	872	50	38	14	14	10	178	133	29	16
4	Beauty or barbershop	14,892	10,707	3,930	255	13,422	9,741	3,598	83	75	41	19	15	342	275	47	20
5	Swimming, dancing, bowling	3,934	2,428	1,282	225	2,241	1,212	982	47	149	66	59	24	518	437	68	13
6	Competitive sports	3,422	2,389	863	170	1,460	852	581	27	167	81	62	24	824	747	62	16
7	Cards, bingo, other games	21,787	17,061	4,430	296	17,233	13,240	3,906	87	289	140	122	27	1,472	1,364	85	23
8	Parties	20,761	16,022	4,443	296	16,220	12,225	3,901	93	289	140	122	27	1,491	1,387	82	21
9	Plays, movies, concerts	9,353	6,340	2,762	251	7,899	5,340	2,480	79	114	38	52	25	517	433	70	14
10	Church activities	18,254	13,586	4,379	289	16,229	12,233	3,907	89	184	63	99	21	583	501	60	22
11	Sporting events	1,218	755	321	142	279	209	64	7	151	8	116	27	301	246	46	10
12	Art and craft classes	15,860	11,517	4,060	284	12,827	9,128	3,610	89	156	65	66	26	1,134	1,042	69	23
13	Classes, exhibits, fairs	5,712	3,409	2,087	215	3,568	1,786	1,736	46	210	65	121	24	882	782	79	21
14	Club activities	7,361	4,571	2,565	226	5,202	2,907	2,231	64	238	92	120	27	1,073	987	66	21
15	Perform work or service	6,097	4,625	1,249	224	3,548	2,603	897	48	197	70	104	23	1,039	941	80	17
16	Read book, papers	22,397	17,726	4,383	288	17,758	13,837	3,828	93	299	145	127	27	1,508	1,395	92	21
17	Watch TV	23,180	18,495	4,395	290	18,079	14,160	3,826	93	373	218	128	27	1,487	1,378	88	21
18	Write letters, make calls	22,568	17,915	4,376	277	17,946	14,022	3,831	93	296	144	125	27	1,503	1,395	89	18
19	None	48	29	13	6	-	-	-	-	6	1	5	-	10	7	3	-
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Total with activities	99.8	99.8	99.7	98.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.5	99.5	96.4	100.0	99.4	99.5	96.8	100.0
3	Shopping	10.1	6.6	21.7	54.3	9.7	6.0	22.3	53.5	9.8	6.1	10.8	36.9	11.3	9.3	27.5	69.0
4	Beauty or barbershop	63.1	57.0	87.0	81.8	73.5	68.3	91.9	88.9	19.4	18.1	14.0	57.2	21.8	19.1	45.1	86.7
5	Swimming, dancing, bowling	16.7	12.9	28.4	72.1	12.3	8.5	25.1	50.3	38.6	29.1	44.2	90.7	33.0	30.4	64.5	56.7
6	Competitive sports	14.5	12.7	19.1	54.5	8.0	6.0	14.9	28.4	43.2	35.8	46.4	90.7	52.6	51.9	58.8	69.3
7	Cards, bingo, other games	92.3	90.9	98.0	95.0	94.4	92.9	99.8	93.6	74.8	61.7	92.2	100.0	93.9	94.8	80.7	100.0
8	Parties	87.9	85.3	98.3	95.0	88.8	85.8	99.7	100.0	74.8	61.7	92.2	100.0	95.2	96.4	77.9	94.7
9	Plays, movies, concerts	39.6	33.8	61.1	80.7	43.3	37.5	63.4	84.9	29.6	16.6	39.2	92.3	33.0	30.1	66.1	62.0
10	Church activities	77.3	72.4	96.9	92.8	88.9	85.8	99.8	95.2	47.5	27.9	74.4	80.5	37.2	34.8	57.3	95.6
11	Sporting events	5.2	4.0	7.1	45.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	7.1	39.0	3.5	87.3	100.0	19.2	17.1	43.6	43.5
12	Art and craft classes	67.2	61.3	89.9	91.0	70.2	64.0	92.2	96.0	40.4	28.5	49.6	96.1	72.4	72.4	65.5	100.0
13	Classes, exhibits, fairs	24.2	18.2	46.2	69.1	19.5	12.5	44.4	48.9	54.3	28.6	91.0	90.7	56.3	54.4	74.7	91.2
14	Club activities	31.2	24.3	56.8	72.4	28.5	20.4	57.0	68.5	61.5	40.3	90.0	100.0	68.5	68.6	62.3	91.2
15	Perform work or service	25.8	24.6	27.6	71.9	19.4	18.3	22.9	51.4	50.8	30.9	78.1	84.4	66.3	65.4	76.3	75.1
16	Read book, papers	94.9	94.4	97.0	92.5	97.2	97.1	97.8	100.0	77.2	63.8	95.6	100.0	96.3	96.9	87.5	94.7
17	Watch TV	98.2	98.5	97.3	93.0	99.0	99.3	97.8	100.0	96.3	95.9	96.4	100.0	94.9	95.8	83.6	94.7
18	Write letters, make calls	95.6	95.4	96.9	88.9	98.3	98.4	97.9	100.0	76.5	63.4	94.2	100.0	95.9	96.9	84.9	81.6
19	None	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.9	-	-	-	-	1.5	0.5	3.6	-	0.6	0.5	3.2	-

- Represents zero.

Table I-38. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE, AND OWNERSHIP

Line No.	Resident's rights to outside contact	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Total	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
2	Allowed writing materials for correspondence	22,422	17,760	4,359	302	17,758	13,897	3,770	91	289	130	132	27	1,515	1,398	94	23
3	Allowed use of telephone upon request	22,955	18,141	4,507	307	18,232	14,225	3,914	93	307	147	133	27	1,433	1,310	104	20
4	Allowed visitors	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
5	Allowed access to legal counsel	23,057	18,251	4,496	309	18,068	14,061	3,913	93	300	146	129	25	1,546	1,421	103	23
6	None of the above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Allowed writing materials for correspondence	95.0	94.6	96.5	97.1	97.2	97.5	96.3	97.2	74.7	57.4	99.2	100.0	96.7	97.2	89.7	100.0
3	Allowed use of telephone upon request	97.2	96.6	99.8	98.5	99.8	99.8	100.0	100.0	79.3	64.7	100.0	100.0	91.5	91.0	98.4	86.7
4	Allowed visitors	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5	Allowed access to legal counsel	97.7	97.2	99.5	99.3	98.9	98.6	100.0	100.0	77.6	64.3	97.4	92.1	98.7	98.8	97.5	100.0
6	None of the above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

OWNERSHIP OF FACILITY BY ACTIVITY AVAILABLE AT FACILITY

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Total	Federal	Other Government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more					Total	Church related	Non-profit corporation	Other	
										Number										
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325	1
1,694	1,433	123	138	1,304	1,181	117	7	362	223	121	18	23,560	72	1,801	12,406	9,280	1,994	4,961	2,325	2
158	35	43	80	162	144	16	2	76	59	5	12	2,387	8	508	816	1,054	250	729	75	3
484	279	90	115	294	227	63	4	275	144	113	18	14,892	7	1,276	8,414	5,194	1,516	1,766	1,911	4
596	371	91	133	412	327	79	5	19	14	3	2	3,934	65	447	1,980	1,443	209	911	323	5
395	228	76	91	564	477	80	7	11	4	2	6	3,422	66	464	1,303	1,588	488	944	156	6
1,329	1,092	103	135	1,139	1,035	97	7	326	191	117	18	21,787	9	1,725	11,084	8,969	1,755	4,914	2,300	7
1,261	1,011	117	133	1,187	1,074	106	7	313	184	115	15	20,761	71	1,730	10,993	7,967	1,923	3,747	2,297	8
422	224	84	113	303	237	60	6	97	68	15	15	9,353	67	978	5,209	3,099	1,179	1,766	153	9
489	247	109	133	447	358	82	7	323	184	121	18	18,254	72	1,407	10,675	6,101	1,648	2,637	1,816	10
185	40	61	84	276	236	34	6	25	16	1	8	1,218	66	367	242	542	205	266	71	11
753	507	120	126	710	625	79	5	280	150	116	15	15,860	72	1,340	9,152	5,296	1,697	3,154	445	12
485	303	80	102	502	433	64	5	65	39	8	18	5,712	70	872	2,528	2,242	887	1,173	181	13
313	150	63	100	494	408	80	5	42	26	6	9	7,361	71	831	3,666	2,794	896	1,799	98	14
482	277	86	119	792	711	76	5	40	22	6	12	6,097	7	938	2,323	2,830	989	1,744	97	15
1,276	1,049	105	122	1,242	1,121	114	7	314	179	118	18	22,397	72	1,694	11,839	8,792	1,987	4,822	1,983	16
1,636	1,392	120	124	1,259	1,138	114	7	345	209	118	18	23,180	72	1,763	12,288	9,057	1,920	4,814	2,322	17
1,279	1,055	110	114	1,199	1,085	107	7	345	214	114	18	22,568	68	1,720	11,849	8,931	1,971	4,764	2,196	18
11	-	5	6	20	20	-	-	1	1	-	-	48	-	15	23	10	-	10	-	19
										Percent										
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
99.3	100.0	96.0	95.8	98.5	98.3	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.2	99.8	99.9	100.0	99.8	100.0	2
9.3	2.5	33.4	55.3	12.2	12.0	13.6	28.6	20.9	26.2	4.1	67.8	10.1	11.7	28.0	6.6	11.3	12.6	14.7	3.2	3
28.4	19.5	70.2	79.9	22.2	18.9	54.0	57.1	75.6	64.5	92.7	100.0	63.1	10.3	70.3	67.7	55.9	76.0	35.5	82.2	4
34.9	25.9	71.4	92.3	31.1	27.3	67.8	71.4	5.3	6.1	2.5	14.1	16.7	90.4	24.6	15.9	15.5	10.5	18.3	13.9	5
23.2	15.9	59.8	62.9	42.6	39.8	68.1	100.0	3.2	1.7	1.6	32.2	14.5	91.7	25.5	10.5	17.1	24.5	19.0	6.7	6
77.9	76.2	80.3	93.3	86.0	86.2	83.3	100.0	89.7	85.2	96.6	100.0	92.3	13.1	95.0	89.2	96.5	88.0	98.9	98.9	7
73.9	70.6	91.5	91.8	89.6	89.5	90.4	100.0	86.4	82.1	94.5	84.7	87.9	98.6	95.2	88.4	85.8	96.4	75.4	98.8	8
24.7	15.6	66.0	78.3	22.9	19.7	51.7	85.7	26.8	30.2	12.5	83.2	39.6	93.1	53.8	41.9	33.4	59.1	35.5	6.6	9
28.7	17.3	85.3	91.8	33.7	29.8	70.4	100.0	89.0	82.2	100.0	100.0	77.3	100.0	77.4	85.9	65.7	82.7	53.0	78.1	10
10.8	2.8	47.7	58.5	20.8	19.7	28.7	85.7	7.0	7.1	0.8	47.6	5.2	91.7	20.2	1.9	5.8	10.3	5.4	3.0	11
44.2	35.4	94.2	87.2	53.6	52.1	67.9	71.4	77.2	66.8	95.3	84.7	67.2	100.0	73.8	73.6	57.0	85.1	63.4	19.2	12
28.5	21.2	62.3	70.7	37.9	36.1	54.5	71.4	17.8	17.5	6.6	100.0	24.2	97.2	48.0	20.3	24.1	44.5	23.6	7.8	13
18.4	10.5	49.4	69.3	37.3	34.0	68.6	71.4	11.5	11.8	4.9	53.3	31.2	98.6	45.7	29.5	30.1	44.9	36.2	4.2	14
28.3	19.3	66.9	82.5	59.8	59.2	64.9	71.4	11.0	9.7	4.9	70.4	25.8	10.3	51.6	18.7	30.5	49.6	35.1	4.2	15
74.8	73.2	81.8	84.7	93.8	93.4	97.5	100.0	86.6	79.7	97.4	100.0	94.9	100.0	93.3	95.3	94.6	99.6	97.0	85.3	16
96.0	97.1	94.0	85.8	95.1	94.8	97.5	100.0	95.0	93.3	97.4	100.0	98.2	100.0	97.0	98.9	97.5	96.3	96.8	99.9	17
75.0	73.6	86.3	78.8	90.5	90.4	91.3	100.0	95.2	95.7	93.6	100.0	95.6	94.5	94.7	95.3	96.1	98.9	95.8	94.5	18
0.7	-	4.0	4.2	1.5	1.7	-	-	0.3	0.4	-	-	0.2	-	0.8	0.2	0.1	-	0.2	-	19

OF FACILITY BY RESIDENT'S RIGHTS TO CONTACT OUTSIDE FACILITY

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Total	Federal	Other Government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more					Total	Church related	Non-profit corporation	Other	
										Number										
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325	1
1,290	1,026	127	138	1,220	1,098	115	7	349	210	121	18	22,422	72	1,686	11,666	8,998	1,938	4,863	2,198	2
1,436	1,168	126	143	1,185	1,068	110	7	363	224	121	18	22,955	71	1,749	12,028	9,107	1,990	4,902	2,214	3
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325	4
1,533	1,270	118	144	1,248	1,128	112	7	362	224	120	18	23,057	72	1,786	12,136	9,063	1,976	4,793	2,295	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
										Percent										
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
75.7	71.6	99.0	95.5	92.1	91.5	98.2	100.0	96.2	93.8	100.0	100.0	95.0	100.0	92.8	93.9	96.9	97.2	97.8	94.6	2
84.2	81.5	98.2	98.7	89.5	89.0	94.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.2	98.6	96.3	96.8	98.0	99.8	98.6	95.3	3
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	4
89.9	88.6	92.5	100.0	94.2	94.0	96.3	100.0	99.7	100.0	99.2	100.0	97.7	100.0	98.3	97.6	97.6	99.1	96.4	98.7	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7

Table I-39. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE, AND

Line No.	Access to facility grounds	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Total	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
2	No access	667	564	93	9	338	250	84	4	16	14	2	-	74	74	-	-
3	Access under supervision	15,336	11,979	3,160	198	12,311	9,541	2,720	50	281	151	109	21	553	497	49	7
4	Access without supervision	7,604	6,234	1,265	105	5,613	4,463	1,110	39	89	62	22	5	940	868	56	16
5	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	No access	2.8	3.0	2.1	2.9	1.8	1.8	2.1	3.9	4.1	6.1	1.7	-	4.7	5.1	-	-
3	Access under supervision	65.0	63.8	69.9	63.4	67.4	66.9	69.5	54.0	72.7	66.5	82.0	79.7	35.3	34.5	46.4	31.0
4	Access without supervision	32.2	33.2	28.0	33.6	30.7	31.3	28.4	42.2	23.1	27.4	16.3	20.3	60.0	60.3	53.6	69.0
5	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table I-40. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE, AND OWNERSHIP

Line No.	Criteria F/ASG patients	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Total	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
2	Severity of condition	12,983	9,188	3,514	281	10,571	7,317	3,167	88	218	124	83	11	579	504	53	22
3	Age	6,150	5,447	525	178	3,747	3,505	235	8	154	63	67	24	582	521	51	10
4	Sex	14,728	12,300	2,196	232	11,911	10,030	1,827	53	283	132	124	27	681	608	62	11
5	Place of residence	674	644	15	15	590	583	4	4	5	3	2	-	12	2	4	6
6	Family income	398	379	9	11	393	375	8	10	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Education	260	176	32	53	120	112	-	8	36	9	17	9	38	30	6	2
8	Availability	1,808	1,307	500	1	1,312	827	484	-	13	12	1	-	259	250	8	1
9	Resident request	162	65	97	-	87	-	87	-	2	-	2	-	64	59	5	-
10	Personality	2,262	1,798	453	11	1,729	1,318	408	3	20	18	-	2	118	107	9	2
11	Other	1,503	1,122	334	47	662	404	255	2	23	17	6	-	403	381	15	8
12	Not reported	2,155	2,045	110	-	1,985	1,877	108	-	-	-	-	-	34	34	-	-
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Severity of condition	55.0	48.9	77.8	90.1	57.9	51.3	80.9	94.1	56.4	54.6	62.6	41.2	37.0	35.1	50.8	95.6
3	Age	26.1	29.0	11.6	57.2	20.5	24.6	6.0	8.7	39.7	27.8	50.3	88.4	37.2	36.2	48.8	42.6
4	Sex	62.4	65.5	48.6	74.4	65.2	70.4	46.7	57.3	73.1	58.0	93.4	100.0	43.5	42.3	58.5	48.8
5	Place of residence	2.9	3.4	0.3	4.7	3.2	4.1	0.1	3.9	1.3	1.4	1.5	-	0.7	0.1	3.8	24.9
6	Family income	1.7	2.0	0.2	3.5	2.2	2.6	0.2	10.4	0.9	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Education	1.1	0.9	0.7	16.9	0.7	0.8	-	8.8	9.4	4.2	13.0	35.3	2.4	2.1	5.7	8.8
8	Availability	7.7	7.0	11.1	0.3	7.2	5.8	12.4	-	3.4	5.3	0.9	-	16.5	17.4	7.6	4.4
9	Resident request	0.7	0.3	2.2	-	0.5	-	2.2	-	0.5	-	1.5	-	4.1	4.1	4.7	-
10	Personality	9.6	9.6	10.0	3.7	9.5	9.2	10.4	3.1	5.3	7.8	-	9.3	7.5	7.4	8.2	8.8
11	Other	6.4	6.0	7.4	15.1	3.6	2.8	6.5	2.1	5.9	7.4	4.6	-	25.7	26.4	14.4	33.8
12	Not reported	9.1	10.9	2.4	-	10.9	13.2	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	2.4	-	-

- Represents zero.

OWNERSHIP OF FACILITY BY ACCESS TO FACILITY GROUNDS

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Total	Federal	Other Government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other	
										Number										
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325	1
180	174	4	2	40	39	-	1	19	13	3	3	667	-	18	271	377	20	114	244	2
1,008	810	91	107	858	780	75	3	325	200	116	9	15,336	3	988	8,221	6,125	1,061	3,415	1,649	3
517	448	33	36	426	381	42	3	19	11	2	6	7,604	69	811	3,937	2,787	914	1,442	431	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
										Percent										
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
10.6	12.2	3.3	1.3	3.0	3.3	-	14.3	5.2	5.9	2.5	15.6	2.8	-	1.0	2.2	4.1	1.0	2.3	10.5	2
59.1	56.5	71.0	73.9	64.8	65.0	64.1	42.9	89.6	89.1	95.9	52.1	65.0	4.2	54.4	66.1	65.9	53.2	68.7	70.9	3
30.3	31.3	25.7	24.8	32.2	31.7	35.9	42.9	5.2	5.0	1.6	32.2	32.2	95.8	44.6	31.7	30.0	45.8	29.0	18.6	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5

OF FACILITY BY CRITERIA FOR ASSIGNING RESIDENTS TO WARD

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Total	Federal	Other Government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other	
										Number										
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325	1
863	654	66	143	427	404	23	-	323	185	120	18	12,983	7	1,197	7,880	3,898	1,242	2,017	639	2
665	457	77	131	971	874	94	3	31	27	1	3	6,150	2	664	2,313	3,172	556	764	1,852	3
871	660	86	125	848	764	80	5	134	106	18	11	14,728	1	1,290	7,977	5,460	1,269	2,171	2,019	4
50	42	2	5	18	15	3	-	-	-	-	-	674	-	42	593	39	16	22	1	5
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	398	-	18	26	355	108	3	243	6
63	24	5	33	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	260	-	78	115	67	9	58	-	7
119	119	-	-	89	83	6	-	15	15	-	-	1,808	63	55	1,023	667	370	230	67	8
9	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162	-	6	92	64	3	61	-	9
282	270	10	2	109	81	26	2	4	3	1	-	2,262	-	63	1,891	308	53	229	25	10
345	282	30	33	38	9	27	2	32	29	1	3	1,503	1	118	811	573	35	476	62	11
2	-	2	-	131	131	-	-	3	3	-	-	2,155	-	24	1,024	1,107	-	1,084	23	12
										Percent										
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
50.6	45.7	51.9	98.8	32.3	33.7	19.9	-	88.9	82.5	99.2	100.0	55.0	10.3	65.9	63.4	42.0	62.3	40.6	27.5	2
39.0	31.9	60.5	90.8	73.3	72.8	80.4	42.9	8.4	12.0	0.8	15.3	26.1	2.8	36.5	18.6	34.1	27.9	15.4	79.7	3
51.0	46.0	67.3	86.3	64.1	63.6	68.1	71.4	37.0	47.1	14.7	61.8	62.4	1.4	71.0	64.2	58.8	63.7	43.7	86.9	4
2.9	2.9	1.9	3.8	1.3	1.2	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	-	2.3	4.8	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.0	5
0.1	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.8	-	1.7	-	1.0	0.2	3.8	5.4	0.1	10.4	6
3.7	1.7	4.2	22.8	0.2	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	4.3	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.2	-	7
7.0	8.3	-	-	6.7	6.9	5.1	-	4.2	6.9	-	-	7.7	86.9	3.1	8.2	7.2	18.5	4.6	2.9	8
0.5	0.4	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.2	1.2	-	9
16.5	18.8	7.5	1.4	8.2	6.8	21.9	28.6	1.2	1.4	0.8	-	9.6	-	3.5	15.2	3.3	2.7	4.6	1.1	10
20.2	19.7	23.6	22.6	2.9	0.8	22.8	28.6	8.9	12.8	0.8	15.3	6.4	1.4	6.5	6.5	6.2	1.8	9.6	2.7	11
0.1	-	1.5	-	9.9	10.9	-	-	0.9	1.4	-	-	9.1	-	1.3	8.2	11.9	-	21.8	1.0	12

Table I-41. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE, AND OWNERSHIP

Line No.	Review of continued residence	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Total	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
2	Yes	20,489	16,370	3,816	302	15,902	12,567	3,245	90	364	210	128	26	1,505	1,387	98	20
3	No	3,119	2,408	702	9	2,359	1,687	669	3	23	17	4	1	62	52	7	3
4	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Yes	86.8	87.2	84.5	97.1	87.1	88.2	82.9	96.5	94.1	92.4	96.7	96.3	96.0	96.4	93.4	87.0
3	No	13.2	12.8	15.5	2.9	12.9	11.8	17.1	3.5	5.9	7.6	3.3	3.7	4.0	3.6	6.6	13.0
4	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table I-42. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE, AND OWNERSHIP OF

Line No.	Authorization for unusual or hazardous procedures	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Total	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
2	Administrator	4,907	4,268	471	168	2,578	2,267	282	29	126	96	19	12	282	251	23	9
3	Outside guardian	5,029	3,375	1,519	135	3,739	2,410	1,300	28	105	32	70	3	269	227	34	7
4	Patients family	16,544	12,526	3,784	234	13,520	10,151	3,314	55	341	200	121	20	845	761	78	7
5	Patient	13,049	10,104	2,774	172	11,496	8,869	2,559	68	96	82	7	7	682	621	46	14
6	Cases handled individually under court order	381	331	41	9	3	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	102	94	8	-
7	Other	5,785	4,916	798	71	4,698	3,927	732	39	53	36	12	5	313	284	29	-
8	Not reported	155	155	-	-	114	114	-	-	3	3	-	-	38	38	-	-
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100 0	100.0
2	Administrator	20.8	22.7	10.4	54.0	14.1	15.9	7.2	30.9	32.7	42.1	14.6	43.2	18.0	17.4	21.7	38.2
3	Outside guardian	21.3	18.0	33.6	43.3	20.5	16.9	33.2	30.3	27.2	14.1	52.6	11.6	17.1	15.8	32 7	31.0
4	Patients family	70.1	66.7	83.7	75.0	74.0	71.2	84.7	59.4	88.3	87.9	91.4	76.2	54.0	52.9	73.7	31 9
5	Patient	55.3	53.8	61.4	55.2	63.0	62.2	65.4	73.2	24.9	36.2	5.3	25.5	43.5	43.2	44.1	61.8
6	Cases handled individually under court order	1.6	1.8	0.9	2.9	-	-	0.1	-	0.3	0.5	-	-	6.5	6.5	7.9	-
7	Other	24.5	26.2	17.7	22.7	25.7	27.5	18.7	41.9	13.8	15.8	9.1	19.9	20.0	19.8	27.7	-
8	Not reported	0.7	0.8	-	-	0.6	0.8	-	-	0.8	1.3	-	-	2.4	2.7	-	-

- Represents zero.

OF FACILITY BY RESIDENT REVIEW FOR CONTINUED RESIDENCE

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Total	Federal	Other Government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other	
Number																				
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325	1
1,166	898	125	143	1,194	1,089	98	7	358	219	121	18	20,489	68	1,659	10,771	7,991	1,541	4,290	2,160	2
540	535	3	2	130	111	19	-	5	5	-	-	3,119	4	158	1,658	1,299	453	681	165	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Percent																				
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
68.4	62.7	97.7	98.7	90.2	90.7	84.0	100.0	98.5	97.6	100.0	100.0	86.8	94.5	91.3	86.7	86.0	77.3	86.3	92.9	2
31.6	37.3	2.3	1.3	9.8	9.3	16.0	-	1.5	2.4	-	-	13.2	5.5	8.7	13.3	14.0	22.7	13.7	7.1	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

FACILITY BY AUTHORIZATION FOR UNUSUAL OR HAZARDOUS PROCEDURES

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Total	Federal	Other Government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other	
Number																				
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1,994	4,971	2,325	1
1,158	1,006	49	103	732	632	93	7	30	17	4	9	4,907	2	931	1,804	2,170	738	869	563	2
573	426	61	86	256	215	40	1	87	65	13	9	5,029	1	589	2,653	1,786	517	780	490	3
915	680	100	135	586	531	51	3	336	203	120	12	16,544	3	1,437	9,237	5,866	1,276	3,957	633	4
375	268	38	69	108	102	6	-	293	162	117	14	13,049	7	1,000	5,779	6,263	806	3,507	1,950	5
103	77	17	9	167	155	12	-	6	5	1	-	381	-	107	97	177	72	105	-	6
232	206	7	19	451	436	16	-	37	28	2	7	5,785	63	285	4,151	1,287	571	651	66	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155	-	3	85	67	29	38	-	8
Percent																				
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
67.9	70.2	38.6	71.2	55.3	52.6	79.9	100.0	8.2	7.4	3.3	53.5	20.8	2.8	51.3	14.5	23.4	37.0	17.5	24.2	2
33.6	29.7	47.9	59.6	19.4	17.9	34.3	14.3	24.1	28.9	10.7	53.7	21.3	1.4	32.4	21.3	19.2	25.9	15.7	21.1	3
53.7	47.5	77.9	93.7	44.2	44.3	43.9	42.9	92.5	90.6	99.2	70.3	70.1	4.2	79.1	74.3	63.2	64.0	79.6	27.2	4
22.0	18.7	29.7	47.8	8.1	8.5	4.8	-	80.7	72.1	96.7	79.0	55.3	10.3	55.0	46.5	67.4	40.4	70.6	83.9	5
6.0	5.4	13.1	6.3	12.6	12.9	10.3	-	1.7	2.3	0.8	-	1.6	-	5.9	0.8	1.9	3.6	2.1	-	6
13.6	14.4	5.8	13.2	34.1	36.3	13.3	-	10.3	12.5	1.6	42.4	24.5	86.9	15.7	33.4	13.9	28.6	13.1	2.8	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.8	-	8

Table I-43. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE, AND OWNERSHIP OF

Line No.	Statutory or regulatory requirement changes	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Total	23,608	18,778	4,518	312	18,261	14,254	3,914	93	387	227	133	27	1,567	1,439	105	23
2	Total with changes	14,187	11,086	2,884	217	12,170	9,561	2,545	64	120	41	67	12	474	426	42	6
3	Staff or patient ratio	6,350	4,776	1,435	139	5,678	4,359	1,284	35	78	11	62	6	235	217	15	3
4	Recertification of patients	5,007	3,158	1,722	128	4,369	2,841	1,505	23	73	5	63	5	66	56	9	1
5	Recertification of physical facility	9,553	7,177	2,205	172	7,984	6,020	1,914	49	97	26	62	9	349	321	27	1
6	Recertification of staff	4,792	3,302	1,415	76	4,317	2,994	1,304	19	75	10	62	2	109	102	6	1
7	Occupational composition of staff	5,210	3,308	1,812	91	4,577	2,898	1,654	25	7	4	-	3	222	213	8	1
8	Remodel or renovate	2,919	2,409	496	14	2,830	2,343	485	2	7	6	-	1	20	18	2	-
9	Changes in procedures for admitting and/or services offered	208	76	122	11	170	49	119	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Anything else	412	204	182	26	272	92	169	10	4	2	1	1	35	26	6	2
11	None	9,421	7,692	1,634	95	6,091	4,693	1,369	29	267	186	66	15	1,092	1,013	63	16
12	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Total with changes	60.1	59.0	63.8	69.5	66.6	67.1	65.0	68.7	30.9	18.0	50.3	44.6	30.3	29.6	40.0	27.4
3	Staff or patient ratio	26.9	25.4	31.8	44.8	31.1	30.6	32.8	37.5	20.3	4.7	46.7	21.3	15.0	15.1	14.1	13.3
4	Recertification of patients	21.2	16.8	38.1	40.9	23.9	19.9	38.4	24.2	18.9	2.2	47.8	17.3	4.2	3.9	8.5	4.4
5	Recertification of physical facility	40.5	38.2	48.8	55.2	43.7	42.2	48.9	52.7	25.0	11.4	46.9	32.7	22.3	22.3	25.6	4.4
6	Recertification of staff	20.3	17.6	31.3	24.3	23.6	21.0	33.3	20.3	19.3	4.6	46.7	7.7	7.0	7.1	6.0	4.4
7	Occupational composition of staff	22.1	17.6	40.1	29.1	25.1	20.3	42.3	26.5	1.9	1.9	-	11.7	14.2	14.8	7.6	4.4
8	Remodel or renovate	12.4	12.8	11.0	4.5	15.5	16.4	12.4	2.0	1.8	2.6	-	3.9	1.3	1.2	2.1	-
9	Changes in procedures for admitting and/or services offered	0.9	0.4	2.7	3.5	0.9	0.3	3.0	2.2	0.6	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Anything else	1.7	1.1	4.0	8.3	1.5	0.6	4.3	11.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	3.9	2.2	1.8	5.9	9.7
11	None	39.9	41.0	36.2	30.5	33.4	32.9	35.0	31.3	69.1	82.0	49.7	55.4	69.7	70.4	60.0	72.6
12	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table I-44. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE, SIZE, AND

Line No.	Source of changes	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number															
1	Total	14,187	11,086	2,884	217	12,170	9,561	2,545	64	120	41	67	12	474	426	42	6
2	Total with changes	14,181	11,086	2,884	211	12,166	9,561	2,545	60	119	41	67	11	474	426	42	6
3	Social Security or medicare	1,262	400	810	51	1,066	269	790	7	5	4	1	-	21	16	3	2
4	Medicaid	4,566	2,848	1,595	123	4,250	2,771	1,455	25	1	1	-	-	21	11	8	2
5	Court	38	8	4	27	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
6	State agency	8,928	7,048	1,758	121	7,510	5,887	1,577	46	97	28	65	4	384	349	31	4
7	Supplemental Security Income	251	142	67	42	46	-	45	1	3	3	-	-	33	31	2	-
8	Fire or safety regulations	782	773	1	8	717	717	-	-	6	4	1	1	13	13	-	-
9	Federal agency or legislation (other than SS, Medicare or SSI)	647	514	126	7	565	453	112	-	3	2	-	1	5	-	5	-
10	Local government	1,610	1,525	82	3	1,586	1,506	79	1	4	1	-	2	14	14	-	-
11	Other	846	631	196	19	709	523	186	-	8	6	-	2	28	26	2	-
12	Not reported	6	-	-	6	4	-	-	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
		Percent															
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Total with changes	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.0	99.1	100.0	100.0	91.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3	Social Security or medicare	8.9	3.6	28.1	23.7	8.8	2.8	31.0	10.2	4.4	10.4	1.5	-	4.4	3.7	7.4	32.2
4	Medicaid	32.2	25.7	55.3	57.0	34.9	29.0	57.2	38.6	0.9	2.6	-	-	4.5	2.6	19.3	32.2
5	Court	0.3	0.1	0.1	12.4	0.0	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	2.4	-
6	State agency	62.9	63.6	61.0	56.1	61.7	61.6	62.0	72.6	81.1	69.2	96.6	35.0	80.9	81.9	72.9	67.8
7	Supplemental Security Income	1.8	1.3	2.3	19.5	0.4	-	1.8	1.6	2.7	7.9	-	-	7.0	7.3	4.1	-
8	Fire or safety regulations	5.5	7.0	0.0	3.6	5.9	7.5	-	-	5.1	9.3	1.9	8.4	2.8	3.1	-	-
9	Federal agency or legislation (other than SS, Medicare or SSI)	4.6	4.6	4.4	3.3	4.6	4.7	4.4	-	2.6	5.1	-	8.9	1.0	-	11.8	-
10	Local government	11.4	13.8	2.8	1.6	13.0	15.7	3.1	1.6	3.1	2.9	-	20.9	2.9	3.2	-	-
11	Other	6.0	5.7	6.8	8.6	5.8	5.5	7.3	-	6.8	14.7	-	18.0	6.0	6.2	4.2	-
12	Not reported	0.0	-	-	2.6	0.0	-	-	7.0	0.9	-	-	8.9	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

FACILITY BY CHANGES DUE TO STATUTORY OR REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other								Private nonprofit				
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	Federal	Other Government	Proprietary	Total	Church related	Non-profit corporation	Other	Line No.
Number																				
1,705	1,433	128	144	1,324	1,200	117	7	363	224	121	18	23,608	72	1,817	12,429	9,290	1.994	4,971	2,325	1
891	686	85	120	321	287	33	1	210	84	112	13	14,187	1	1,123	7,644	5,419	1,066	2,460	1.893	2
267	125	55	86	53	44	9	-	40	21	9	10	6,350	1	605	2,676	3,069	158	1,514	1.397	3
317	186	36	95	55	50	5	-	127	19	103	5	5,007	-	673	3,111	1,223	242	955	27	4
702	527	72	103	249	231	18	-	173	51	111	10	9,553	-	1,004	6,158	2,391	774	1,163	455	5
169	87	31	51	107	100	7	-	16	9	5	3	4,792	-	572	2,961	1,259	308	898	52	6
199	92	46	62	82	74	8	-	121	26	96	-	5,210	-	271	3,707	1,232	325	816	91	7
39	25	6	8	17	17	-	-	6	-	3	3	2,919	-	95	826	1,998	293	284	1,421	8
17	6	3	9	9	9	-	-	9	9	-	-	208	-	20	145	44	34	10	-	9
69	54	4	11	32	30	2	1	-	-	-	-	412	1	32	103	277	2	275	-	10
814	747	43	24	1,003	913	84	6	153	140	9	4	9,421	71	694	4,785	3,871	928	2,511	431	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Percent																				
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
52.3	47.9	66.5	83.3	24.3	23.9	28.1	14.3	57.8	37.7	92.6	74.8	60.1	1.4	61.8	61.5	58.3	53.5	49.5	81.4	2
15.6	8.7	43.3	59.7	4.0	3.7	7.7	-	10.9	9.3	7.6	54.8	26.9	1.4	33.3	21.5	33.0	7.9	30.5	60.1	3
18.6	13.0	28.4	65.5	4.1	4.2	4.0	-	34.9	8.4	85.0	27.0	21.2	-	37.0	25.0	13.2	12.1	19.2	1.1	4
41.2	36.8	56.3	71.4	18.8	19.3	15.2	-	47.5	22.9	91.8	56.6	40.5	-	55.3	49.5	25.7	38.8	23.4	19.6	5
9.9	6.1	24.0	35.3	8.1	8.3	6.1	-	4.5	3.8	4.1	15.6	20.3	-	31.5	23.8	13.5	15.5	18.1	2.2	6
11.7	6.4	35.9	42.8	6.2	6.2	6.7	-	33.5	11.6	78.7	-	22.1	-	14.9	29.8	13.3	16.3	16.4	3.9	7
2.3	1.7	4.8	5.8	1.3	1.4	-	-	1.6	-	2.5	15.6	12.4	-	5.2	6.6	21.5	14.7	5.7	61.1	8
1.0	0.4	2.3	6.1	0.7	0.8	-	-	2.6	4.2	-	-	0.9	-	1.1	1.2	0.5	1.7	0.2	-	9
4.1	3.7	3.4	7.8	2.4	2.5	1.6	14.3	-	-	-	-	1.7	1.4	1.7	0.8	3.0	0.1	5.5	-	10
47.7	52.1	33.5	16.7	75.7	76.1	71.9	85.7	42.2	62.3	7.4	25.2	39.9	98.6	38.2	38.5	41.7	46.5	50.5	18.6	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12

OWNERSHIP OF FACILITY BY SOURCE OF CHANGES

Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other								Private nonprofit				
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	Federal	Other Government	Proprietary	Total	Church related	Non-profit corporation	Other	Line No.
Number																				
891	686	85	120	321	287	33	1	210	84	112	13	14,187	1	1,123	7,644	5,419	1,066	2,460	1,893	1
891	686	85	120	321	287	33	1	210	84	112	13	14,181	1	1,122	7,644	5,414	1,066	2,455	1,893	2
94	49	6	40	16	16	-	-	59	46	11	3	1,262	-	202	660	400	75	243	83	3
159	36	32	91	-	-	-	-	134	29	100	5	4,566	-	515	2,776	1,275	71	958	246	4
35	8	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	27	-	12	7	2	3	5
643	538	43	62	264	238	26	-	31	9	18	5	8,928	1	716	5,471	2,740	698	1,512	529	6
129	68	20	41	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	251	-	127	47	77	6	69	3	7
43	37	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	1	782	-	27	438	318	299	19	-	8
17	9	5	3	51	49	2	-	6	1	2	3	647	-	67	382	198	-	35	163	9
4	4	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1,610	-	44	39	1,527	3	165	1,360	10
62	44	5	13	4	-	3	1	34	32	-	3	846	-	100	387	359	3	355	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	4	-	4	-	12
Percent																				
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.8	100.0	2
10.6	7.1	6.5	33.4	5.0	5.6	-	-	28.2	54.1	9.6	20.5	8.9	-	18.0	8.6	7.4	7.0	9.9	4.4	3
17.9	5.2	37.9	75.8	-	-	-	-	63.8	34.4	88.6	41.4	32.2	-	45.8	36.3	23.5	6.6	38.9	13.0	4
3.9	1.1	-	22.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	2.4	-	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	5
72.1	78.4	50.6	51.5	82.0	82.8	78.1	-	14.8	10.2	15.9	35.7	62.9	100.0	63.8	71.6	50.6	65.5	61.5	28.0	6
14.4	9.9	23.3	34.2	12.5	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	-	11.3	0.6	1.4	0.5	2.8	0.1	7
4.8	5.4	-	4.9	-	-	-	-	1.5	2.6	-	7.6	5.5	-	2.4	5.7	5.9	28.1	0.8	-	8
1.9	1.3	5.9	2.4	16.0	17.2	5.9	-	2.9	1.2	1.8	24.3	4.6	-	6.0	5.0	3.7	-	1.4	8.6	9
0.5	0.6	-	-	0.8	-	7.7	-	-	-	-	-	11.4	-	3.9	0.5	28.2	0.2	6.7	71.8	10
7.0	6.4	6.3	10.9	1.2	-	8.4	100.0	16.2	37.3	-	19.1	6.0	-	8.9	5.1	6.6	0.3	14.4	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.2	-	12

Section II
The Residents

Section II. The Residents

THE RESIDENTS

This section of the report presents data from the resident questionnaire, which obtained information about a sample of the residents of the long-term care institutions in the survey from three sources: the administrative records of the institutions; staff members who had frequent contact with the sample residents; and the residents themselves, if they were 14 years old or more and were able to answer a set of screening questions.

The characteristics of the residents, the circumstances of their institutionalization, their care and activities within the institutions, as well as their contacts outside the institution, are among the subjects covered. The detailed tables included in this section present the data by five sets of characteristics: the type and size of the facility; ownership of the facility; family status of the resident; age of the resident; and the length of the resident's current stay at an institution.

SUMMARY

Data from the SIP are discussed and displayed in this section by various aspects or characteristics of persons in long-term care institutions by particular subject area rather than by the type of facility in which a resident is institutionalized. However, the summary table is included to give a brief profile of the typical resident in each of the six institution types.

GENERAL

Selected sociodemographic characteristics were tabulated to determine the composition of the institutionalized population. These data then provide a means of identifying what population subgroups are serviced by long-term care institutions.

In 1976, 57 percent of the residents of long-term
institutions were White men, and 9 percent of the residents
of all other races.

The race-sex composition of these institutions shifts dra
ically by type. As shown in table II-A, White women accou
for 64 percent of the residents of nursing homes and 50 per
of the residents of other institutions. For the other four
of institutions, less than 40 percent of the resident popula
was White and female.

The distribution of residents of all other races also varie
type of institution. It appears that persons of all other
were less likely to enter institutions providing personal care,
the exception of children's institutions, and more likely to
institutions which provided treatment or care for specific
of problems, such as physical or mental handicaps. Abou
percent of the residents of Federal institutions were men;
of the Federal institutions were facilities for veterans. Abo
percent of the residents who were of races other than
were in facilities supported by a government agenc
nonprofit organization, as compared with 49 percent o
White residents. There is some statistical evidence to su
that residents of a race other than White were more like
reside in facilities supported by a government agenc
nonprofit organization than were White residents.

The median ages of the residents varied greatly by the
of institution. The children's institutions and facilities fo
physically handicapped, some of which are schools, had m
ages of 14 years and 18 years, respectively. The median a
residents of psychiatric institutions was 22 years, and res
of facilities for the mentally handicapped had a median
27 years. Those facilities which offered personal nursing

Table II-A. Race and Sex of Residents by Type of Facility

Sex and race	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handicapped	Psychiatric	Mentally handicapped	Children's	Oth
Number	1,550,100	1,182,670	37,780	65,400	189,210	43,790	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	38.5	32.0	58.3	70.3	58.0	60.4	
Female	61.1	67.9	39.7	27.9	41.4	39.6	
White	91.0	93.1	82.4	75.4	89.1	70.9	
Male	33.9	29.0	49.7	52.7	51.0	42.4	
Female	57.1	64.1	32.6	22.7	38.2	29.5	
All other races	8.7	6.7	15.6	22.8	10.3	29.1	
Male	4.6	2.9	8.6	17.6	9.1	18.0	
Female	4.0	3.8	7.0	5.1	3.2	11.1	
Race not reported	0.3	0.2	2.1	1.8	0.6	-	

II Summary Table. Median Age, Years of School Completed, Length of Stay, Monthly Cost of Care, and Monthly Income by Race and Sex, by Type of Facility

Sex and Race	Number of residents	Median age (years)	Median years of school completed	Median length of stay (months)	Median monthly cost of care (dollars)	Median monthly support (dollars)[1]
	Nursing homes					
Total	1,182,670	80	6.7	19	570	540
	378,040	78	6.1	16	550	550
le	802,500	80	7.1	20	580	530
e	1,100,980	80	7.0	20	570	540
other races	79,560	75	3.0	14	610	580
	Facilities for the physically handicapped					
Total	37,780	18	5.0	60	720	480
	22,010	19	4.6	74	690	410
le	14,980	17	5.9	46	730	560
e	31,110	19	5.2	69	680	420
other races	5,880	17	4.6	35	870	780
	Psychiatric Institutions					
Total	65,400	22	9.4	7	780	590
	45,990	23	9.2	6	730	590
le	18,220	20	9.9	8	920	570
e	49,320	24	9.5	7	750	560
other races	14,890	18	9.0	6	1,000	640
	Facilities for the mentally handicapped					
Total	189,210	27	0.6	101	830	650
	109,830	28	0.6	100	820	640
e	78,310	27	0.6	103	840	640
	168,630	29	0.6	107	850	640
ther races	19,510	17	0.6	65	730	650
	Children's facilities					
Total	43,790	14	6.8	11	550	420
	26,470	14	6.9	13	580	490
e	17,320	14	6.6	9	520	350
	31,060	14	6.5	14	510	380
ther races	12,730	14	7.4	7	660	520
	Other facilities					
Total	31,270	77	7,9	23	690	540
	14,480	73	8.4	28	640	540
e	16,540	80	7.2	21	730	540
	28,920	78	7.9	23	680	540
ther races	2,110	70	5.5	22	760	440

hese amounts reflect only direct contributions toward a resident's support. General revenues received by nstitution may account for some of the differences in the amount of costs and support.

Table II-B. Race and Sex by Residents With Next of Kin

Sex and race	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reporte
Total	100.0	9.3	89.3	1
Male	100.0	11.0	87.5	1
Female	100.0	8.2	90.5	1
White	100.0	8.5	90.1	1
Male	100.0	10.0	88.5	1
Female	100.0	7.7	91.0	1
All other races	100.0	17.1	81.5	1
Male	100.0	18.4	80.3	1
Female	100.0	15.5	82.8	1
Not reported	100.0	12.5	87.2	0

Table II-C. Age by Resident With Next to Kin

(Percent distribution)

Age	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not report
All ages	100.0	9.3	89.3	
0 to 2 years	100.0	3.7	95.9	(
3 to 5 years	100.0	14.1	85.0	(
6 to 12 years	100.0	9.0	89.0	
13 to 17 years	100.0	8.9	87.6	
18 to 20 years	100.0	8.7	88.7	
21 to 49 years	100.0	7.9	88.9	
50 to 64 years	100.0	10.7	88.3	
65 to 79 years	100.0	10.2	88.5	
80 years or more	100.0	8.7	90.8	
Not reported	100.0	12.4	82.9	

[1]See section III for a more complete discussion of the next of kin of residents.

such as nursing homes and other institutions, had much older residents whose median ages were 80 and 77, respectively.

Table II-B shows the race and sex of the residents by whether or not they had next of kin. Median ages of the residents in these categories are presented in table II-C.

About 9 out of 10 institutionalized persons had next of kin,[1] and this percentage does not vary much by age of the resident. This either indicates that persons with next of kin are likely to receive institutional care and treatment when they have health problems, or it may suggest that next of kin use long-term care institutions to care for relatives with problems the families do not want to or cannot deal with.

Table II-D displays the median years of school completed for residents by type of institution. The median level of educ for the institutionalized population is much lower tha median for the noninstitutionalized population; this is partially to the inclusion of people with mental and/or ph problems which prevent them from obtaining a regular aca education.

INSTITUTIONALIZATION

An individual may be a resident of a long-term care instit for a number of reasons: (1) he or she may require treat for a specific medical condition; (2) the person may be l committed to the institution for improper or unaccep behavior or lack of family care; (3) a family may be unal provide the type or amount of care required by the resid physical or mental condition, or the family may lack the ty equipment or facilities needed; and (4) some persons institutions to receive education and training which will im ability to live a more normal life, despite a physical or al handicap. As shown in table II-E, the majority of the ents in 1976 were admitted primarily because of medical ns; more than 50 percent of the residents of nursing es, psychiatric and other facilities and about 50 percent of esidents of institutions for the physically and mentally icapped were there for medical reasons. The second most ent reason for a resident's institutionalization was the y's inability to care for him or her at home.

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[1] Next of kin as used for this survey includes those persons related to a resident by blood, marriage, or adoption. The only exception to this general relationship rule was that foster parents of minor children were considered to be related to the children.

1976, almost none of the residents of nursing homes or of institutions were admitted to the institution by a court. ever, about one in four residents of facilities of the cally handicapped and mentally handicapped were ad- d as the result of a court action. Over one-third of the ents of psychiatric institutions and nearly one-half of the ents of children's facilities were admitted by a court. Of the ents under 18 years old, 28 percent had been admitted to nstitution by a court, compared with 19 percent of the ents between the ages of 18 and 64, and 1 percent of the ents 65 and over.

nly 1 out of every 10 residents of long-term care utions had had a previous institutionalization. There is evidence to suggest that residents of other institutions h are largely extended care facilities) were more likely to have been residents of another long-term care institution prior to their current stay.

The majority of the residents had been in their present institution for more than 1 year. Table II-F shows the length of the resident's current stay by type of institution. One out of every four residents of facilities for the physically handicapped had resided at the institution for between 10 and 19 years, and 72 percent of the residents of the facilities for the mentally handicapped had been institutionalized for at least 5 years.

Can a resident who enters a long-term-care institution for treatment or care expect a discharge within a year? Although more than 60 percent of all residents have been in their present institution for over a year, a discharge within the next 12 months was not expected for 94 percent of all residents. However, 32 percent of the residents of psychiatric institutions were expected to be discharged within the next 12 months, as were 26 percent of the residents of children's institutions.

Of those residents who were expected to be discharged within a year, 5 of every 10 were expected to return home, and 2 of every 10 would move to an intermediate care facility or to a nursing home. The remaining residents had made other arrangements or had made no living arrangements for after discharge.

COST OF CARE

The cost of care is greater to the resident when the institution is

Table II-D. Level of Educational Attainment of Residents by Type of Facility

(Percent distribution)

Education	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handicapped	Psychiatric	Mentally handicapped	Children's	Other
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
r attended	20.0	12.5	28.6	4.0	75.6	8.8	10.0
8 years	29.4	30.0	32.5	38.0	14.9	54.9	34.0
12 years	19.1	19.1	28.0	45.2	3.7	33.2	17.8
ege:							
to 4 years	4.8	5.8	0.9	5.6	0.2	0.6	6.8
llege 5 years or more	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0		0.7
reported	25.8	31.6	10.0	7.1	5.5	2.5	30.7
an years	5.6	6.7	5.0	9.4	0.6	6.8	6.7

Table II-E. Primary Reason for Admission of Residents by Type of Facility

(Percent distribution)

Primary reason for admission	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handicapped	Psychiatric	Mentally handicapped	Children's	Other
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
cal	72.3	79.3	51.8	53.9	51.7	5.6	89.1
nomic	0.6	0.5	2.0	0.2	0.4	2.7	3.0
al	2.6	0.2	2.8	20.1	5.4	31.8	-
ily	15.5	12.4	8.3	19.9	29.1	46.9	4.3
cation, training	1.2	-	24.0	0.4	4.8	2.2	-
er	6.3	6.3	6.6	5.5	6.4	10.5	2.9
't know	1.0	-	1.1	-	2.1	0.2	0.1
reported	0.3	0.3	3.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table II-F. Length of Stay of Residents by Type of Facility

(Percent distribution)

Length of stay	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handicapped	Psychiatric	Mentally handicapped	Children's	Othe
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	10
6 months	21.7	22.8	15.9	47.7	4.3	35.7	2
7 to 11 months	12.1	13.8	2.7	15.3	3.5	12.4	
1 to 2 years	17.6	19.7	11.7	13.3	6.1	19.4	2
3 to 4 years	18.1	19.8	12.8	8.7	11.9	10.7	2
5 to 9 years	17.6	16.9	21.2	5.6	26.3	14.3	1
10 to 19 years	6.3	3.1	25.4	3.2	24.5	2.5	
20 years or more	2.9	0.1	4.3	3.0	21.0	0.1	
Not reported	3.7	3.8	6.1	3.3	2.4	4.9	

Table II-G. Type of Facility by Median Monthly Cost of Care

Type of facility	Median cost of care
Total	$602
Nursing homes	573
Physically handicapped	723
Psychiatric	778
Mentally handicapped	833
Children's	546
Other	691

The fees about half of the residents paid to institutions covered their cost of care within $50 per month.

Table II-H. Age of Resident by Median Monthly Cost of Ca

Age	Median cost of care
Total	$602
Less than 18 years	809
18 to 64 years	606
65 years or more	581

providing treatment for a specified type of disorder than for providing general nursing or supervisory care. As shown in table II-G, the cost of a resident's care in nursing homes and children's facilities is noticeably lower than in other types of institutions.

A similar disparity of cost exists when comparing residents of institutions by type of ownership; the monthly cost in Federal institutions is less than in institutions owned and operated by other State or local agencies. Likewise, the cost to provide care decreased with the increasing age of the resident, as shown in table II-H, and is probably related to the receipt of specific medical treatment and training by young people, and general nursing care by the older residents.

About 9 out of every 10 residents received financial support from one or more sources. The most common sources were benefits from the Medicaid program (44 percent) and from the Social Security program (35 percent); only one-fourth of the residents received support from their families. Funds from State or local government programs were also a common source of support for residents, particularly residents under 18 years of age, of facilities for the mentally and physically handicapped, psychiatric institutions, and children's facilities.

The funds of the residents were often handled by an official of the institution However, the official usually did not have power of attorney. Almost one-fifth of the residents had responsibility for handling their own financial affairs; this was especially common for residents of psychiatric institution those in other facilities.

PHYSICAL STATUS OF THE RESIDENTS

Conditions

As discussed previously, about 27 percent of the residents institutionalized primarily for other than medical reasons, as education, training, or family reasons. However, a numb these residents were also being treated for a physical or m (emotional) condition.

In 1976, about 90 percent of the residents in all long care institutions were being treated for at least one phy mental, or emotional condition;[2] generally, only resider children's facilities did not require treatment for a conditic would be expected, certain types of cond tended to be more prevalent in certain types of institution most frequent treatment for residents of nursing home other institutions was for a cardiovascular condition, fol by musculoskeletal and nervous conditions; about 80 perc residents of psychiatric institutions were treated for m illness and, as expected, the majority of the residents of r facilities were treated for mental retardation. About one of the residents of facilities for the physically handicappe treated for "other specified" conditions, such as bli and/or deafness, and another 28 percent were treated for r illness or mental retardation. About 25 percent of the res of children's facilities received treatment for a specific ph or emotional condition; of those who did receive trea about half (or 12 percent of all residents in children's fac were treated for mental illness.

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[2] Only the "main" or most critical condition was tabulated.

ical Limitations

76, about 80 percent of all residents had a visual, hearing, h and/or ambulant limitation, and about half had two or limitations. Given that 66 percent of the residents were 65 over, the frequency of physical limitations was not ected; comparably, only 55 percent of the residents under nd 68 percent between the ages of 18 and 64 had one or limitations.

erall, the most common type of limitation involved ng, followed by visual limitation; 57 percent were limited lking to some extent, of whom more than one-third had a limitation or were unable to walk at all. Residents under owever, were limited in their speech more often than they limited in other ways. The incidence of multiple limita- increased with age.

ility

he purpose of this study, mobility is defined as having to the buildings and grounds of the institution. About 4 f every 10 residents were confined to their bed or room, or ot have access to the rest of the institution, although the varied significantly by type of institution and by the age of sidents. As shown in table II-I, far more residents of nursing s and other facilities were confined to their rooms than residents of other types of institutions; this difference bly reflects the fact that residents of nursing homes and facilities are generally much older than other residents.

cessibility to places outside their rooms is not the only ire of the residents' mobility; a resident may have free to the premises of the facility but not be allowed off the premises or be allowed off only under supervision. For example, 70 percent of the residents of facilities for the mentally handicapped were mobile; however, of the 57 percent who were allowed off the premises, only about 1 in 15 were allowed to leave the premises without supervision. While many residents of psychiatric institutions, children's facilities, and facilities for the physically handicapped were allowed to leave the premises, the majority could do so only when accompanied by another person.

Use of Aids, Personal Assistance

In 1976, approximately three-fourths of the residents required the regular assistance of one or more personal aids, such as eyeglasses, canes, dentures, or wheelchairs. For residents under 65 years of age, the most commonly used aids were eyeglasses and wheelchairs; these aids, together with dentures, were also the aids most commonly used by residents aged 65 and over. Overall, special equipment, such as colostomy or kidney dialysis equipment, or artificial limbs, were not frequently needed.

Many residents needed continual assistance with personal care. In fact, 4 out of every 10 residents were totally dependent upon some type of personal care assistance, and this dependence was related to the type of facility the resident was in more than to the age of the resident. Table II-J shows the amount of personal care assistance required by type of facility.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Activities Within the Institution

About 90 percent of the residents participated in one or more social or leisure activities at least once a week, and most of the

Table II-I. Mobility by Type of Facility

(Percent distribution)

Mobility	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handicapped	Psychiatric	Mentally handicapped	Children's	Other
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ined to bed	12.1	14.4	2.9	1.7	4.2	0.9	18.9
ined to room	15.0	35.0	5.7	7.0	24.4	1.9	32.3
ined to premises	13.0	12.9	11.2	17.5	13.3	10.3	10.1
wed off accompanied	30.5	27.5	54.1	24.2	47.9	31.9	23.3
wed off alone	12.9	9.7	25.0	45.9	9.0	54.1	74.8
reported	0.8	0.5	1.4	3.6	1.2	0.8	0.5

Table II-J. Personal Care Assistance by Type of Facility

(Percent distribution)

Personal care assistance	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handicapped	Psychiatric	Mentally handicapped	Children's	Other
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
required	25.1	17.1	69.8	85.8	30.3	89.6	26.5
ional help	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
regular help	43.8	49.4	13.1	6.1	37.6	3.0	41.3
ly dependent	40.5	45.7	10.5	2.2	35.5	2.2	45.5
eported	7.3	6.8	9.2	7.1	10.6	5.8	4.5

Table II-K. Activities Participated in by Type of Institution

(Percent distribution)

Weekly leisure activities	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handicapped	Psychiatric	Mentally handicapped	Children's	Other
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	10
Beauty or barber shop	22.1	19.4	52.6	47.3	20.4	44.4	1
Swim, bowl, dance	7.9	2.0	51.6	27.8	26.6	23.5	
Competitive sports	6.3	1.2	29.4	27.2	13.5	51.5	
Cards, bingo, games	33.8	28.8	72.4	67.0	35.9	77.4	3
Parties	42.0	38.8	74.7	69.9	42.2	71.0	2
Plays, movies concerts	17.3	11.9	48.3	31.6	38.7	27.4	1
Religious services	47.5	47.1	58.5	35.0	46.8	75.6	3
Attend sports	3.5	0.2	32.3	17.1	7.3	33.5	
Arts and crafts	23.2	18.6	43.4	40.9	39.8	39.3	1
Classes, lectures	13.9	4.6	63.1	55.9	36.2	72.8	
Attend meetings	5.0	2.3	25.3	29.9	6.9	16.1	
Volunteer/pay work	9.1	4.1	21.8	42.1	21.0	34.3	
Read	42.0	41.7	58.0	74.0	20.9	80.0	4
Watch TV	66.6	62.1	90.1	90.6	77.2	95.7	
Letters/phone calls	31.2	20.5	52.8	68.2	12.7	62.7	2
Nothing	11.2	12.7	3.6	1.8	8.2	1.5	
Not reported	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.6	0.6	0.0	

Table II-L. Participation Rates by Age of Residents

(Percent distribution)

Weekly Leisure Activities	Total	Less than 18	18 to 64	65 and ov
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Shopping, beauty shop or barber	22.1	20.4	28.0	
Swim, bowl, dance	7.9	33.1	15.1	
Competitive sports	6.3	36.7	8.7	
Cards, bingo, games	33.8	59.0	41.5	
Parties	42.0	59.3	45.7	
Plays, movies, concerts	17.3	34.4	26.7	
Religious services	47.5	55.6	45.0	
Attended sports	3.5	23.9	4.6	
Arts and crafts	23.2	44.8	31.4	
Classes, lectures	13.9	66.1	23.5	
Attend meetings	5.0	15.4	8.2	
Volunteer/pay work	9.1	22.1	20.9	
Read	42.0	51.1	37.4	
Watch television	66.6	82.9	78.2	
Letters, phone calls	31.2	40.4	27.8	
Nothing	11.2	6.8	7.9	
Not reported	0.5	0.5	0.8	

nonparticipants were older persons who were residents of nursing homes or other institutions. Table II-K shows the participation rates in the various activities by type of institution.

As shown, the most common activity was watching television, which involved no physical exertion or direct social contact with other residents. The activities in which the fewest residents participated were those which were generally av only off the grounds of the institution and/or which re physical action and dexterity on the part of the resident as dances and sports, and attending plays, concerts, and m

Table II-L shows the participation rates by age. Althou shown in this table, it should be noted that 73 percent nonparticipants (i.e., did not participate in any activity sents 65 years of age and over.

wo out of every three nonparticipants were too ill to rcipate in any type of activity. Some institutions, particurl facilities for the physically handicapped and psychiatric sutions, did not provide a reason for the residents' rarticipation. Caution should be exercised when analyzing eeasons for nonparticipation, since the institutions which dnot provide this information may have been reluctant to vl the lack of programs or resources which would provide ectivities listed.

cvities with Persons Outside the Institution

efrequency of visitors varied greatly by type of institution. ab II-M shows frequency of visitors by type of institution. sutions which had elderly residents had the highest ecency of visitors.

hile older persons had visitors more frequently, the uger residents were more likely to take overnight leave from enstitution, generally staying at the home of a relative. ge II-1 shows the monthly overnight leave by age of resident.

RATMENT AND CARE

o than 9 out of every 10 residents regularly needed the ves of personnel trained in medicine, education, or social lre. Nursing or personal care was needed by more residents a any other professional service, followed by medical care dhe services of a social worker. Most of the residents needed ves from more than one type of trained personnel. vty-eight percent of residents in institutions operated by eederal government did not need services from personnel id in medicine, education, or social welfare; however, o 2 percent of the residents in institutions run and orted by other government agencies fell into this category.

e receipt of specific services by the residents varied greatly e type of institution in which they resided. Medical and ng services were received most often by residents of nursing ns and other facilities; psychiatric care was given to nts of psychiatric institutions more than those in any type of facility; residents of facilities for the physically ncapped and children's institutions were provided edutinal and training services more often than other residents; ci workers provided their services most often to the resin in psychiatric and children's facilities.

Although the large institutions employed more staff members, they were not better able to supply the variety of services needed by the residents as frequently as they were needed.

About 6 percent of the residents who needed some type of professional service on a regular basis never received that service. These services were usually physical, speech, or occupational therapy. In all the types of institutions, more residents of facilities for the mentally handicapped were reported as not receiving a service they needed (table II-N).

Figure II-1.
Percent of Residents with Monthly Overnight Leave by Age

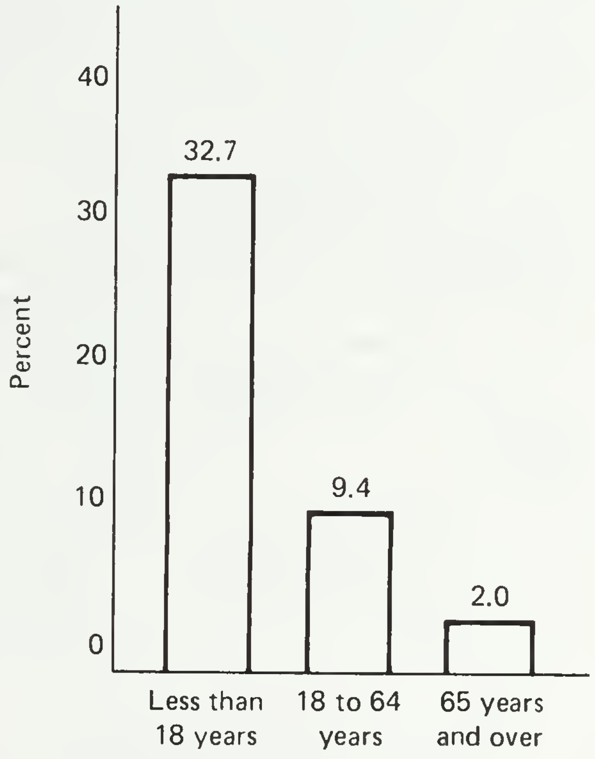


Table II-M. Frequency of Visitors by Type of Institution

(Percent distribution)

Type of institution	Total	Never	Once a month or more often	Less often than once a month	Not reported or don't know
using homes..............	100.0	9.8	75.1	12.3	2.8
hsically handicapped.......	100.0	35.3	40.0	17.9	6.7
schiatric................	100.0	30.1	44.9	16.4	8.7
etally handicapped.........	100.0	30.6	26.3	41.0	2.1
hldren..................	100.0	18.1	89.0	19.4	2.6
ter.....................	100.0	20.6	61.5	11.7	6.1

Table II-N. Services Resident Receives at Least Once A Month by Type of Facility

(Percent distribution)

Services	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handicapped	Psychiatric	Mentally handicapped	Children's	Othe
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	10
Total receiving services	97.1	96.9	98.6	95.8	97.8	99.1	9
Medical	58.0	64.5	31.2	27.0	42.1	13.8	6
Nursing	84.2	93.2	50.3	29.0	68.2	13.0	9
Psychiatric	7.7	2.2	17.0	42.5	27.3	13.8	
Physical/speech therapy	15.2	13.8	31.4	5.9	24.7	3.8	2
Occupational therapy	13.0	12.4	10.2	12.9	19.2	1.2	2
Educational training	12.6	1.5	64.7	50.8	43.0	89.0	
Social workers	30.2	26.4	26.3	61.3	38.4	64.2	1
Other	36.5	33.3	27.4	44.7	59.3	16.9	3
None received	2.9	3.1	1.4	4.2	2.2	0.9	

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ENVIRONMENT

By obtaining the characteristics of the residents' living quarters in the institution, some evaluation can be made about the character of the institutional environment. One of the factors which provides a measure of the institutional environment is the availability of space within individual wards for specific social and/or leisure activities; another factor is whether the bathrooms are designed to handle persons in wheelchairs.

Almost all the institutions had space set aside in the wards as a specialized lounge area for the residents. However, less than 1 out of 10 facilities had a sleeping area for staff members in the wards. Although the majority of the nursing homes and other institutions had bathrooms equipped for wheelchair patients, most of the other types of institutions did not have this accommodation.

The size of the wards was also examined. The small institutions (1-99 beds) tended to have smaller wards; a median of 25 beds per ward, compared to 45 for medium-sized institutions (100-349 beds), and 40 for large institutions (350 or more beds). The wards of all children's facilities were much smaller than those of other types of institutions; likewise, Federal institutions had smaller wards than did facilities operated by other types of ownership. Table II-O shows the median number of beds and median number of residents ward by type and size of facility.

Finally, the number of staff members assigned to the varied more by type than by size of facility. For all institut the median number of staff members assigned was 5.4, median ranging from 2.8 for children's facilities to 7.3 for facilities. These medians are apparently related to the sev of the conditions of the residents, since most of the residen children's facilities do not need constant medical attentic supervision, whereas persons in other facilities are chronically ill.

The ratio of daytime staff members per 10 residents is constant by type and size of facility, and, to a lesser exter ownership. The median number of staff members pe residents is 2.2.

ACTIVITIES PRIOR TO ADMISSION (RESIDEN 14 OR MORE YEARS OF AGE)

Work Status

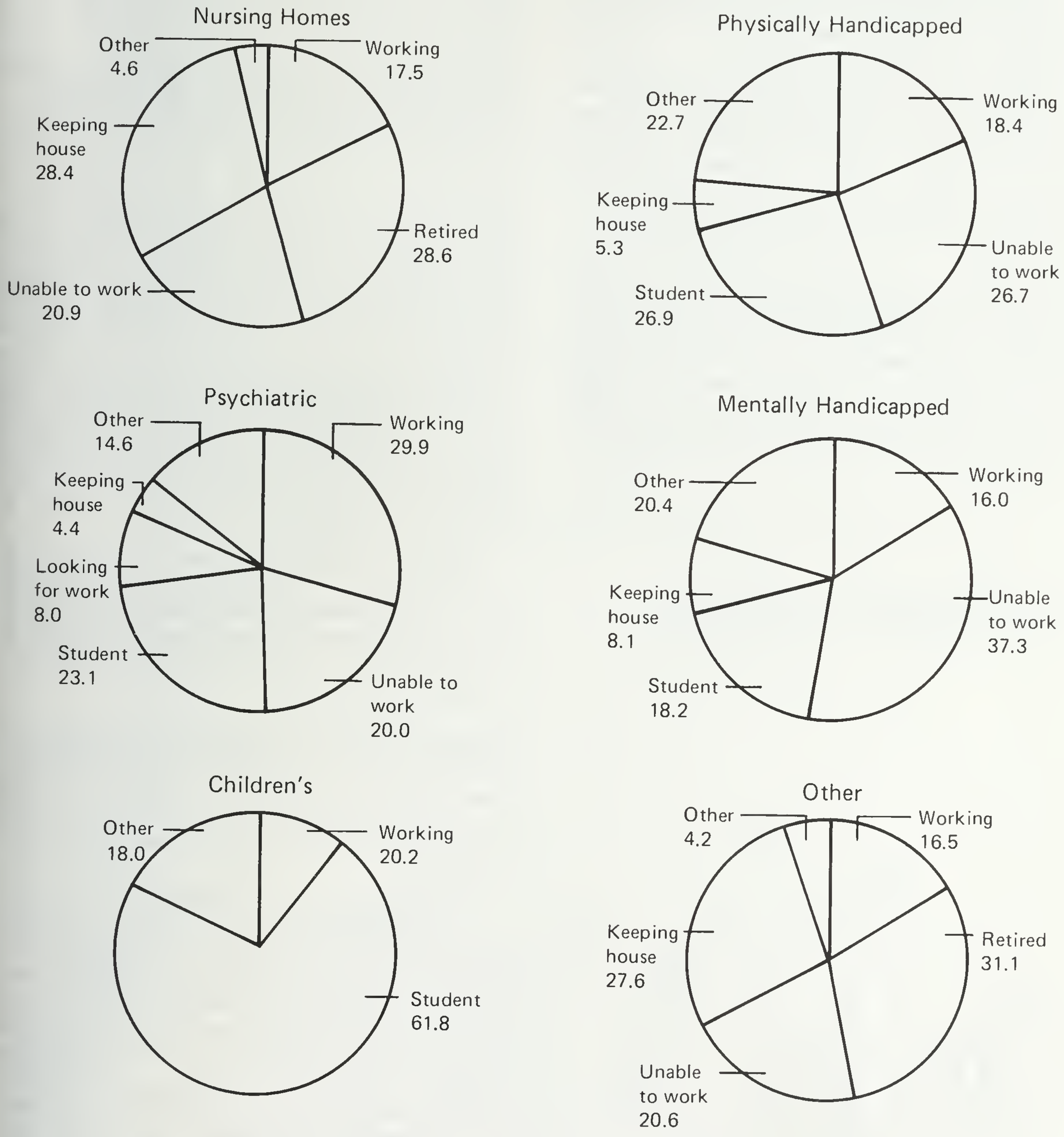
The process of institutionalization may be perceived dramatic removal (temporary or permanent) from the stream of everyday life. In fact, however, institutionali may be the culmination of a gradual withdrawal process

Table II-O. Median Number of Beds and Residents Per Ward by Type and Size of Facility

Number of beds and residents per ward	Nursing homes				Physically handicapped				Psychiatric			
	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 and over	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 and over	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350
Beds	37	27	47	43	26	22	17	42	18	15	22	
Residents	34	25	44	42	23	18	16	40	17	13	19	

Number of beds and residents per ward	Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other			
	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 and over	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 and over	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350
Beds	36	16	34	39	15	13	17	18	35	32	24	
Residents	33	15	32	36	12	11	15	15	31	28	17	

Figure II-2.
Work Status Before Admission by Type of Facility (Percent)



which the patient's activities do not change significantly; this appears to be the case with persons institutionalized in 1976.

In general, about 80 percent of the institutionalized persons were out of the labor force prior to their admission to the facility and, of these, over half were reported to be retired or unable to work. Figure II-2 displays the major activities of the residents prior to admission.

Most of the residents who were employed, worked full time, except for residents of children's facilities who were often working part time because they were also attending school. Residents with no family were more likely to work than those with a family.

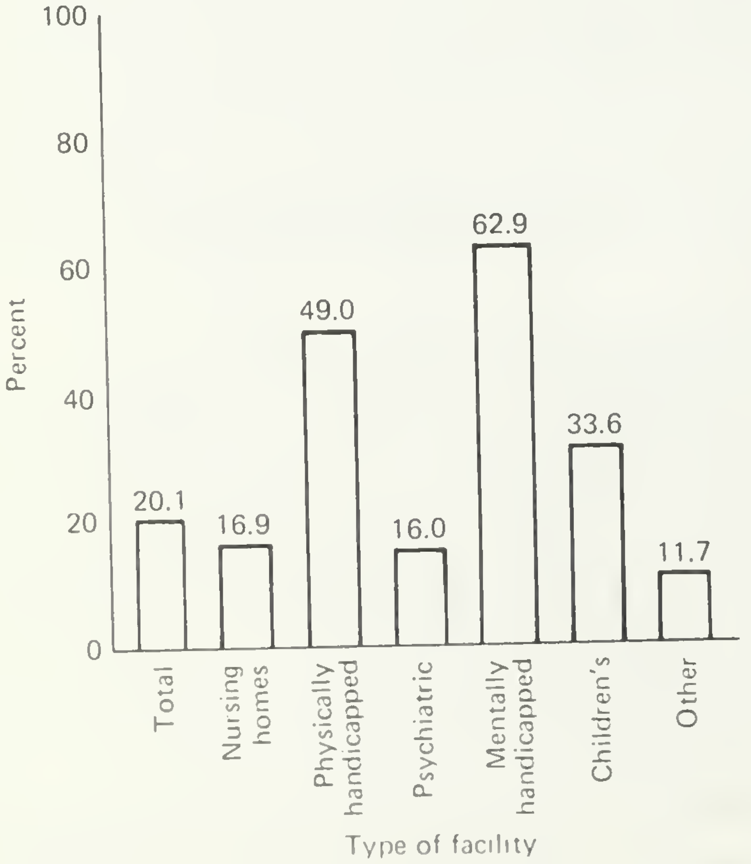
One of every three residents who worked at part-time jobs did so because they only wanted part-time work. Disability was given as the reason for part-time work by another 17 percent of all the residents; however, "disability" was cited by one-third of the residents of the facilities for the mentally handicapped and of other facilities as the reason for working only part time.

Usual Occupation

One-fifth of the residents never worked; this rate varies greatly by type of institution, as displayed in figure II-3.

The majority of the residents who ever worked were in low-skilled occupations; such as operative or service-worker jobs. Residents were asked for their usual occupation, which may or may not have been the job held just prior to institutionalization.

Figure II-3.
Percent of Residents Who Never Worked by Type of Facility



Year Last Worked

Only 10 percent of the residents had worked since 1971; abo half of those who ever worked, last held a job between 19 and 1968.

Living Arrangements

Three-fourths of the residents lived in a private home apartment prior to admission; only 12 percent came to t institution from another care facility. About half of t residents lived with relatives, one-third lived alone, and anoth 12 percent lived with persons unrelated to them.

ACTIVITIES DURING INSTITUTIONALIZATION (RESIDENTS 14 OR MORE YEARS OF AGE)

In 1976, most residents 14 years old and over in long-term-c institutions did not have a job or attend classes, either acader or nonacademic. About half of the residents who w employed held jobs as service workers, laborers, or operativ About one-half of the jobs were part of sheltered workshop work-rehabilitation programs designed to train handicap persons in skills and jobs which are in a competitive market. majority of the jobs were paid part-time (less than 35 hou week) jobs.

Table II-P shows school attendance for residents 14 year age or older by type of institution. As expected, the largest tion of persons attending academic classes were resident children's facilities; however, it is interesting to note that second largest student body is composed of residents facilities for the physically handicapped, followed by resid of psychiatric institutions.

Despite the low employment rate and the low rate of sc attendance, both of which are activities that take up a m part of a day, residents 14 years old and over reported that kept busy and were not bored. The only exceptions residents of children's facilities; 30 percent reported they not busy and were bored.

SOCIAL CONTACTS OUTSIDE THE INSTITUTIC (RESIDENTS 14 OR MORE YEARS OF AGE)

General opinion holds that it is important that resident long-term-care institutions have contact with their fam and/or friends and do not feel as if they have been aband by society

In 1976, 9 out of every 10 residents responded that they had some type of contact with a person or persons ou the institution, and most of them stated that they rec personal visits weekly or monthly. Weekly visitors were us children or friends of the residents. Monthly visitors generally friends, siblings, children, or other relatives. Relat few had parents or spouses who visited them weekl monthly

When analyzing the characteristics of residents who s that they had no social contact with persons outsid institution, it was found that fewer residents in facilities fo physically handicapped had visitors or telephone calls tha residents of other types of institutions. Young residents ha most social contacts; persons in institutions for less than 1 or more than 10 years had fewer contacts than did resi

Table II-P. School Attendance of Residents by Type of Facility

(Percent distribution)

School attendence	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handicapped	Psychiatric	Mentally handicapped	Children's	Other
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
attending classes	90.1	97.6	34.7	57.4	49.3	9.8	99.8
tending nonacademic classes	4.3	2.0	18.2	8.5	36.8	2.0	0.1
tending academic classes	4.9	0.3	41.1	32.4	6.6	86.8	0.1
mentary school, 1 to 8 years	1.3	0.3	12.9	5.0	3.0	19.6	0.1
school, 9 to 12 years	3.3	0.0	27.2	24.0	3.6	65.3	0.1
lege, 1 to 4 years	0.2	-	1.0	3.3	-	1.9	0.0
5 years or more	0.0	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.0
reported	0.7	0.1	6.0	1.7	7.3	1.3	0.0

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

had been in the institution for 1 to 9 years. However, the mining factor was whether or not the resident had a y; one-third of the residents without a family had no social ict outside the institution, and only one-twentieth of the nts with families had no outside social contact.

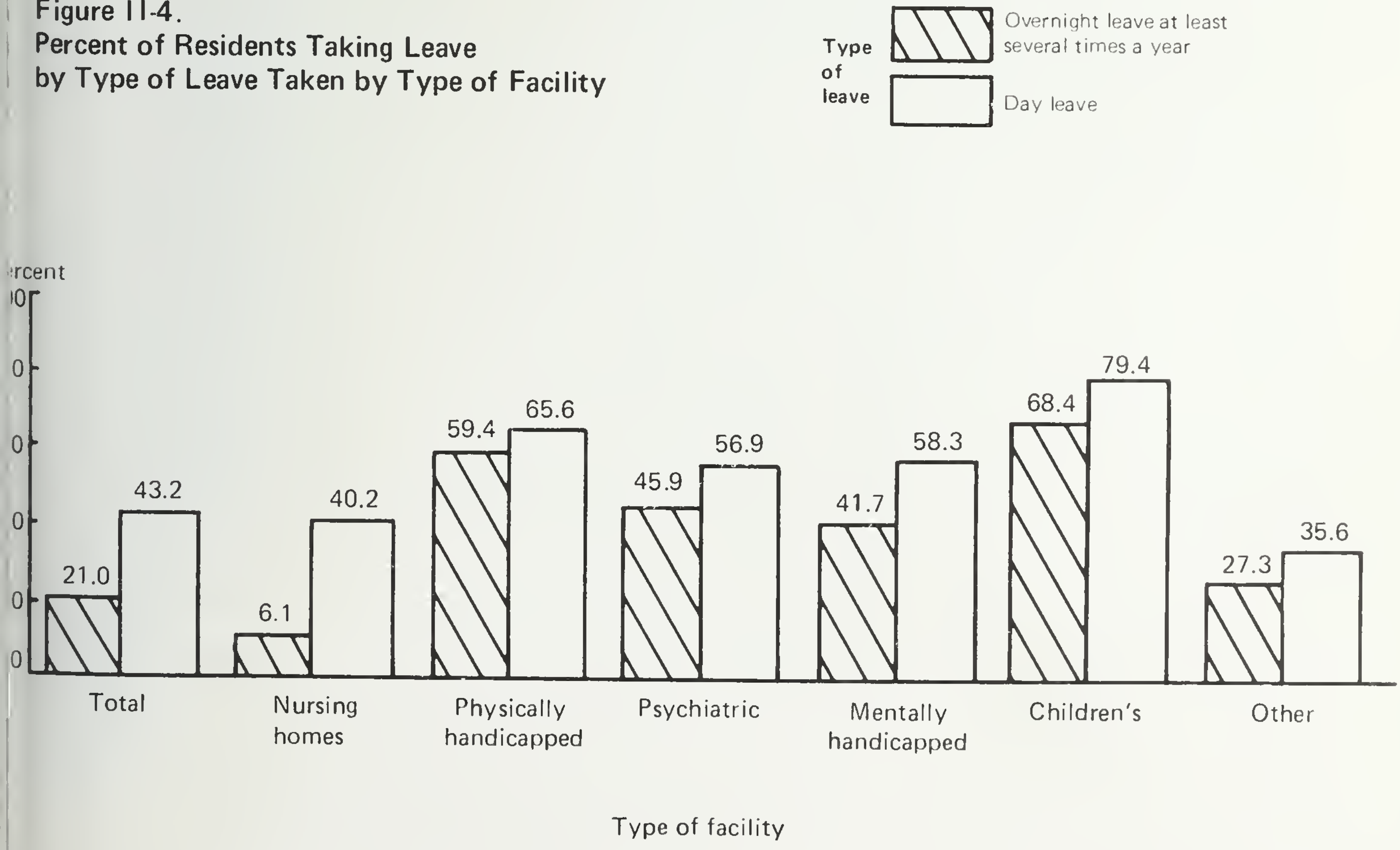
ernight leave from the institution was uncommon for the nts of nursing homes and other facilities, although a er of the residents of the remaining types of institutions on overnight leave at least several times a year.

unger residents and those with families were more likely to go on overnight leave than other residents. Indeed, more than 8 out of 10 residents stayed at their own home or at the home of another family member while on leave.

More residents went on day visits and trips away from the institution than on overnight trips. Figure II-4 displays the percentage of residents who took overnight leave at least several times a year and those who took day leave by type of institution.

The data do not permit a determination of whether the granting of leave was done by the facility as a whole or by

Figure II-4.
Percent of Residents Taking Leave by Type of Leave Taken by Type of Facility



individual resident; i.e., some institutions may have had a policy that no resident may take leave, or none of the residents were mentally and physically able to leave the institution, whereas in other institutions, leave was granted according to the individual resident's condition. However, the small differences between the numbers of residents who went on overnight leave and on day leave indicates that when leave was granted, the residents were almost as likely to go on an overnight trip as on a day trip.

EVALUATION OF THE FACILITY (RESIDENTS 14 OR MORE YEARS OF AGE)

One way to measure the quality of the institutional environment is to measure the residents' satisfaction with the components which make up the environment, such as lodging, food, social relationships and social activities.

About 90 percent of the residents in this study said t liked the staff members, and the lodging and accomodati Seventy-five percent liked the social activities available an percent had no opinion about them. The most unpopular as of the institutional environment was meals—about 15 per said they disliked the meals and food service.

Overall, residents in large facilities or in children's facil were more dissatisfied. Residents of Federal institutions generally more satisfied with the components than residents of private institutions or of institutions owne State or local governments. Finally, the younger residents those whose stay at the institution was less than one expressed more general dissatisfaction.

Detailed tables follow on page 70.

Table II-1. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE

Line No.	Race and sex	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	1,550,100	670,400	652,020	227,680	1,182,670	564,860	576,390	41,410	37,780	4,670	17,160	15,950
2	Male	596,820	262,180	209,110	125,530	378,040	199,850	163,780	14,420	22,010	2,550	10,170	9,300
3	Female	947,880	405,760	441,790	100,330	802,500	362,950	412,580	26,970	14,980	2,120	6,940	5,920
4	White	1,410,020	617,220	593,220	199,590	1,100,980	530,920	530,080	39,980	31,110	4,020	15,590	11,510
5	Male	524,850	233,600	183,250	107,990	343,420	183,940	145,450	14,030	18,780	2,130	9,310	7,330
6	Female	885,170	383,620	409,960	91,590	757,570	346,980	384,640	25,950	12,330	1,880	6,270	4,180
7	Other races	134,670	50,720	57,690	26,270	79,560	31,880	46,270	1,400	5,880	650	1,520	3,710
8	Male	71,970	28,580	25,860	17,530	34,620	15,910	18,330	390	3,240	420	850	1,960
9	Female	62,710	22,140	31,830	8,740	44,930	15,970	27,940	1,020	2,650	240	670	1,750
10	Not reported	5,410	2,470	1,110	1,820	2,120	2,060	30	30	780	-	60	730
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Male	38.5	39.1	32.1	55.1	32.0	35.4	28.4	34.8	58.3	54.6	59.2	58.3
3	Female	61.1	60.5	67.8	44.1	67.9	64.3	71.6	65.1	39.7	45.4	40.4	37.1
4	White	91.0	92.1	91.0	87.7	93.1	94.0	92.0	96.5	82.4	86.0	90.8	72.2
5	Male	33.9	34.8	28.1	47.4	29.0	32.6	25.2	33.9	49.7	45.7	54.3	46.0
6	Female	57.1	57.2	62.9	40.2	64.1	61.4	66.7	62.7	32.6	40.3	36.6	26.2
7	Other races	8.7	7.6	8.8	11.5	6.7	5.6	8.0	3.4	15.6	14.0	8.9	23.3
8	Male	4.6	4.3	4.0	7.7	2.9	2.8	3.2	0.9	8.6	8.9	5.0	12.3
9	Female	4.0	3.3	4.9	3.8	3.8	2.8	4.8	2.5	7.0	5.1	3.9	10.9
10	Not reported	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	2.1	-	0.3	4.6

- Represents zero.

Table II-2. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY RACE AND SEX

Race and sex	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,650
Male	596,820	4,910	174,350	256,770	160,780	32,120	96,830	31,830
Female	947,880	280	144,710	509,640	293,250	113,900	152,730	26,610
White	1,410,020	3,190	280,740	710,930	415,160	137,420	222,810	54,940
Male	524,850	3,150	147,650	232,030	142,020	28,080	83,050	30,890
Female	885,170	40	133,080	478,900	273,140	109,340	139,760	24,050
Other races	134,670	2,000	38,330	55,480	38,870	8,600	26,760	3,500
Male	71,970	1,760	26,700	24,740	18,760	4,040	13,780	940
Female	62,710	240	11,630	30,730	20,100	4,560	12,980	2,560
Not reported	5,410	130	1,930	930	2,420	-	2,210	210
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	38.5	92.3	54.3	33.5	35.2	22.0	38.5	54.3
Female	61.1	5.3	45.1	66.4	64.2	78.0	60.7	45.4
White	91.0	60.0	87.5	92.6	91.0	94.1	88.5	93.7
Male	33.9	59.2	46.0	30.2	31.1	19.2	33.0	52.7
Female	57.1	0.8	41.5	62.4	59.8	74.9	55.5	41.0
Other races	8.7	37.7	11.9	7.2	8.5	5.9	10.6	6.0
Male	4.6	33.1	8.3	3.2	4.1	2.8	5.5	1.6
Female	4.0	4.6	3.6	4.0	4.4	3.1	5.2	4.4
Not reported	0.3	2.4	0.6	0.1	0.5	-	0.9	0.4

- Represents zero.

AND SIZE OF FACILITY BY RACE AND SEX

Paychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
								Number								
65,400	37,840	15,350	12,210	189,210	26,970	21,370	140,860	43,790	28,170	12,710	2,910	31,270	7,880	9,040	14,350	1
45,990	25,570	10,970	9,450	109,830	15,170	11,630	83,030	26,470	16,480	7,970	2,020	14,480	2,570	4,590	7,320	2
18,220	11,870	3,610	2,740	78,310	11,810	9,490	57,010	17,320	11,690	4,730	900	16,540	5,310	4,430	6,800	3
49,320	29,960	10,580	8,780	168,630	24,780	19,410	124,440	31,060	20,090	9,150	1,820	28,920	7,460	8,410	13,050	4
34,450	19,930	8,080	6,440	96,420	13,550	10,520	72,350	18,580	11,720	5,730	1,140	13,200	2,330	4,170	6,710	5
14,870	10,030	2,510	2,340	72,210	11,230	8,880	52,100	12,480	8,370	3,420	690	15,720	5,130	4,240	6,340	6
14,890	7,480	4,010	3,400	19,510	2,200	1,720	15,600	12,730	8,080	3,560	1,090	2,110	430	610	1,070	7
11,540	5,630	2,900	3,010	13,400	1,610	1,110	10,680	7,890	4,760	2,250	880	1,280	250	420	610	8
3,350	1,840	1,110	400	6,100	580	610	4,910	4,840	3,320	1,310	210	830	180	190	460	9
1,190	400	760	20	1,070	-	250	820	-	-	-	-	240	-	10	230	10
								Percent								
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
70.3	67.6	71.5	77.4	58.0	56.2	54.4	58.9	60.4	58.5	62.8	69.2	46.3	32.6	50.8	51.0	2
27.9	31.4	23.6	22.4	41.4	43.8	44.4	40.5	39.6	41.5	37.2	30.8	52.9	67.4	49.0	47.4	3
75.4	79.2	68.9	71.9	89.1	91.9	90.8	88.3	70.9	71.3	72.0	62.6	92.5	94.6	93.1	91.0	4
52.7	52.7	52.6	52.7	51.0	50.2	49.2	51.4	42.4	41.6	45.1	39.0	42.2	29.5	46.1	46.8	5
22.7	26.5	16.3	19.2	38.2	41.6	41.6	37.0	28.5	29.7	26.9	23.6	50.3	65.1	47.0	44.2	6
22.8	19.8	26.1	27.9	10.3	8.1	8.0	11.1	29.1	28.7	28.0	37.4	6.7	5.4	6.8	7.4	7
17.6	14.9	18.9	24.6	7.1	6.0	5.2	7.6	18.0	16.9	17.7	30.2	4.1	3.1	4.7	4.2	8
5.1	4.9	7.2	3.3	3.2	2.2	2.8	3.5	11.1	11.8	10.3	7.1	2.6	2.3	2.1	3.2	9
1.8	1.1	5.0	0.2	0.6	-	1.2	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	0.1	1.6	10

Table II-3. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY RACE AND SEX

Race and sex	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	1,550,100	144,200	1,384,690	21,210
Male	596,820	63,600	522,090	9,130
Female	947,880	77,930	857,890	12,060
White	1,410,020	120,550	1,270,220	19,260
Male	524,850	52,320	464,270	8,250
Female	885,170	68,220	805,950	11,000
Other races	134,670	22,980	109,750	1,940
Male	71,970	13,270	57,820	880
Female	62,710	9,710	51,940	1,060
Not reported	5,410	680	4,710	10
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	38.5	45.5	37.7	43.1
Female	61.1	54.0	62.0	56.9
White	91.0	83.6	91.7	90.8
Male	33.9	36.3	33.5	38.9
Female	57.1	47.3	58.2	51.9
Other races	8.7	15.9	7.9	9.2
Male	4.6	9.2	4.2	4.1
Female	4.0	6.7	3.8	5.0
Not reported	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1

Table II-4. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY RACE AND SEX

Race and sex	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,600
Male	596,820	85,410	182,420	322,530	6,450
Female	947,880	64,750	151,250	703,150	28,730
White	1,410,020	115,350	292,750	970,070	31,850
Male	524,850	63,580	158,210	299,040	4,010
Female	885,170	51,760	134,540	671,030	27,840
Other races	134,670	34,810	40,920	55,610	3,330
Male	71,970	21,820	24,210	23,490	2,440
Female	62,710	12,990	16,710	32,120	890
Not reported	5,410	1,380	450	2,170	1,420
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	38.5	56.4	54.6	31.4	17.6
Female	61.1	42.7	45.3	68.4	78.5
White	91.0	76.1	87.6	94.4	87.0
Male	33.9	42.0	47.4	29.1	11.0
Female	57.1	34.2	40.3	65.3	76.1
Other races	8.7	23.0	12.2	5.4	9.1
Male	4.6	14.4	7.2	2.3	6.7
Female	4.0	8.6	5.0	3.1	2.4
Not reported	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.2	3.9

Table II-6. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND

Line No.	Age of residents	Total				Nursing homes				Phyaically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Totsl	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	1,550,100	670,400	652,020	227,680	1,182,670	564,860	576,390	41,410	37,780	4,670	17,160	15,950
2	0 to 2 years	7,110	4,220	2,430	450	5,980	3,490	2,270	230	-	-	-	-
3	3 to 5 years	7,230	3,240	2,550	1,430	2,310	870	1,440	-	520	280	190	50
4	6 to 12 years	49,540	18,620	15,890	15,030	700	-	690	10	8,770	1,520	3,990	3,260
5	13 to 17 years	87,660	36,890	19,850	30,920	-	-	-	-	9,240	920	4,240	4,080
6	18 to 20 years	29,770	7,920	4,510	17,350	2,010	1,990	-	20	3,530	520	1,220	1,790
7	21 to 49 years	152,040	38,090	30,350	83,600	36,300	17,160	16,490	2,660	5,640	690	1,770	3,180
8	50 to 64 years	152,300	64,390	62,190	25,730	115,920	56,070	55,240	4,620	6,380	210	3,760	2,410
9	65 to 79 years	390,720	171,920	196,300	22,510	368,370	166,320	188,510	13,530	1,360	320	800	230
10	80 years and over	637,130	309,110	300,460	27,560	620,970	304,140	296,940	19,890	920	210	30	690
11	Not reported	36,600	16,000	17,490	3,110	30,100	14,820	14,820	460	1,420	-	1,170	260
12	Median	75.3	78.3	78.6	37.3	80.0	80.0	80.0	79.3	17.7	15.8	17.4	18.
13	Mean age	66.0	69.1	71.9	40.5	77.0	77.0	77.3	75.1	28.4	24.2	29.0	28.
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
2	0 to 2 years	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	-	-	-	-
3	3 to 5 years	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	1.4	6.0	1.1	0.
4	6 to 12 years	3.2	2.8	2.4	6.6	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	23.2	32.6	23.3	20.
5	13 to 17 years	5.7	5.5	3.0	13.6	-	-	-	-	24.5	19.7	24.7	25.
6	18 to 20 years	1.9	1.2	0.7	7.6	0.2	0.4	-	0.0	9.3	11.1	7.1	11.
7	21 to 49 years	9.8	5.7	4.7	36.7	3.1	3.0	2.9	6.4	14.9	14.8	10.3	19.
8	50 to 64 years	9.8	9.6	9.5	11.3	9.8	9.9	9.6	11.2	16.9	4.5	21.9	15.
9	65 to 79 years	25.2	25.6	30.1	9.9	31.1	29.4	32.7	32.7	3.6	6.9	4.7	1.
10	80 years and over	41.1	46.1	46.1	12.1	52.5	53.8	51.5	48.0	2.4	4.4	0.1	4.
11	Not reported	2.4	2.4	2.7	1.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	1.1	3.8	-	6.8	1.

- Represents zero.

Table II-5. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY RACE AND SEX

Race and sex	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 years or more	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	524,960	273,130	280,000	272,420	142,450	57,140	23
Male	596,820	208,830	100,030	90,110	99,660	69,530	28,650	23
Female	947,880	313,760	172,060	188,740	172,570	72,820	27,920	23
White	1,410,020	466,020	243,450	259,350	253,200	136,090	51,920	24
Male	524,850	176,190	89,250	81,450	88,610	64,340	25,010	24
Female	885,170	289,840	154,190	177,900	164,590	71,760	26,900	24
Other races	134,670	56,580	28,650	19,500	19,030	6,260	4,650	17
Male	71,970	32,650	10,780	8,660	11,050	5,190	3,640	16
Female	62,710	23,930	17,870	10,850	7,980	1,070	1,010	17
Not reported	5,410	2,360	1,040	1,140	190	100	570	16
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Male	38.5	39.8	36.6	32.2	36.6	48.8	50.1	(X)
Female	61.1	59.8	63.0	67.4	63.3	51.1	48.9	(X)
White	91.0	88.8	89.1	92.6	92.9	95.5	90.9	(X)
Male	33.9	33.6	32.7	29.1	32.5	45.2	43.8	(X)
Female	57.1	55.2	56.5	63.5	60.4	50.4	47.1	(X)
Other races	8.7	10.8	10.5	7.0	7.0	4.4	8.1	(X)
Male	4.6	6.2	3.9	3.1	4.1	3.6	6.4	(X)
Female	4.0	4.6	6.5	3.9	2.9	0.7	1.8	(X)
Not reported	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.0	(X)

X Not applicable.

IZE OF FACILITY BY AGE OF RESIDENTS

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
								Number								
65,400	37,840	15,350	12,210	189,210	26,970	21,370	140,860	43,790	28,170	12,710	2,910	31,270	7,880	9,040	14,350	1
160	130	-	20	480	250	20	200	420	300	120	-	70	50	30	-	2
-	-	-	-	2,460	850	270	1,330	1,900	1,200	650	50	40	40	-	-	3
7,300	4,580	2,560	160	19,180	4,320	4,120	10,730	13,340	8,110	4,480	750	250	90	50	110	4
20,240	14,540	4,420	1,280	33,720	4,950	4,730	24,040	24,370	16,440	6,420	1,520	80	40	40	-	5
3,360	1,920	730	700	18,220	1,660	2,040	14,520	2,600	1,760	520	320	70	70	-	-	6
20,910	11,260	3,560	6,090	87,340	8,580	8,230	70,530	490	90	130	270	1,360	310	180	870	7
7,690	3,650	1,840	2,200	19,050	3,730	850	14,470	100	-	100	-	3,170	740	400	2,030	8
3,890	1,320	1,190	1,380	4,370	1,440	390	2,540	160	-	160	-	12,580	2,510	5,240	4,830	9
650	110	260	290	1,320	790	190	340	30	-	30	-	13,240	3,870	3,020	6,350	10
1,210	330	790	90	3,080	410	510	2,160	380	270	110	-	400	180	80	150	11
22.4	17.7	19.2	39.5	27.3	25.2	19.8	28.6	14.2	14.3	13.8	15.1	77.3	80.0	75.8	77.6	12
29.9	26.6	30.1	39.9	28.4	30.4	23.1	28.8	13.5	13.3	13.9	14.6	73.8	74.7	73.4	73.6	13
								Percent								
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
0.2	0.4	-	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	-	0.2	0.6	0.3	-	2
-	-	-	-	1.3	3.2	1.3	0.9	4.3	4.3	5.1	1.6	0.1	0.5	-	-	3
11.2	12.1	16.7	1.3	10.1	16.0	19.3	7.6	30.5	28.8	35.2	25.8	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.8	4
30.9	38.4	28.8	10.5	17.8	18.4	22.2	17.1	55.7	58.3	50.5	52.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	-	5
5.1	5.1	4.8	5.7	9.6	6.2	9.5	10.3	5.9	6.3	4.1	11.0	0.2	0.8	-	-	6
32.0	29.8	23.2	49.9	46.2	31.8	38.5	50.1	1.1	0.3	1.0	9.3	4.3	3.9	2.0	6.1	7
11.8	9.6	12.0	18.0	10.1	13.8	4.0	10.3	0.2	-	0.8	-	10.1	9.4	4.5	14.2	8
5.9	3.5	7.7	11.3	2.3	5.3	1.8	1.8	0.4	-	1.3	-	40.2	31.8	58.0	33.7	9
1.0	0.3	1.7	2.4	0.7	2.9	0.9	0.2	0.1	-	0.3	-	42.4	49.0	33.5	44.3	10
1.9	0.9	5.2	0.7	1.6	1.5	2.4	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	-	1.3	2.2	0.8	1.1	11

Table II-7. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY AGE OF RESIDENTS

Age of residents	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,650
0 to 2 years	7,110	-	470	3,380	3,260	2,010	1,130	130
3 to 5 years	7,230	-	2,010	2,650	2,560	1,730	470	360
6 to 12 years	49,540	340	23,070	2,550	23,580	9,950	12,650	970
13 to 17 years	87,660	100	41,600	3,990	41,960	13,260	26,590	2,120
18 to 20 years	29,770	-	18,990	2,900	7,880	1,770	5,680	430
21 to 49 years	152,040	1,810	90,510	31,840	27,870	2,050	22,360	3,460
50 to 64 years	152,300	1,770	37,510	83,270	29,760	5,060	14,080	10,610
65 to 79 years	390,720	1,180	39,680	241,000	108,860	31,920	57,920	19,020
80 years and over	637,130	120	62,140	376,610	198,260	77,080	102,130	19,050
Not reported	36,600	-	5,000	19,150	12,450	1,190	8,770	2,480
Median	75.3	53.4	43.9	80.0	76.7	80.0	74.9	72.8
Mean age	66.0	50.5	46.0	75.2	64.9	67.1	62.9	67.8
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 to 2 years	0.5	-	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.4	0.4	0.2
3 to 5 years	0.5	-	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.6
6 to 12 years	3.2	6.4	7.2	0.3	5.2	6.8	5.0	1.7
13 to 17 years	5.7	1.8	13.0	0.5	9.2	9.1	10.6	3.6
18 to 20 years	1.9	-	5.9	0.4	1.7	1.2	2.3	0.7
21 to 49 years	9.8	34.1	28.2	4.1	6.1	1.4	8.9	5.9
50 to 64 years	9.8	33.2	11.7	10.9	6.5	3.5	5.6	18.1
65 to 79 years	25.2	22.2	12.4	31.4	23.8	21.9	23.0	32.4
80 years and over	41.1	2.3	19.4	49.1	43.4	52.8	40.6	32.5
Not reported	2.4	-	1.6	2.5	2.7	0.8	3.5	4.2

- Represents zero.

Table II-8. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY AGE OF RESIDENTS

Age of residents	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	1,550,100	144,200	1,384,690	21,21
0 to 2 years	7,110	260	6,820	3
3 to 5 years	7,230	1,020	6,150	6
6 to 12 years	49,540	4,480	44,110	9
13 to 17 years	87,660	7,830	76,830	3,00
18 to 20 years	29,770	2,580	26,400	8
21 to 49 years	152,040	11,990	135,120	4,9
50 to 64 years	152,300	16,280	134,420	1,6
65 to 79 years	390,720	39,980	345,740	5,00
80 years and over	637,130	55,260	578,770	3,1
Not reported	36,600	4,530	30,340	1,7
Median	75.3	74.5	75.7	49
Mean age	66.0	66.2	66.2	48
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
0 to 2 years	0.5	0.2	0.5	0
3 to 5 years	0.5	0.7	0.4	0
6 to 12 years	3.2	3.1	3.2	4
13 to 17 years	5.7	5.4	5.5	14
18 to 20 years	1.9	1.8	1.9	3
21 to 49 years	9.8	8.3	9.8	23
50 to 64 years	9.8	11.3	9.7	7
65 to 79 years	25.2	27.7	25.0	23
80 years and over	41.1	38.3	41.8	14
Not reported	2.4	3.1	2.2	8

Table II-9. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY AGE OF RESIDENTS

Age of residents	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,600
0 to 2 years	7,110	7,110	-	-	-
3 to 5 years	7,230	7,230	-	-	-
6 to 12 years	49,540	49,540	-	-	-
13 to 17 years	87,660	87,660	-	-	-
18 to 20 years	29,770	-	29,770	-	-
21 to 49 years	152,040	-	152,040	-	-
50 to 64 years	152,300	-	152,300	-	-
65 to 79 years	390,720	-	-	390,720	-
80 years and over	637,130	-	-	637,130	-
Not reported	36,600	-	-	-	36,600
Median	75.3	13.7	47.1	80.0	(X)
Mean age	66.0	12.2	43.4	81.3	(X)
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 to 2 years	0.5	4.7	-	-	-
3 to 5 years	0.5	4.8	-	-	-
6 to 12 years	3.2	32.7	-	-	-
13 to 17 years	5.7	57.8	-	-	-
18 to 20 years	1.9	-	8.9	-	-
21 to 49 years	9.8	-	45.5	-	-
50 to 64 years	9.8	-	45.6	-	-
65 to 79 years	25.2	-	-	38.0	-
80 years and over	41.1	-	-	62.0	-
Not reported	2.4	-	-	-	100.0

- Represents zero.
X Not applicable.

Table II-10. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY AGE OF RESIDENTS

Age of residents	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	524,960	273,130	280,000	272,420	142,450	57,140	23
0 to 2 years	7,110	3,680	1,200	1,000	1,170	-	60	11
3 to 5 years	7,230	2,300	950	2,920	820	-	230	28
6 to 12 years	49,540	16,050	7,680	9,710	12,250	1,940	1,920	27
13 to 17 years	87,660	28,210	12,910	11,520	21,620	9,970	3,420	30
18 to 20 years	29,770	7,680	2,200	2,980	7,860	8,210	840	64
21 to 49 years	152,040	34,150	13,590	17,170	23,970	60,880	2,280	76
50 to 64 years	152,300	49,790	28,250	19,700	23,940	18,450	12,170	23
65 to 79 years	390,720	165,770	68,890	76,820	52,070	14,880	12,290	17
80 years and over	637,130	210,490	130,980	131,910	120,030	25,680	18,030	22
Not reported	36,600	6,850	6,480	6,270	8,660	2,430	5,900	43
Median	75.3	75.5	79.4	78.9	76.5	44.7	70.7	(X)
Mean age	66.0	67.5	70.3	69.8	64.8	47.8	64.5	(X)
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
0 to 2 years	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	0.1	(X)
3 to 5 years	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.3	-	0.4	(X)
6 to 12 years	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.5	4.5	1.4	3.4	(X)
13 to 17 years	5.7	5.4	4.7	4.1	7.9	7.0	6.0	(X)
18 to 20 years	1.9	1.5	0.8	1.1	2.9	5.8	1.5	(X)
21 to 49 years	9.8	6.5	5.0	6.1	8.8	42.7	4.0	(X)
50 to 64 years	9.8	9.5	10.3	7.0	8.8	13.0	21.3	(X)
65 to 79 years	25.2	31.6	25.2	27.4	19.1	10.4	21.5	(X)
80 years and over	41.1	40.1	48.0	47.1	44.1	18.0	31.6	(X)
Not reported	2.4	1.3	2.4	2.2	3.2	1.7	10.3	(X)

- Represents zero.
X Not applicable.

Table II-11. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE

Line No.	Marital status	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	1,550,100	670,400	652,020	227,680	1,182,670	564,860	576,390	41,410	37,780	4,670	17,160	15,950
2	Married	181,980	82,460	92,000	7,530	171,520	79,270	88,820	3,430	750	200	40	510
3	Widowed	713,720	332,230	350,840	30,650	694,510	325,620	346,020	22,870	1,020	320	10	690
4	Divorced	77,040	39,400	31,110	6,540	61,640	33,160	25,890	2,590	2,890	60	2,330	500
5	Separated	24,520	9,090	11,960	3,460	17,600	6,650	10,260	700	540	30	10	500
6	Never married	532,080	204,120	149,340	178,620	218,130	117,260	89,600	11,270	32,350	4,070	14,770	13,510
7	Not reported	20,750	3,110	16,760	880	19,260	2,910	15,800	560	230	-	-	230
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Married	11.7	12.3	14.1	3.3	14.5	14.0	15.4	8.3	2.0	4.2	0.2	3.2
3	Widowed	46.0	49.6	53.8	13.5	58.7	57.6	60.0	55.2	2.7	6.8	0.1	4.3
4	Divorced	5.0	5.9	4.8	2.9	5.2	5.9	4.5	6.3	7.7	1.2	13.6	3.2
5	Separated	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.4	0.6	0.1	3.1
6	Never married	34.3	30.4	22.9	78.5	18.4	20.8	15.5	27.2	85.6	87.2	86.0	84.7
7	Not reported	1.3	0.5	2.6	0.4	1.6	0.5	2.7	1.4	0.6	-	-	1.4

- Represents zero.

Table II-12. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY MARITAL STATUS

Marital status	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,650
Married	181,980	350	16,840	108,640	56,160	12,800	30,850	12,510
Widowed	713,720	690	62,080	435,770	215,190	75,750	117,790	21,650
Divorced	77,040	1,410	13,780	36,770	25,080	3,030	13,900	8,150
Separated	24,520	960	4,290	11,670	7,600	90	5,980	1,530
Never married	532,080	1,900	222,500	156,630	151,050	54,290	81,950	14,820
Not reported	20,750	20	1510	17,860	1,370	60	1,300	-
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married	11.7	6.5	5.2	14.2	12.3	8.8	12.3	21.3
Widowed	46.0	13.0	19.3	56.8	47.1	51.9	46.8	36.9
Divorced	5.0	26.5	4.3	4.8	5.5	2.1	5.5	13.9
Separated	1.6	17.9	1.3	1.5	1.7	0.1	2.4	2.6
Never married	34.3	35.6	69.3	20.4	33.1	37.2	32.5	25.3
Not reported	1.3	0.3	0.5	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-13. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY MARITAL STATUS

Marital status	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	1,550,100	144,200	1,384,690	21,210
Married	181,980	7,350	174,450	180
Widowed	713,720	43,900	664,600	5,230
Divorced	77,040	5,440	71,600	-
Separated	24,520	6,200	18,280	30
Never married	532,080	76,670	440,460	14,950
Not reported	20,750	4,640	15,300	820
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married	11.7	5.1	12.6	0.8
Widowed	46.0	30.4	48.0	24.6
Divorced	5.0	3.8	5.2	-
Separated	1.6	4.3	1.3	0.2
Never married	34.3	53.2	31.8	70.5
Not reported	1.3	3.2	1.1	3.9

- Represents zero.

AND SIZE OF FACILITY BY MARITAL STATUS

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Line No.
Number																
65,400	37,840	15,350	12,210	189,210	26,970	21,370	140,860	43,790	28,170	12,710	2,910	31,270	7,880	9,040	14,350	1
3,660	1,320	760	1,580	880	10	180	680	110	-	60	50	5,070	1,660	2,130	1,280	2
2,340	910	560	870	910	840	60	-	60	-	60	-	14,880	4,530	4,120	6,230	3
8,170	5,240	1,420	1,510	950	480	310	160	-	-	-	-	3,390	470	1,150	1,770	4
4,060	2,150	760	1,160	240	110	60	70	20	-	-	20	2,060	160	870	1,020	5
46,230	28,140	11,020	7,080	186,060	25,500	20,700	139,870	43,460	28,080	12,530	2,850	5,840	1,060	720	4,050	6
930	80	830	20	160	30	50	80	140	90	50	-	30	-	30	-	7
Percent																
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
5.6	3.5	4.9	12.9	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	-	0.5	1.6	16.2	21.0	23.6	8.9	2
3.6	2.4	3.6	7.1	0.5	3.1	0.3	-	0.1	-	0.5	-	47.6	57.5	45.6	43.4	3
12.5	13.8	9.3	12.3	0.5	1.8	1.5	0.1	-	-	-	-	10.8	5.9	12.8	12.3	4
6.2	5.7	4.9	9.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.5	6.6	2.1	9.7	7.1	5
70.7	74.4	71.8	58.0	98.3	94.5	96.8	99.3	99.3	99.7	98.6	97.8	18.7	13.5	8.0	28.2	6
1.4	0.2	5.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	-	0.1	-	0.3	-	7

Table II-14. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY MARITAL STATUS

Marital status	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,600
Married	181,980	-	18,130	158,220	5,640
Widowed	713,720	8,410	34,270	653,480	17,570
Divorced	77,040	-	34,990	41,200	850
Separated	24,520	-	10,720	13,760	30
Never married	532,080	142,990	229,520	149,700	9,870
Not reported	20,750	140	6,490	11,500	2,630
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married	11.7	-	5.4	15.4	15.4
Widowed	46.0	5.5	10.3	63.6	48.0
Divorced	5.0	-	10.5	4.0	2.3
Separated	1.6	-	3.2	1.3	0.1
Never married	34.3	94.4	68.7	14.6	27.0
Not reported	1.3	0.1	1.9	1.1	7.2

- Represents zero.

Table II-15. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY MARITAL STATUS

Marital status	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	1,555,100	524,960	273,130	280,000	272,420	142,450	57,140	23
Married	181,980	85,170	38,590	29,270	16,390	4,000	8,560	14
Widowed	713,720	258,230	147,290	144,580	122,290	23,280	18,040	20
Divorced	77,040	24,740	8,500	15,410	13,540	4,940	9,920	33
Separated	24,520	12,060	2,660	4,720	3,300	640	1,130	13
Never married	532,080	136,380	73,740	81,360	112,810	109,310	18,490	41
Not reported	20,750	8,380	2,360	4,640	4,080	280	1,000	22
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Married	11.7	16.2	14.1	10.5	6.0	2.8	15.0	(X)
Widowed	46.0	49.2	53.9	51.6	44.9	16.3	31.6	(X)
Divorced	5.0	4.7	3.1	5.5	5.0	3.5	17.4	(X)
Separated	1.6	2.3	1.0	1.7	1.2	0.4	2.0	(X)
Never married	34.3	26.0	27.0	29.1	41.4	76.7	32.4	(X)
Not reported	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.7	1.5	0.2	1.7	(X)

X Not applicable.

Table II-16. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND

Line No.	Religion of residents	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	1,550,100	670,400	652,020	227,680	1,182,670	564,860	576,390	41,410	37,780	4,670	17,160	15,950
2	Protestant	883,710	402,210	367,580	113,920	696,840	352,970	325,750	18,120	22,350	2,110	12,090	8,150
3	Jewish	59,290	17,670	33,560	8,070	49,500	15,970	31,620	1,920	530	160	70	300
4	Catholic	383,620	139,560	174,330	69,730	287,910	116,520	156,230	15,160	6,990	900	2,540	3,550
5	Other	53,300	31,520	17,290	4,490	43,060	27,130	15,590	330	1,260	290	480	490
6	None	44,470	24,870	14,230	5,360	32,590	19,320	12,300	970	310	90	130	90
7	Don't know	92,460	47,090	26,160	19,210	49,550	28,830	18,230	2,490	5,500	920	1,550	3,030
8	Not reported	33,250	7,480	18,860	6,910	23,210	4,120	16,660	2,430	840	210	300	330
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Protestant	57.0	60.0	56.4	50.0	58.9	62.5	56.5	43.8	59.2	45.2	70.5	51.1
3	Jewish	3.8	2.6	5.1	3.5	4.2	2.8	5.5	4.6	1.4	3.4	0.4	1.9
4	Catholic	24.7	20.8	26.7	30.6	24.3	20.6	27.1	36.6	18.5	19.3	14.8	22.3
5	Other	3.4	4.7	2.7	2.0	3.6	4.8	2.7	0.8	3.3	6.2	2.8	3.1
6	None	2.9	3.7	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.4	2.1	2.3	0.8	1.8	0.7	0.6
7	Don't know	6.0	7.0	4.0	8.4	4.2	5.1	3.2	6.0	14.6	19.6	9.1	19.0
8	Not reported	2.1	1.1	2.9	3.0	2.0	0.7	2.9	5.9	2.2	4.5	1.7	2.1

- Represents zero.

Table II-17. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY RELIGION OF RESIDENTS

Religion or residents	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Total	Private nonprofit		
						Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,650
Protestant	883,710	2,940	177,620	437,360	265,790	99,780	134,790	31,220
Jewish	59,290	20	6,370	20,490	32,410	170	31,940	300
Catholic	383,620	1,960	83,330	201,000	97,330	28,210	52,190	16,930
Other	53,300	20	10,990	23,680	18,620	12,050	4,890	1,680
None	44,470	140	7,850	23,580	12,910	1,580	5,450	5,880
Don't know	92,460	140	28,510	44,500	19,320	1,870	15,000	2,440
Not reported	33,250	110	6,340	16,740	10,070	2,360	7,510	200
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Protestant	57.0	55.2	55.3	57.0	58.2	68.3	53.5	53.2
Jewish	3.8	0.3	2.0	2.7	7.1	0.1	12.7	0.5
Catholic	24.7	36.9	26.0	26.2	21.3	19.3	20.7	28.9
Other	3.4	0.3	3.4	3.1	4.1	8.2	1.9	2.9
None	2.9	2.6	2.4	3.1	2.8	1.1	2.2	10.0
Don't know	6.0	2.6	8.9	5.8	4.2	1.3	6.0	4.2
Not reported	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.6	3.0	0.3

Table II-18. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY RELIGION OF RESIDENTS

Religion of residents	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	1,550,100	144,200	1,384,690	21,210
Protestant	883,710	76,590	796,110	11,010
Jewish	59,290	3,960	54,720	620
Catholic	383,620	33,190	345,020	5,410
Other	53,300	5,750	47,470	80
None	44,470	5,850	36,970	1,650
Don't know	92,460	15,050	75,090	2,320
Not reported	33,250	3,800	29,320	130
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Protestant	57.0	53.1	57.5	51.9
Jewish	3.8	2.7	4.0	2.9
Catholic	24.7	23.0	24.9	25.5
Other	3.4	4.0	3.4	0.4
None	2.9	4.1	2.7	7.8
Don't know	6.0	10.4	5.4	10.9
Not reported	2.1	2.6	2.1	0.6

SIZE OF FACILITY BY RELIGION OF RESIDENTS

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
								Number								
65,400	37,840	15,350	12,210	189,210	26,970	21,370	140,860	43,790	28,170	12,710	2,910	31,270	7,880	9,040	14,350	1
27,940	15,360	6,750	5,830	94,800	13,850	8,640	72,300	21,790	12,990	7,300	1,500	19,990	4,920	7,050	8,020	2
1,890	700	840	350	6,880	790	740	5,350	160	-	160	-	340	50	140	150	3
15,710	7,420	4,810	3,470	54,780	6,030	6,450	42,300	10,740	7,090	2,920	720	7,490	1,590	1,370	4,530	4
2,180	1,360	370	440	3,970	740	540	2,700	1,900	1,640	220	50	930	350	90	480	5
3,980	2,430	890	660	4,400	810	340	3,250	2,620	2,020	510	100	570	200	60	300	6
10,480	8,460	750	1,270	19,950	4,320	4,190	11,440	5,870	4,150	1,210	510	1,110	410	240	460	7
3,220	2,090	940	190	4,420	430	480	3,520	710	280	400	30	840	350	80	410	8
								Percent								
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
42.7	40.6	44.0	47.7	50.1	51.4	40.4	51.3	49.8	46.1	57.4	51.6	63.9	62.4	78.0	55.9	2
2.9	1.8	5.5	2.9	3.6	2.9	3.5	3.8	0.4	-	1.2	-	1.1	0.7	1.6	1.0	3
24.0	19.6	31.4	28.5	29.0	22.4	30.2	30.0	24.5	25.2	23.0	24.7	24.0	20.2	15.2	31.6	4
3.3	3.6	2.4	3.6	2.1	2.7	2.5	1.9	4.3	5.8	1.7	1.6	3.0	4.5	1.0	3.3	5
6.1	6.4	5.8	5.4	2.3	3.0	1.6	2.3	6.0	7.2	4.0	3.3	1.8	2.6	0.7	2.1	6
16.0	22.4	4.9	10.4	10.5	16.0	19.6	8.1	13.4	14.7	9.5	17.6	3.5	5.2	2.7	3.2	7
4.9	5.5	6.1	1.5	2.3	1.6	2.2	2.5	1.6	1.0	3.2	1.1	2.7	4.5	0.8	2.9	8

Table II-19. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY RELIGION OF RESIDENTS

Religion of residents	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
			Number		
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,600
Protestant	883,710	73,640	179,350	616,990	13,720
Jewish	59,290	2,550	7,850	40,900	8,000
Catholic	383,620	38,570	93,540	246,230	5,280
Other	53,300	5,600	7,110	40,500	90
None	44,470	5,150	14,440	21,750	3,130
Don't know	92,460	21,100	26,900	39,690	4,780
Not reported	33,250	4,910	4,950	21,790	1,590
			Percent		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Protestant	57.0	48.6	53.7	60.0	37.5
Jewish	3.8	1.7	2.3	4.0	21.8
Catholic	24.7	25.5	28.0	24.0	14.4
Other	3.4	3.7	2.1	3.9	0.2
None	2.9	3.4	4.3	2.1	8.6
Don't know	6.0	13.9	8.0	3.9	13.1
Not reported	2.1	3.2	1.5	2.1	4.4

Table II-20. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY RELIGION OF RESIDENTS

Religion of residents	Total	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
				Number				
Total	1,550,100	524,960	273,130	280,000	272,420	142,450	57,140	23
Protestant	883,710	276,500	164,470	163,540	169,760	81,200	28,230	25
Jewish	59,290	18,450	8,600	10,680	12,590	7,770	1,200	31
Catholic	383,620	151,600	63,520	65,600	52,630	36,850	13,420	20
Other	53,300	16,080	8,970	12,130	10,740	3,910	1,470	28
None	44,470	16,220	7,230	7,030	4,130	2,890	6,970	22
Don't know	92,460	32,420	16,470	13,090	18,190	7,460	4,840	22
Not reported	33,250	13,680	3,880	7,940	4,370	2,370	1,010	21
				Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Protestant	57.0	52.7	60.2	58.4	62.3	57.0	49.4	(X)
Jewish	3.8	3.5	3.1	3.8	4.6	5.5	2.1	(X)
Catholic	24.7	28.9	23.3	23.4	19.3	25.9	23.5	(X)
Other	3.4	3.1	3.3	4.3	3.9	2.7	2.6	(X)
None	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.5	1.5	2.0	12.2	(X)
Don't know	6.0	6.2	6.0	4.7	6.7	5.2	8.5	(X)
Not reported	2.1	2.6	1.4	2.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	(X)

X Not applicable.

Table II-21. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND

Line No.	Education of residents	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	1,550,100	670,400	652,020	227,680	1,182,670	564,860	576,390	41,410	37,780	4,670	17,160	15,950
2	Never attended school	310,520	89,470	94,550	126,500	147,820	67,700	74,350	5,770	10,790	1,870	4,070	4,860
3	1 to 8 years	456,180	216,310	189,280	50,590	354,840	175,550	162,310	16,980	12,270	1,080	5,710	5,470
4	9 to 12 years	29,300	146,690	124,280	25,330	225,610	114,000	105,250	6,360	10,590	1,170	6,740	2,680
5	College, 1 to 4 years	75,100	32,850	39,120	3,130	68,300	28,890	37,470	1,930	330	210	70	50
6	Post college	12,180	5,170	7,000	10	11,990	4,980	7,000	10	30	30	-	-
7	Not reported	399,810	179,910	197,780	22,120	374,110	173,740	190,000	10,360	3,770	310	570	2,880
8	Median	5.6	6.7	6.5	0.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	5.5	5.0	3.3	6.9	3.4
9	Mean years	6.5	7.3	7.2	2.9	7.5	7.6	7.5	6.9	5.1	4.9	5.9	4.0
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Never attended school	20.0	13.3	14.5	55.6	12.5	12.0	12.9	13.9	28.6	39.9	23.7	30.5
3	1 to 8 years	29.4	32.3	29.0	22.2	30.0	31.1	28.2	41.0	32.5	23.2	33.3	34.3
4	9 to 12 years	19.1	21.9	19.1	11.1	19.1	20.2	18.3	15.4	28.0	25.0	39.3	16.8
5	College, 1 to 4 years	4.8	4.9	6.0	1.4	5.8	5.1	6.5	4.7	0.9	4.5	0.4	0.3
6	Post college	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	-	-
7	Not reported	25.8	26.8	30.3	9.7	31.6	30.8	33.0	25.0	10.0	6.7	3.3	18.1

- Represents zero.

Table II-22. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF RESIDENTS

Education of residents	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Total	Private nonprofit		
						Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,650
Never attended school	310,520	160	141,800	120,150	48,410	10,020	32,670	5,720
1 to 8 years	456,180	1,960	89,450	204,820	159,950	43,060	93,740	23,150
9 to 12 years	296,300	2,770	49,830	136,200	107,500	37,190	55,940	14,370
College, 1 to 4 years	75,100	260	5,350	29,410	40,080	29,630	10,110	330
Post college	12,180	-	20	3,340	8,820	8,620	160	50
Not reported	399,810	170	34,530	273,420	91,680	17,500	59,150	15,030
Median	5.6	9.6	1.1	5.9	7.6	10.2	6.4	6.5
Mean years	6.5	8.6	3.9	6.7	8.2	10.0	7.1	7.3
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never attended school	20.0	3.1	44.2	15.7	10.6	6.9	13.0	9.8
1 to 8 years	29.4	36.8	27.9	26.7	35.0	29.5	37.2	39.5
9 to 12 years	19.1	52.0	15.5	17.7	23.6	25.5	22.2	24.5
College, 1 to 4 years	4.8	4.8	1.7	3.8	8.8	20.3	4.0	0.6
Post college	0.8	-	0.0	0.4	1.9	5.9	0.1	0.1
Not reported	25.8	3.3	10.8	35.6	20.1	12.0	23.5	25.6

- Represents zero.

Table II-23. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF RESIDENTS

Education of residents	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	1,550,100	144,200	1,384,690	21,210
Never attended school	310,520	21,510	281,130	7,880
1 to 8 years	456,180	29,030	424,600	2,540
9 to 12 years	296,300	16,470	278,920	910
College, 1 to 4 years	75,100	3,610	71,460	40
Post college	12,180	950	11,230	-
Not reported	399,810	72,630	317,350	9,840
Median	5.6	4.9	5.7	0.6
Mean years	6.5	5.8	6.6	1.8
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never attended school	20.0	14.9	20.3	37.2
1 to 8 years	29.4	20.1	30.7	12.0
9 to 12 years	19.1	11.4	20.1	4.3
College, 1 to 4 years	4.8	2.5	5.2	0.2
Post college	0.8	0.7	0.8	-
Not reported	25.8	50.4	22.9	46.4

- Represents zero.

SIZE OF FACILITY BY EDUCATION OF RESIDENTS

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Line No.
								Number								
65,400	37,840	15,350	12,210	189,210	26,970	21,370	140,860	43,790	28,170	12,710	2,910	31,270	7,880	9,040	14,350	1
2,640	1,250	880	510	143,120	15,530	13,510	114,090	3,840	2,350	1,370	130	2,310	790	380	1,140	2
24,830	15,240	6,320	3,270	28,150	7,400	3,530	17,220	24,050	14,350	8,110	1,580	12,050	2,680	3,310	6,060	3
29,560	16,720	5,460	7,380	7,040	2,900	1,400	2,750	14,540	10,510	2,890	1,140	8,950	1,400	2,520	5,030	4
3,670	2,750	540	390	460	270	100	90	280	190	60	30	2,060	540	880	630	5
80	80	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50	-	-	6
4,620	1,810	2,150	660	10,400	850	2,840	6,710	1,080	780	270	30	5,840	2,420	1,940	1,480	7
9.4	9.4	8.2	10.1	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	6.8	7.2	5.7	7.5	7.8	6.7	8.6	7.9	8
8.4	8.4	7.5	9.2	1.1	2.7	1.6	0.8	6.5	6.8	5.8	7.2	8.4	7.7	9.3	8.1	9
								Percent								
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
4.0	3.3	5.7	4.2	75.6	57.6	63.2	81.0	8.8	8.3	10.8	4.4	7.4	10.0	4.2	8.0	2
38.0	40.3	41.1	26.8	14.9	27.4	16.5	12.2	54.9	51.0	63.8	54.4	38.6	34.0	36.6	42.3	3
45.2	44.2	35.6	60.4	3.7	10.7	6.5	2.0	33.2	37.3	22.8	39.0	28.6	17.8	27.9	35.0	4
5.6	7.3	3.5	3.2	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.1	6.6	6.8	9.8	4.4	5
0.1	0.2	-	-	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.7	-	-	6
7.1	4.8	14.0	5.4	5.5	3.2	13.3	4.8	2.5	2.8	2.1	1.1	18.7	30.7	21.5	10.3	7

Table II-24. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF RESIDENTS

Education of residents	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
			Number		
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,600
Never attended school	310,520	57,900	127,860	114,230	10,530
1 to 8 years	456,180	60,280	58,660	330,300	6,930
9 to 12 years	296,300	23,740	76,070	195,980	510
College, 1 to 4 years	75,100	890	9,600	62,810	1,810
Post college	12,180	-	910	11,270	-
Not reported	399,810	8,710	61,020	313,270	16,820
Median	5.6	2.8	2.2	6.8	0.8
Mean years	6.5	3.8	4.9	7.7	4.0
			Percent		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never attended school	20.0	38.2	38.3	11.1	28.8
1 to 8 years	29.4	39.8	17.6	32.1	18.9
9 to 12 years	19.1	15.7	22.8	19.1	1.4
College, 1 to 4 years	4.8	0.6	2.9	6.1	4.9
Post college	0.8	-	0.3	1.1	-
Not reported	25.8	5.8	18.3	30.5	45.9

- Represents zero.

Table II-25. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY LEVEL OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF RESIDENTS

Education of residents	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
				Number				
Total	1,550,100	524,960	273,130	280,000	272,420	142,450	57,140	23
Never attended school	310,520	78,920	40,670	40,080	68,220	77,120	5,520	45
1 to 8 years	456,180	160,040	85,510	83,600	76,740	30,180	20,120	22
9 to 12 years	296,300	107,700	50,420	60,320	48,570	16,460	12,840	22
College, 1 to 4 years	75,100	17,660	17,260	15,590	18,320	4,580	1,700	29
Post college	12,180	2,680	2,440	4,410	1,690	30	930	30
Not reported	399,810	157,950	76,840	76,000	58,880	14,090	16,040	19
Median	5.6	6.2	6.3	6.9	5.0	0.7	6.9	(X)
Mean years	6.5	6.9	7.2	7.4	6.1	3.3	7.8	(X)
				Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Never attended school	20.0	15.0	14.9	14.3	25.0	54.1	9.7	(X)
1 to 8 years	29.4	30.5	31.3	29.9	28.2	21.2	35.2	(X)
9 to 12 years	19.1	20.5	18.5	21.5	17.8	11.6	22.5	(X)
College, 1 to 4 years	4.8	3.4	6.3	5.6	6.7	3.2	3.0	(X)
Post college	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.6	0.6	0.0	1.6	(X)
Not reported	25.8	30.1	28.1	27.1	21.6	9.9	28.1	(X)

X Not applicable.

Table II-26. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND

Line No.	Reason for admission	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	1,550,100	670,400	652,020	227,680	1,182,670	564,860	576,390	41,410	37,780	4,670	17,160	15,950
2	Medical	1,121,200	476,350	513,650	131,210	938,400	434,700	473,780	29,920	19,550	2,210	10,250	7,090
3	Economic	10,070	2,160	4,070	3,830	6,250	1,940	2,680	1,630	760	20	750	-
4	Legal	40,880	21,530	7,730	11,630	2,520	1,690	840	-	1,040	20	750	270
5	Family	240,320	107,400	78,980	53,940	147,210	76,870	63,070	7,260	3,150	1,150	30	1,970
6	Education and training	19,360	2,420	6,630	10,310	-	-	-	-	9,070	480	4,800	3,790
7	Other	97,870	46,780	39,940	11,150	74,070	36,390	35,190	2,490	2,510	780	420	1,310
8	Don't know	15,820	10,620	970	4,220	11,230	10,440	790	-	410	-	170	250
9	Not reported	4,590	3,130	60	1,400	2,980	2,830	30	110	1,270	10	-	1,270
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Medical	72.3	71.1	78.8	57.6	79.3	77.0	82.2	72.3	51.8	47.3	59.7	44.5
3	Economic	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	3.9	2.0	0.3	4.4	-
4	Legal	2.6	3.2	1.2	5.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	-	2.8	0.5	4.4	1.7
5	Family	15.5	16.0	12.1	23.7	12.4	13.6	10.9	17.5	8.3	24.7	0.2	12.4
6	Education and training	1.2	0.4	1.0	4.5	-	-	-	-	24.0	10.4	28.0	23.8
7	Other	6.3	7.0	6.1	4.9	6.3	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.6	16.7	2.5	8.2
8	Don't know	1.0	1.6	0.1	1.9	0.9	1.8	0.1	-	1.1	-	1.0	1.5
9	Not reported	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	3.4	0.2	-	7.9

- Represents zero.

Table II-27. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY REASON FOR ADMISSION

Reason for admission	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Total	Private nonprofit		
						Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,650
Medical	1,121,200	4,820	209,940	653,320	260,120	54,320	168,570	37,230
Economic	10,070	20	4,990	550	4,510	1,210	1,070	2,230
Legal	40,880	-	20,200	4,240	16,450	6,600	8,890	950
Family	240,320	220	59,500	79,640	100,960	54,580	38,630	7,750
Education and training	19,360	170	13,660	830	4,700	990	3,440	260
Other	97,870	90	13,780	25,950	58,050	28,160	21,900	7,990
Don't know	15,820	-	4,500	2,120	9,190	100	9,060	30
Not reported	4,590	-	1,420	700	2,460	50	220	2,190
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Medical	72.3	90.6	63.2	85.1	57.0	37.2	67.0	63.5
Economic	0.6	0.3	1.6	0.1	1.0	0.8	0.4	3.8
Legal	2.6	-	6.3	0.6	3.6	4.5	3.5	1.6
Family	15.5	4.2	18.5	10.4	22.1	37.4	15.3	13.2
Education and training	1.2	3.1	4.3	0.1	1.0	0.7	1.4	0.5
Other	6.3	1.8	4.3	3.4	12.7	19.3	8.7	13.6
Don't know	1.0	-	1.4	0.3	2.0	0.1	3.6	0.1
Not reported	0.3	-	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	3.7

- Represents zero.

Table II-28. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY REASON FOR ADMISSION

Reason for admission	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	1,550,100	144,200	1,384,690	21,210
Medical	1,121,200	105,290	1,000,580	15,340
Economic	10,070	2,520	7,550	-
Legal	40,880	7,100	32,370	1,410
Family	240,320	13,420	225,760	1,150
Education and training	19,360	1,900	17,450	-
Other	97,870	11,610	84,920	1,340
Don't know	15,820	60	15,010	750
Not reported	4,590	2,310	1,050	1,230
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Medical	72.3	73.0	72.3	72.3
Economic	0.6	1.7	0.5	-
Legal	2.6	4.9	2.3	6.6
Family	15.5	9.3	16.3	5.4
Education and training	1.2	1.3	1.3	-
Other	6.3	8.0	6.1	6.3
Don't know	1.0	0.0	1.1	3.5
Not reported	0.3	1.6	0.1	5.8

SIZE OF FACILITY BY REASON FOR ADMISSION

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
Number																
65,400	37,840	15,350	12,210	189,210	26,970	21,370	140,860	43,790	28,170	12,710	2,910	31,270	7,880	9,040	14,350	1
35,220	18,740	8,990	7,500	97,730	11,190	12,230	74,300	2,450	2,390	40	20	27,850	7,120	8,350	12,380	2
110	-	-	110	820	30	-	790	1,190	180	610	400	940	-	30	910	3
13,140	8,070	1,790	3,270	10,240	2,840	160	7,240	13,950	8,910	4,190	850	-	-	-	-	4
12,980	8,810	3,350	820	55,110	7,150	5,930	42,020	20,520	12,880	6,040	1,600	1,340	520	550	270	5
250	-	30	220	9,050	1,490	1,280	6,290	980	450	520	-	-	-	-	-	6
3,620	2,170	1,160	280	12,170	4,170	1,770	6,230	4,600	3,250	1,300	50	910	20	90	790	7
-	-	-	-	4,040	70	-	3,970	90	90	-	-	40	20	10	-	8
7	50	20	-	50	30	-	20	20	20	-	-	190	190	-	-	9
Percent																
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
53.9	49.5	58.6	61.4	51.7	41.5	57.2	52.8	5.6	8.5	0.3	0.5	89.1	90.3	92.4	86.3	2
0.2	-	-	0.9	0.4	0.1	-	0.6	2.7	0.6	4.8	13.7	3.0	-	0.3	6.3	3
20.1	21.3	11.7	26.8	5.4	10.5	0.7	5.1	31.8	31.6	33.0	29.1	-	-	-	-	4
19.9	23.3	21.8	6.7	29.1	26.5	27.8	29.8	46.9	45.7	47.5	54.9	4.3	6.7	6.1	1.9	5
0.4	-	0.2	1.8	4.8	5.5	6.0	4.5	2.2	1.6	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	6
5.5	5.7	7.6	2.3	6.4	15.5	8.3	4.4	10.5	11.5	10.2	1.6	2.9	0.3	1.0	5.5	7
-	-	-	-	2.1	0.3	-	2.8	0.2	0.3	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.1	-	8
0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	-	-	0.6	2.4	-	-	9

Table II-29. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY REASON FOR ADMISSION

Reason for admission	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,600
Medical	1,121,200	57,430	228,740	811,500	23,540
Economic	10,070	1,640	3,390	5,040	-
Legal	40,880	21,830	14,870	3,390	800
Family	240,320	46,360	55,670	130,330	7,960
Education and training	19,360	12,780	6,310	260	-
Other	97,870	10,550	17,860	66,530	2,930
Don't know	15,820	590	6,200	9,030	-
Not reported	4,590	360	1,090	1,770	1,370
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Medical	72.3	37.9	68.5	79.0	64.3
Economic	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.5	-
Legal	2.6	14.4	4.5	0.3	2.2
Family	15.5	30.6	16.7	12.7	21.8
Education and training	1.2	8.4	1.9	0.0	-
Other	6.3	7.0	5.3	6.5	8.0
Don't know	1.0	0.4	1.9	0.9	-
Not reported	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	3.7

- Represents zero.

Table II-30. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY REASON FOR ADMISSION

Reason for admission	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	524,960	273,130	280,000	272,420	142,450	57,140	23
Medical	1,121,200	394,770	208,330	209,030	181,330	84,780	42,970	22
Economic	10,070	2,450	1,420	1,290	2,890	1,970	50	46
Legal	40,880	19,320	4,380	4,230	3,480	8,270	1,200	15
Family	240,320	63,690	38,330	45,300	52,900	34,730	5,370	34
Education and training	19,360	3,660	1,650	3,200	6,510	3,430	900	60
Other	97,870	32,550	17,140	13,900	22,700	5,740	5,830	23
Don't know	15,820	8,410	1,090	2,450	990	2,780	90	10
Not reported	4,690	110	800	590	1,620	740	720	78
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Medical	72.3	75.2	76.3	74.7	66.6	59.5	75.2	(X)
Economic	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.1	(X)
Legal	2.6	3.7	1.6	1.5	1.3	5.8	2.1	(X)
Family	15.5	12.1	14.0	16.2	19.4	24.4	9.4	(X)
Education and training	1.2	0.7	0.6	1.1	2.4	2.4	1.6	(X)
Other	6.3	6.2	6.3	5.0	8.3	4.0	10.2	(X)
Don't know	1.0	1.6	0.4	0.9	0.4	2.0	0.2	(X)
Not reported	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.3	(X)

X Not applicable.

Table II-31. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND

Line No.	Admission by court	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	1,550,100	670,400	652,020	227,680	1,182,670	564,860	576,390	41,410	37,780	4,670	17,160	15,950
2	Yes	121,870	41,970	21,050	58,850	14,410	10,900	3,380	130	9,670	140	6,040	3,490
3	No	1,410,770	626,160	623,190	161,420	1,160,910	552,970	566,780	41,160	25,420	4,490	10,340	10,590
4	Don't know	12,690	1,920	3,680	7,090	3,550	860	2,580	110	2,620	40	750	1,840
5	Not reported	4,770	350	4,100	330	3,790	130	3,650	10	60	-	30	30
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Yes	7.9	6.3	3.2	25.8	1.2	1.9	0.6	0.3	25.6	3.1	35.2	21.9
3	No	91.0	93.4	95.6	70.9	98.2	97.9	98.3	99.4	67.3	96.1	60.2	66.4
4	Don't know	0.8	0.3	0.6	3.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	6.9	0.8	4.4	11.5
5	Not reported	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	-	0.2	0.2

- Represents zero.

Table II-32. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY ADMISSION BY A COURT

Admission by court	Total	Federal	Other government	Propri-etary	Total	Private nonprofit		
						Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,650
Yes	121,870	180	76,820	11,280	33,590	9,910	19,460	4,230
No	1,410,770	4,820	235,960	751,330	418,670	135,770	229,460	53,430
Don't know	12,690	330	7,690	3,130	1,540	210	360	970
Not reported	4,770	-	520	1,610	2,640	140	2,490	10
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes	7.9	3.4	23.9	1.5	7.4	6.8	7.7	7.2
No	91.0	90.5	73.5	97.9	91.7	93.0	91.1	91.1
Don't know	0.8	6.1	2.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.7
Not reported	0.3	-	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.0

- Represents zero.

Table II-33. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY ADMISSION BY A COURT

Admission by court	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	1,550,100	144,200	1,384,690	21,210
Yes	121,870	17,960	96,560	7,350
No	1,410,770	121,150	1,276,310	13,320
Don't know	12,690	2,550	9,590	550
Not reported	4,770	2,550	2,230	-
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes	7.9	12.5	7.0	34.6
No	91.0	84.0	92.2	62.8
Don't know	0.8	1.8	0.7	2.6
Not reported	0.3	1.8	0.2	-

- Represents zero.

SIZE OF FACILITY BY ADMISSION BY A COURT

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
Number																
65,400	37,840	15,350	12,210	189,210	26,970	21,370	140,860	43,790	28,170	12,710	2,910	31,270	7,880	9,040	14,350	1
24,260	15,600	3,270	5,400	52,850	2,340	2,060	48,460	20,590	12,940	6,270	1,380	80	50	40	-	2
40,340	21,770	11,750	6,810	130,420	24,220	19,000	87,200	22,870	14,930	6,400	1,540	30,810	7,780	8,910	14,120	3
420	390	30	-	5,600	420	270	4,920	210	210	-	-	300	20	50	230	4
380	90	300	-	330	-	50	280	120	90	30	-	80	40	40	-	5
Percent																
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
37.1	41.2	21.3	44.2	27.9	8.7	9.6	34.4	47.0	45.9	49.3	47.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	-	2
61.7	57.5	76.6	55.8	68.9	89.8	88.9	61.9	52.2	53.0	50.4	52.7	98.5	98.7	98.6	98.4	3
0.6	1.0	0.2	-	3.0	1.6	1.2	3.5	0.5	0.7	-	-	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.6	4
0.6	0.2	1.9	-	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	0.5	0.4	-	5

Table II-34. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY ADMISSION BY A COURT

Admission by court	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,600
Yes	121,870	43,040	63,750	12,360	2,710
No	1,410,770	106,680	261,360	1,009,430	33,300
Don't know	12,690	1,000	8,110	2,990	590
Not reported	4,770	810	890	3,070	-
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes	7.9	28.4	19.1	1.2	7.4
No	91.0	70.4	78.2	98.2	91.0
Don't know	0.8	0.7	2.4	0.3	1.6
Not reported	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-35. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY ADMISSION BY A COURT

Admission by court	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	524,960	273,130	280,000	272,420	142,450	57,140	23
Yes	121,870	33,140	11,720	9,170	18,500	45,350	3,990	71
No	1,410,770	486,370	258,790	268,300	251,850	93,620	51,840	22
Don't know	12,690	2,360	1,620	2,350	2,030	3,460	870	49
Not reported	4,770	3,090	1,000	180	40	20	440	9
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Yes	7.9	6.3	4.3	3.3	6.8	31.8	7.0	(X)
No	91.0	92.6	94.7	95.8	92.4	65.7	90.7	(X)
Don't know	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.7	2.4	1.5	(X)
Not reported	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	(X)

X Not applicable.

Table II-36. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND

Line No.	Previous admissions	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	1,550,100	670,400	652,020	227,680	1,182,670	564,860	576,390	41,410	37,780	4,670	17,160	15,950
2	None	1,354,820	592,620	554,320	207,880	1,020,250	498,480	485,800	35,970	34,900	4,170	15,780	14,950
3	Less than 6 months	77,670	31,470	40,270	5,940	65,540	26,060	37,650	1,830	460	260	140	60
4	6 to 11 months	34,020	13,810	18,510	1,710	29,440	12,010	17,120	310	880	30	820	40
5	1 and 2 years	26,940	9,380	15,270	2,290	22,330	7,340	14,340	650	280	100	100	80
6	3 to 5 years	33,790	11,870	16,600	5,320	27,880	10,670	15,580	1,620	610	30	270	300
7	6 to 9 years	7,900	2,770	4,240	890	6,470	2,440	3,680	360	110	30	30	40
8	10 years or more	4,520	910	790	2,830	2,280	830	770	680	20	20	-	-
9	Not reported	10,440	7,590	2,030	820	8,480	7,040	1,440	-	510	20	20	470
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	None	87.4	88.4	85.0	91.3	86.3	88.2	84.3	86.9	92.4	89.3	92.0	93.8
3	Less than 6 months	5.0	4.7	6.2	2.6	5.5	4.6	6.5	4.4	1.2	5.6	0.8	0.4
4	6 to 11 months	2.2	2.1	2.8	0.8	2.5	2.1	3.0	0.7	2.3	0.6	4.8	0.2
5	1 and 2 years	1.7	1.4	2.3	1.0	1.9	1.3	2.5	1.6	0.7	2.2	0.6	0.5
6	3 to 5 years	2.2	1.8	2.5	2.3	2.4	1.9	2.7	3.9	1.6	0.7	1.6	1.9
7	6 to 9 years	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3
8	10 years or more	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.5	-	-
9	Not reported	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.3	-	1.4	0.5	0.1	3.0

- Represents zero.

Table II-37. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY PREVIOUS ADMISSIONS

Previous admissions	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,650
None	1,354,820	3,070	285,110	661,380	405,250	132,530	221,000	51,720
Less than 6 months	77,670	510	11,900	37,380	27,890	7,700	15,260	4,930
6 to 11 months	34,020	340	6,040	25,440	2,210	340	1,760	110
1 and 2 years	26,940	490	4,890	16,170	5,390	1,780	3,600	10
3 to 5 years	33,790	760	7,680	15,670	9,680	2,690	5,250	1,740
6 to 9 years	7,900	110	1,290	4,570	1,930	20	1,880	30
10 years or more	4,520	-	2,870	770	870	830	50	-
Not reported	10,440	30	1,220	5,960	3,230	130	2,990	110
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	87.4	57.8	88.8	86.2	88.8	90.8	87.8	88.2
Less than 6 months	5.0	9.6	3.7	4.9	6.1	5.3	6.1	8.4
6 to 11 months	2.2	6.5	1.9	3.3	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2
1 and 2 years	1.7	9.2	1.5	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.0
3 to 5 years	2.2	14.3	2.4	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.1	3.0
6 to 9 years	0.5	2.1	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0
10 years or more	0.3	-	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	-
Not reported	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.1	1.2	0.2

- Represents zero.

Table II-38. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY PREVIOUS ADMISSION

Previous admissions	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	1,550,100	144,200	1,384,690	21,210
None	1,354,820	121,070	1,215,800	17,940
Less than 6 months	77,670	6,770	70,590	320
6 to 11 months	34,020	3,530	28,040	2,440
1 and 2 years	26,940	3,920	22,680	340
3 to 5 years	33,790	5,390	28,300	110
6 to 9 years	7,900	1,520	6,380	-
10 years or more	4,520	470	4,050	-
Not reported	10,440	1,520	8,850	70
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	87.4	84.0	87.8	84.6
Less than 6 months	5.0	4.7	5.1	1.5
6 to 11 months	2.2	2.5	2.0	11.5
1 and 2 years	1.7	2.7	1.6	1.6
3 to 5 years	2.2	3.7	2.0	0.5
6 to 9 years	0.5	1.1	0.5	-
10 years or more	0.3	0.3	0.3	-
Not reported	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.3

- Represents zero.

SIZE OF FACILITY BY PREVIOUS ADMISSIONS

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
Number																
65,400	37,840	15,350	12,210	189,210	26,970	21,370	140,860	43,790	28,170	12,710	2,910	31,270	7,880	9,040	14,350	1
55,110	33,340	13,530	8,240	179,740	25,970	19,980	133,790	38,740	24,340	11,710	2,690	26,080	6,310	7,530	12,240	2
4,720	2,680	1,010	1,030	3,350	410	210	2,730	1,440	1,280	120	30	2,170	780	1,130	260	3
2,150	690	140	1,320	370	200	170	-	870	660	160	50	310	220	90	-	4
1,610	490	230	880	630	200	180	250	1,500	1,040	360	100	590	200	50	340	5
900	340	80	480	2,080	-	380	1,700	820	660	140	20	1,510	160	140	1,210	6
290	140	30	120	760	60	450	250	120	100	-	20	150	-	40	110	7
140	30	-	110	1,850	-	-	1,850	-	-	-	-	220	20	10	180	8
480	120	320	40	420	130	-	290	320	90	210	20	220	180	40	-	9
Percent																
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
84.3	88.1	88.1	67.5	95.0	96.3	93.5	95.0	88.5	86.4	92.1	92.3	83.4	80.1	83.4	85.3	2
7.2	7.1	6.6	8.4	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.9	3.3	4.5	1.0	1.1	7.0	10.0	12.5	1.8	3
3.3	1.8	0.9	10.8	0.2	0.7	0.8	-	2.0	2.3	1.3	1.6	1.0	2.8	1.0	-	4
2.5	1.3	1.5	7.2	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.2	3.4	3.7	2.9	3.3	1.9	2.5	0.6	2.4	5
1.4	0.9	0.6	3.9	1.1	-	1.8	1.2	1.9	2.3	1.1	0.5	4.8	2.1	1.6	8.4	6
0.4	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.2	2.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	-	0.5	0.5	-	0.4	0.8	7
0.2	0.1	-	0.9	1.0	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.3	0.1	1.3	8
0.7	0.3	2.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	-	0.2	0.7	0.3	1.6	0.5	0.7	2.3	0.4	-	9

Table II-39. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY PREVIOUS ADMISSIONS

Previous admissions	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,600
None	1,354,820	141,160	300,830	879,310	33,510
Less than 6 months	77,670	4,180	12,960	58,520	2,020
6 to 11 months	34,020	1,200	4,120	27,960	740
1 and 2 years	26,940	2,130	6,340	18,450	20
3 to 5 years	33,790	1,870	5,650	26,280	-
6 to 9 years	7,900	370	1,170	6,350	10
10 years or more	4,520	-	1,920	2,300	300
Not reported	10,440	610	1,130	8,690	-
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	87.4	93.2	90.0	85.5	91.6
Less than 6 months	5.0	2.8	3.9	5.7	5.5
6 to 11 months	2.2	0.8	1.2	2.7	2.0
1 and 2 years	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.8	0.0
3 to 5 years	2.2	1.2	1.7	2.6	-
6 to 9 years	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.0
10 years or more	0.3	-	0.6	0.2	0.8
Not reported	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.8	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-40. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY PREVIOUS ADMISSIONS

Previous admissions	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	524,960	273,130	280,000	272,420	142,450	57,140	23
None	1,354,820	413,960	243,890	248,760	259,720	135,930	52,550	27
Less than 6 months	77,670	49,500	9,350	9,000	4,760	2,050	3,020	9
6 to 11 months	34,020	22,220	4,390	4,390	1,970	990	70	9
1 and 2 years	26,940	16,360	3,800	5,270	190	260	1,070	9
3 to 5 years	33,790	14,580	6,530	8,860	810	2,770	240	16
6 to 9 years	7,900	2,940	2,320	470	2,070	30	70	17
10 years or more	4,520	1,260	690	520	1,720	340	-	39
Not reported	10,440	4,150	2,160	2,720	1,190	80	130	18
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
None	87.4	78.9	89.3	88.8	95.3	95.4	92.0	(X)
Less than 6 months	5.0	9.4	3.4	3.2	1.7	1.4	5.3	(X)
6 to 11 months	2.2	4.2	1.6	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.1	(X)
1 and 2 years	1.7	3.1	1.4	1.9	0.1	0.2	1.9	(X)
3 to 5 years	2.2	2.8	2.4	3.2	0.3	1.9	0.4	(X)
6 to 9 years	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.1	(X)
10 years or more	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	-	(X)
Not reported	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	(X)

- Represents zero.
X Not applicable.

Table II-41. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE

Line No.	Length of stay	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	1,550,100	670,400	652,020	227,680	1,182,670	564,860	576,390	41,410	37,780	4,670	17,160	15,950
2	Less than 4 months	206,550	114,180	82,420	9,960	168,690	90,290	75,340	3,060	1,960	710	1,040	220
3	4 to 6 months	130,680	58,040	63,470	9,170	100,350	42,430	55,750	2,170	4,030	470	1,100	2,460
4	7 to 11 months	187,730	78,490	99,600	9,640	162,940	65,620	93,380	3,940	1,020	270	240	510
5	1 and 2 years	273,130	121,900	132,360	18,870	233,090	105,780	120,160	7,140	4,410	1,010	1,820	1,580
6	3 and 4 years	280,000	118,350	134,410	27,240	234,400	106,150	120,490	7,760	4,820	820	1,690	2,310
7	5 to 9 years	272,420	117,720	98,440	56,270	199,750	103,160	84,620	11,980	7,990	580	3,840	3,570
8	10 to 19 years	97,330	17,940	29,140	50,260	36,480	13,420	18,950	4,110	9,600	400	5,420	3,780
9	20 years or more	45,120	1,030	1,970	42,120	1,520	170	440	910	1,620	130	750	740
10	Not reported	57,140	42,760	10,210	4,170	45,450	37,850	7,260	340	2,310	280	1,260	770
11	Median months	22	18	19	88	19	19	18	38	60	21	81	57
12	Mean months	45	30	31	127	30	30	28	53	75	47	84	74
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Less than 4 months	13.3	17.0	12.6	4.4	14.3	16.0	13.1	7.4	5.2	15.1	6.0	1.4
3	4 to 6 months	8.4	8.7	9.7	4.0	8.5	7.5	9.7	5.2	10.7	10.1	6.4	15.4
4	7 to 11 months	12.1	11.7	15.3	4.2	13.8	11.6	16.2	9.5	2.7	5.8	1.4	3.2
5	1 and 2 years	17.6	18.2	20.3	8.3	19.7	18.7	20.8	17.3	11.7	21.6	10.6	9.9
6	3 and 4 years	18.1	17.7	20.6	12.0	19.8	18.8	20.9	18.7	12.8	17.6	9.8	14.5
7	5 to 9 years	17.6	17.6	15.1	24.7	16.9	18.3	14.7	28.9	21.2	12.4	22.4	22.4
8	10 to 19 years	6.3	2.7	4.5	22.1	3.1	2.4	3.3	9.9	25.4	8.7	31.6	23.7
9	20 years or more	2.9	0.2	0.3	18.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.2	4.3	2.8	4.4	4.6
10	Not reported	3.7	6.4	1.6	1.8	3.8	6.7	1.3	0.8	6.1	6.0	7.4	4.8

- Represents zero.

Table II-42. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY LENGTH OF STAY

Length of stay	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,650
Less than 4 months	206,550	1,280	22,250	119,340	63,680	14,310	39,990	9,380
4 to 6 months	130,680	1,180	17,230	67,730	44,550	10,730	30,840	2,980
7 to 11 months	187,730	140	16,460	104,230	66,900	8,800	54,840	3,260
1 and 2 years	273,130	510	36,200	170,740	65,690	24,510	36,740	4,440
3 and 4 years	280,000	680	49,820	150,920	78,570	35,440	36,330	6,800
5 to 9 years	272,420	680	67,060	118,010	86,660	38,230	35,940	12,490
10 to 19 years	97,330	680	60,310	14,590	21,750	9,380	11,290	1,090
20 years or more	45,120	30	43,490	300	1,300	340	840	120
Not reported	57,140	130	8,170	21,490	27,340	4,290	4,960	18,090
Median months	22	11	62	18	19	33	11	26
Mean months	45	37	103	27	34	43	28	36
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 months	13.3	24.1	6.9	15.6	14.0	9.8	15.9	16.0
4 to 6 months	8.4	22.1	5.4	8.8	9.8	7.3	12.2	5.1
7 to 11 months	12.1	2.6	5.1	13.6	14.7	6.0	21.8	5.6
1 and 2 years	17.6	9.6	11.3	22.3	14.4	16.8	14.6	7.6
3 and 4 years	18.1	12.8	15.5	19.7	17.2	24.3	14.4	11.6
5 to 9 years	17.6	12.8	20.9	15.4	19.0	26.2	14.3	21.3
10 to 19 years	6.3	12.9	18.8	1.9	4.8	6.4	4.5	1.9
20 years or more	2.9	0.6	13.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Not reported	3.7	2.5	2.5	2.8	6.0	2.9	2.0	30.8

AND SIZE OF FACILITY BY LENGTH OF STAY

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
Number																
65,400	37,840	15,350	12,210	189,210	26,970	21,370	140,860	43,790	28,170	12,710	2,910	31,270	7,880	9,040	14,350	1
17,550	11,660	2,690	3,200	4,700	2,260	460	1,980	9,200	7,130	1,750	320	4,450	2,120	1,150	1,170	2
13,670	8,650	2,730	2,290	3,490	1,300	830	1,350	6,420	4,020	2,010	380	2,730	1,170	1,050	520	3
9,980	6,300	2,200	1,490	6,530	2,520	1,100	2,910	5,440	2,880	2,250	300	1,820	900	430	490	4
8,700	5,020	2,760	920	11,480	3,070	2,430	5,980	8,510	5,680	2,290	540	6,940	1,360	2,880	2,700	5
5,670	3,250	1,710	720	22,590	4,500	6,030	12,050	4,690	2,380	1,710	610	7,820	1,250	2,780	3,790	6
3,660	1,340	1,480	840	49,760	8,060	6,160	35,540	6,250	3,930	1,810	510	5,010	650	520	3,830	7
2,080	470	580	1,020	46,420	2,970	3,830	39,610	1,080	560	290	220	1,680	110	60	1,510	8
1,950	200	360	1,390	39,750	530	330	38,890	60	-	60	-	220	-	30	190	9
2,140	950	850	340	4,500	1,760	180	2,560	2,140	1,590	530	20	600	320	130	150	10
7	6	10	8	101	43	47	137	11	10	12	22	23	9	20	38	11
30	15	35	72	142	58	64	170	25	22	27	34	36	18	24	53	12
Percent																
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
26.8	30.8	17.5	26.2	2.5	8.4	2.2	1.4	21.0	25.3	13.7	11.0	14.2	27.0	12.7	8.2	2
20.9	22.9	17.8	18.7	1.8	4.8	3.9	1.0	14.7	14.3	15.8	13.2	8.7	14.8	11.6	3.6	3
15.3	16.6	14.3	12.2	3.5	9.3	5.2	2.1	12.4	10.2	17.7	10.4	5.8	11.4	4.8	3.4	4
13.3	13.3	18.0	7.6	6.1	11.4	11.4	4.2	19.4	20.2	18.0	18.7	22.2	17.2	31.9	18.9	5
8.7	8.6	11.1	5.9	11.9	16.7	28.2	8.6	10.7	8.5	13.4	20.9	25.0	15.9	30.7	26.4	6
5.6	3.5	9.7	6.9	26.3	29.9	28.8	25.2	14.3	13.9	14.3	17.6	16.0	8.3	5.8	26.7	7
3.2	1.2	3.8	8.4	24.5	11.0	17.9	28.1	2.5	2.0	2.3	7.7	5.4	1.4	0.7	10.5	8
3.0	0.5	2.3	11.4	21.0	2.0	1.6	27.6	0.1	-	0.5	-	0.7	-	0.3	1.3	9
3.3	2.5	5.5	2.8	2.4	6.5	0.9	1.8	4.9	5.6	4.2	0.5	1.9	4.1	1.5	1.0	10

Table II-43. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY LENGTH OF STAY

Length of stay	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	1,550,100	144,200	1,384,690	21,210
Less than 4 months	206,550	12,820	190,850	2,880
4 to 6 months	130,680	7,850	122,170	660
7 to 11 months	187,730	22,270	162,230	3,230
1 and 2 years	273,130	28,460	240,900	3,770
3 and 4 years	280,000	24,850	252,230	2,920
5 to 9 years	272,420	23,570	247,430	1,420
10 to 19 years	97,330	10,350	85,240	1,750
20 years or more	45,120	5,100	35,670	4,340
Not reported	57,140	8,940	47,960	240
Median months	22	22	22	24
Mean months	45	52	43	96
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 months	13.3	8.9	13.8	13.6
4 to 6 months	8.4	5.4	8.8	3.1
7 to 11 months	12.1	15.4	11.7	15.2
1 and 2 years	17.6	19.7	17.4	17.8
3 and 4 years	18.1	17.2	18.2	13.7
5 to 9 years	17.6	16.3	17.9	6.7
10 to 19 years	6.3	7.2	6.2	8.2
20 years or more	2.9	3.5	2.6	20.5
Not reported	3.7	6.2	3.5	1.1

Table II-44. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY LENGTH OF STAY

Length of stay	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,600
Less than 4 months	206,550	16,600	39,160	147,150	3,640
4 to 6 months	130,680	18,350	27,890	83,810	640
7 to 11 months	187,730	15,290	24,570	145,310	2,570
1 and 2 years	273,130	22,730	44,050	199,870	6,480
3 and 4 years	280,000	25,150	39,850	208,730	6,270
5 to 9 years	272,420	35,870	55,780	172,110	8,660
10 to 19 years	97,330	11,920	47,700	35,920	1,790
20 years or more	45,120	-	39,840	4,640	640
Not reported	57,140	5,630	15,280	30,320	5,900
Median months	22	24	39	19	32
Mean months	45	40	87	32	54
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 months	13.3	11.0	11.7	14.3	10.0
4 to 6 months	8.4	12.1	8.3	8.2	1.7
7 to 11 months	12.1	10.1	7.4	14.1	7.0
1 and 2 years	17.6	15.0	13.2	19.4	17.7
3 and 4 years	18.1	16.6	11.9	20.3	17.1
5 to 9 years	17.6	23.7	16.7	16.7	23.7
10 to 19 years	6.3	7.9	14.3	3.5	4.9
20 years or more	2.9	-	11.9	0.5	1.7
Not reported	3.7	3.7	4.6	2.9	16.1

- Represents zero.

Table II-45. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND

Line No.	Discharge expectations	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	1,550,100	670,400	652,020	227,680	1,182,670	564,860	576,390	41,410	37,780	4,670	17,160	15,950
2	Within 6 months	35,460	19,150	8,970	7,340	7,140	3,000	3,680	460	3,400	580	710	2,110
3	6 to 12 months	28,890	12,850	8,060	7,980	7,460	2,800	4,650	10	2,030	440	460	1,130
4	No discharge within 12 months	1,450,370	626,070	625,280	199,030	1,149,410	550,030	560,990	38,400	30,760	3,530	15,910	11,330
5	Don't know	35,380	12,330	9,710	13,340	18,650	9,030	7,070	2,550	1,580	110	90	1,380
6	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Within 6 months	2.3	2.9	1.4	3.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	9.0	12.5	4.2	13.2
3	6 to 12 months	1.9	1.9	1.2	3.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.0	5.4	9.4	2.7	7.1
4	No discharge within 12 months	93.6	93.4	95.9	87.4	97.2	97.4	97.3	92.7	81.4	75.7	92.7	71.0
5	Don't know	2.3	1.8	1.5	5.9	1.6	1.6	1.2	6.2	4.2	2.4	0.5	8.7
6	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-46. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY DISCHARGE EXPECTATION

Discharge expectations	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Total	Private nonprofit		
						Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,650
Within 6 months	35,460	580	13,850	4,970	16,060	4,170	11,230	660
6 to 12 months	28,890	40	9,560	5,890	13,400	4,650	8,510	240
No discharge within 12 months	1,450,370	4,520	281,850	744,830	419,180	135,490	227,460	56,230
Don't know	35,380	180	15,740	11,650	7,810	1,720	4,580	1,510
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Within 6 months	2.3	10.9	4.3	0.6	3.5	2.9	4.5	1.1
6 to 12 months	1.9	0.8	3.0	0.8	2.9	3.2	3.4	0.4
No discharge within 12 months	93.6	84.9	87.8	97.1	91.8	92.8	90.3	95.9
Don't know	2.3	3.4	4.9	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.8	2.6
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-47. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY DISCHARGE EXPECTATION

Discharge expectations	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	1,550,100	144,200	1,384,690	21,210
Within 6 months	35,460	4,210	30,540	710
6 to 12 months	28,890	2,380	25,880	630
No discharge within 12 months	1,450,370	134,440	1,296,690	19,250
Don't know	35,380	3,180	31,580	620
Not reported	-	-	-	-
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Within 6 months	2.3	2.9	2.2	3.4
6 to 12 months	1.9	1.7	1.9	3.0
No discharge within 12 months	93.6	93.2	93.6	90.7
Don't know	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.9
Not reported	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

SIZE OF FACILITY BY DISCHARGE EXPECTATION

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Line No.
Number																
65,400	37,840	15,350	12,210	189,210	26,970	21,370	140,860	43,790	28,170	12,710	2,910	31,270	7,880	9,040	14,350	1
11,460	8,010	1,610	1,850	4,450	860	1,090	2,490	7,370	5,430	1,510	430	1,630	1,260	370	-	2
9,270	5,280	1,640	2,360	5,200	920	190	4,090	4,260	3,190	900	160	670	220	220	230	3
41,120	23,110	11,310	6,700	171,150	25,070	19,810	126,280	29,510	18,260	9,040	2,210	28,420	6,070	8,230	14,120	4
3,550	1,450	800	1,300	8,410	130	280	8,000	2,650	1,280	1,260	110	550	330	210	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Percent																
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
17.5	21.2	10.5	15.1	2.4	3.2	5.1	1.8	16.8	19.3	11.9	14.8	5.2	16.0	4.1	-	2
14.2	13.9	10.7	19.3	2.7	3.4	0.9	2.9	9.7	11.3	7.1	5.5	2.1	2.8	2.4	1.6	3
62.9	61.1	73.7	54.9	90.5	92.9	92.7	89.6	67.4	64.8	71.1	75.8	90.9	77.0	91.1	98.4	4
5.4	3.8	5.2	10.7	4.4	0.5	1.3	5.7	6.1	4.5	9.9	3.8	1.8	4.2	2.4	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6

Table II-48. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY DISCHARGE EXPECTATION

Discharge expectations	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,600
Within 6 months	35,460	13,010	14,850	7,200	400
6 to 12 months	28,890	10,730	10,160	7,560	440
No discharge within 12 months	1,450,370	121,110	296,700	997,920	34,640
Don't know	35,380	6,690	12,400	15,170	1,120
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Within 6 months	2.3	8.6	4.4	0.7	1.1
6 to 12 months	1.9	7.1	3.0	0.7	1.2
No discharge within 12 months	93.6	79.9	88.8	97.1	94.7
Don't know	2.3	4.4	3.7	1.5	3.1
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-49. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY DISCHARGE EXPECTATION

Discharge expectations	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	524,960	273,130	280,000	272,420	142,450	57,140	23
Within 6 months	35,460	23,330	3,230	2,300	2,020	2,080	2,500	9
6 to 12 months	28,890	16,770	3,930	2,260	2,150	3,010	760	10
No discharge within 12 months	1,450,370	470,960	263,080	272,300	262,050	132,650	49,330	24
Don't know	35,380	13,890	2,900	3,130	6,200	4,710	4,550	32
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Within 6 months	2.3	4.4	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.5	4.4	(X)
6 to 12 months	1.9	3.2	1.4	0.8	0.8	2.1	1.3	(X)
No discharge within 12 months	93.6	89.7	96.3	97.3	96.2	93.1	86.3	(X)
Don't know	2.3	2.6	1.1	1.1	2.3	3.3	8.0	(X)
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)

- Represents zero.
X Not applicable.

Table II-50. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND SIZE

Line No.	Residence after discharge	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	64,350	32,000	17,030	15,310	14,600	5,800	8,330	470	5,430	1,020	1,170	3,240
2	No arrangements made	7,980	4,000	1,520	2,460	740	-	740	-	420	190	160	70
3	Long-term hospital	230	90	100	40	10	-	-	10	60	60	-	-
4	Nursing home	5,150	2,620	1,170	1,360	2,960	2,080	760	120	500	10	10	480
5	Boarding home	2,360	120	90	2,150	110	-	-	110	40	40	-	-
6	Private apartment or house	33,890	18,410	10,660	4,830	10,770	3,710	6,830	230	2,810	600	500	1,710
7	Foster care home	3,160	1,920	450	790	-	-	-	-	20	10	-	10
8	Halfway house	4,420	1,180	530	2,710	-	-	-	-	750	10	-	740
9	Other	2,300	1,530	640	130	10	10	-	-	320	60	190	70
10	Don't know	4,400	1,900	1,840	670	-	-	-	-	410	50	270	90
11	Not reported	450	230	30	200	-	-	-	-	90	-	30	70
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	No arrangements made	12.4	12.5	8.9	16.1	5.1	-	8.9	-	7.8	18.7	13.8	2.2
3	Long-term hospital	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	-	-	2.6	1.2	6.2	-	-
4	Nursing home	8.0	8.2	6.9	8.9	20.3	35.9	9.2	24.6	9.1	0.7	1.1	14.7
5	Boarding home	3.7	0.4	0.5	14.0	0.8	-	-	24.3	0.7	3.5	-	-
6	Private apartment or house	52.7	57.5	62.6	31.5	73.7	64.0	82.0	48.6	51.7	58.7	42.9	52.7
7	Foster care home	4.9	6.0	2.6	5.2	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.6	-	0.4
8	Halfway house	6.9	3.7	3.1	17.7	-	-	-	-	13.8	1.2	-	22.8
9	Other	3.6	4.8	3.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	-	-	6.0	5.9	16.6	2.2
10	Don't know	6.8	5.9	10.8	4.4	-	-	-	-	7.6	4.6	23.3	2.9
11	Not reported	0.7	0.7	0.2	1.3	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	2.4	2.0

- Represents zero.

Table II-51. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY RESIDENCE AFTER DISCHARGE

Residence after discharge	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	64,350	620	23,400	10,860	29,460	8,820	19,740	900
No arrangements made	7,980	500	2,690	740	4,050	670	3,320	60
Long-term hospital	230	-	110	-	120	50	70	-
Nursing home	5,150	-	1,480	1,800	1,870	340	1,510	20
Boarding home	2,360	-	2,180	70	120	60	40	20
Private apartment or house	33,890	70	9,440	7,540	16,840	5,710	10,400	720
Foster care home	3,160	-	1,420	100	1,630	950	680	-
Halfway house	4,420	-	3,350	180	890	160	720	-
Other	2,300	-	890	110	1,300	450	780	70
Don't know	4,400	50	1,610	210	2,540	420	2,120	-
Not reported	450	-	230	120	110	-	110	-
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No arrangements made	12.4	81.2	11.5	6.8	13.8	7.6	16.8	6.8
Long-term hospital	0.4	-	0.5	0	0.4	0.6	0.3	-
Nursing home	8.0	-	6.3	16.5	6.3	3.8	7.7	2.4
Boarding home	3.7	-	9.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.2	2.5
Private apartment or house	52.7	11.4	40.4	69.4	57.2	64.8	52.7	80.3
Foster care home	4.9	-	6.1	0.9	5.5	10.8	3.5	-
Halfway house	6.9	-	14.3	1.7	3.0	1.8	3.7	-
Other	3.6	-	3.8	1.0	4.4	5.1	3.9	8.0
Don't know	6.8	7.4	6.9	1.9	8.6	4.7	10.7	-
Not reported	0.7	-	1.0	1.1	0.4	-	0.5	-

- Represents zero.

OF FACILITY BY RESIDENCE AFTER DISCHARGE

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
Number																
20,730	13,280	3,240	4,210	9,650	1,780	1,290	6,580	11,630	8,630	2,410	590	2,300	1,480	590	230	1
4,790	2,800	150	1,840	390	90	50	250	1,210	760	390	60	430	160	40	230	2
80	-	50	20	80	30	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
80	-	50	20	810	40	20	740	-	-	-	-	800	490	310	-	4
80	30	-	50	2,060	60	20	1,980	30	-	30	-	30	-	30	-	5
10,030	7,280	1,220	1,540	2,210	720	600	890	7,220	5,400	1,360	460	850	690	160	-	6
1,070	940	130	-	940	60	140	740	1,120	910	180	30	-	-	-	-	7
880	560	180	140	2,460	280	350	1,820	300	300	-	-	20	20	-	-	8
980	860	100	20	220	220	-	-	660	310	320	30	100	80	30	-	9
2,530	740	1,370	430	360	160	50	150	1,040	910	140	-	60	40	10	-	10
210	70	-	130	120	120	-	-	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Percent																
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
23.1	21.1	4.6	43.9	4.0	5.2	3.7	3.8	10.4	8.8	16.0	10.8	18.8	11.0	6.7	100.0	2
0.4	-	1.6	0.5	0.8	1.6	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
0.4	-	1.7	0.5	8.4	2.4	1.9	11.3	-	-	-	-	34.8	33.0	53.0	-	4
0.4	0.2	-	1.3	21.4	3.3	1.9	30.1	0.3	-	1.4	-	1.5	-	5.9	-	5
48.4	54.8	37.5	36.5	22.9	40.4	46.5	13.6	62.1	62.6	56.2	78.4	36.9	46.4	27.6	-	6
5.2	7.1	4.0	-	9.7	3.1	11.0	11.3	9.7	10.6	7.4	5.4	-	-	-	-	7
4.2	4.2	5.5	3.4	25.5	16.0	27.6	27.7	2.6	3.5	-	-	1.0	1.6	-	-	8
4.7	6.5	2.9	0.5	2.3	12.3	-	-	5.7	3.6	13.4	5.4	4.5	5.2	4.6	-	9
12.2	5.6	42.2	10.1	3.7	8.9	3.8	2.3	9.0	10.5	5.7	-	2.4	2.9	2.2	-	10
1.0	0.5	-	3.2	1.2	6.8	-	-	0.3	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	11

Table II-52. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY RESIDENCE AFTER DISCHARGE

Residence after discharge	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	64,350	6,590	56,420	1,340
No arrangements made	7,980	580	7,400	-
Long-term hospital	230	10	220	-
Nursing home	5,150	310	4,590	250
Boarding home	2,360	410	1,920	30
Private apartment or house	33,890	3,480	29,900	510
Foster care home	3,160	810	2,140	210
Halfway house	4,420	340	4,010	70
Other	2,300	180	2,050	70
Don't know	4,400	460	3,740	200
Not reported	450	-	450	-
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No arrangements made	12.4	8.8	13.1	-
Long-term hospital	0.4	0.2	0.4	-
Nursing home	8.0	4.8	8.1	18.4
Boarding home	3.7	6.3	3.4	2.2
Private apartment or house	52.7	52.9	53.0	38.2
Foster care home	4.9	12.2	3.8	15.8
Halfway house	6.9	5.1	7.1	5.3
Other	3.6	2.7	3.6	5.5
Don't know	6.8	7.0	6.6	14.7
Not reported	0.7	-	0.8	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-53. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY RESIDENCE AFTER DISCHARGE

Residence after discharge	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	64,350	23,730	25,020	14,760	830
No arrangements made	7,980	2,540	4,050	1,190	200
Long-term hospital	230	120	110	-	-
Nursing home	5,150	50	2,290	2,790	20
Boarding home	2,360	330	1,880	150	-
Private apartment or house	33,890	12,890	10,590	10,080	330
Foster care home	3,160	2,910	250	-	-
Halfway house	4,420	1,880	2,520	20	-
Other	2,300	1,380	580	330	10
Don't know	4,400	1,490	2,600	70	240
Not reported	450	150	150	120	30
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No arrangements made	12.4	10.7	16.2	8.1	23.9
Long-term hospital	0.4	0.5	0.4	-	-
Nursing home	8.0	0.2	9.2	18.9	2.5
Boarding home	3.7	1.4	7.5	1.0	-
Private apartment or house	52.7	54.3	42.3	68.3	40.1
Foster care home	4.9	12.3	1.0	-	-
Halfway house	6.9	7.9	10.1	0.2	-
Other	3.6	5.8	2.3	2.2	1.5
Don't know	6.8	6.3	10.4	0.5	28.6
Not reported	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	3.4

- Represents zero.

Table II-55. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND SIZE

Line No.	Monthly cost of care	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	1,550,100	670,400	652,020	227,680	1,182,670	564,860	576,390	41,410	37,780	4,670	17,160	15,950
2	Less than $100	6,340	720	760	4,850	760	-	760	-	10	10	-	-
3	$100 to $299	92,660	63,150	25,170	4,340	59,530	47,800	11,600	130	7,250	530	6,720	-
4	$300 to $499	359,280	166,030	165,750	27,500	306,110	141,360	156,890	7,860	2,820	450	1,070	1,290
5	$500 to $649	297,050	163,230	102,870	30,950	249,880	149,480	91,550	8,850	5,990	780	1,130	4,070
6	$650 to $799	225,130	78,000	113,910	33,220	178,990	65,780	107,090	6,120	3,410	650	2,050	700
7	$800 to $999	140,500	48,390	48,780	43,340	85,520	38,980	40,190	6,340	8,610	500	2,190	5,930
8	$1,000 to $1,499	158,790	16,200	97,590	45,000	89,050	420	83,660	4,970	3,250	1,080	2,060	120
9	$1,500 or more	41,590	8,170	8,150	25,270	8,430	890	2,110	5,440	4,130	360	690	3,080
10	Not reported cost	228,780	126,520	89,020	13,230	204,390	120,150	82,540	1,700	2,300	300	1,240	760
11	Median	602	538	630	829	573	533	626	723	723	743	522	851
12	Mean	681	572	688	942	622	538	673	926	896	990	632	1,145
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Less than $100	0.4	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.0	0.2	-	-
3	$100 to $299	6.0	9.4	3.9	1.9	5.0	8.5	2.0	0.3	19.2	11.4	39.2	-
4	$300 to $499	23.2	24.8	25.4	12.1	25.9	25.0	27.2	19.0	7.5	9.7	6.3	8.1
5	$500 to $649	19.2	24.3	15.8	13.6	21.1	26.5	15.9	21.4	15.9	16.8	6.6	25.5
6	$650 to $799	14.5	11.6	17.5	14.6	15.1	11.6	18.6	14.8	9.0	13.9	12.0	4.4
7	$800 to $999	9.1	7.2	7.5	19.0	7.2	6.9	7.0	15.3	22.8	10.7	12.8	37.2
8	$1,000 to $1,499	10.2	2.4	15.0	19.8	7.5	0.1	14.5	12.0	8.6	23.1	12.0	0.7
9	$1,500 or more	2.7	1.2	1.3	11.1	0.7	0.2	0.4	13.1	10.9	7.7	4.0	19.3
10	Not reported cost	14.8	18.9	13.7	5.8	17.3	21.3	14.3	4.1	6.1	6.5	7.2	4.8

- Represents zero.

Table II-54. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY RESIDENCE AFTER DISCHARGE

Residence after discharge	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	64,350	40,100	7,160	4,560	4,170	5,090	3,260	9
No arrangements made	7,980	6,270	330	350	590	340	110	7
Long-term hospital	230	60	60	40	50	30	-	24
Nursing home	5,150	1,510	1,630	950	-	1,050	10	20
Boarding home	2,360	260	-	280	740	1,010	70	100
Private apartment or house	33,890	25,050	3,280	1,500	1,090	640	2,340	8
Foster care home	3,160	1,330	590	310	630	250	50	17
Halfway house	4,420	1,060	420	620	630	1,580	110	59
Other	2,300	900	430	380	270	90	240	19
Don't know	4,400	3,360	430	140	60	70	350	8
Not reported	450	310	-	-	120	30	-	8
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
No arrangements made	12.4	15.6	4.6	7.7	14.0	6.7	3.3	(X)
Long-term hospital	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.6	-	(X)
Nursing home	8.0	3.8	22.7	20.9	-	20.7	0.2	(X)
Boarding home	3.7	0.7	-	6.1	17.8	19.9	2.0	(X)
Private apartment or house	52.7	62.5	45.8	32.8	26.1	12.6	71.8	(X)
Foster care home	4.9	3.3	8.2	6.8	15.1	4.9	1.4	(X)
Halfway house	6.9	2.6	5.9	13.6	15.1	31.0	3.2	(X)
Other	3.6	2.2	6.0	8.3	6.4	1.8	7.4	(X)
Don't know	6.8	8.4	5.9	3.1	1.4	1.4	10.7	(X)
Not reported	0.7	0.8	-	-	2.9	0.5	-	(X)

- Represents zero.
X Not applicable.

OF FACILITY BY MONTHLY COST OF CARE

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Line No.
Number																
65,400	37,840	15,350	12,210	189,210	26,970	21,370	140,860	43,790	28,170	12,710	2,910	31,270	7,880	9,040	14,350	1
200	200	-	-	4,770	30	-	4,740	480	480	-	-	110	-	-	110	2
8,890	5,740	2,550	600	11,550	6,590	1,750	3,210	5,410	2,460	2,550	400	20	20	-	-	3
9,430	6,260	1,090	2,080	25,200	8,840	4,160	12,200	12,000	8,740	2,370	900	3,720	380	180	3,160	4
7,870	3,150	1,230	3,490	18,060	2,920	2,350	12,790	6,500	5,180	700	620	8,740	1,710	5,910	1,120	5
5,040	3,210	1,360	470	22,920	2,670	1,590	18,660	6,510	4,440	1,620	450	8,260	1,240	200	6,810	6
5,330	2,950	470	1,910	35,100	1,770	4,280	29,050	3,630	2,700	920	-	2,320	1,480	720	110	7
15,810	9,440	3,910	2,460	41,710	2,680	5,140	33,880	4,800	1,990	2,270	540	4,160	580	550	3,030	8
8,880	4,310	3,650	920	17,290	730	720	15,830	460	100	350	-	2,410	1,780	620	-	9
3,940	2,570	1,090	270	12,620	740	1,380	10,500	4,000	2,080	1,930	-	1,520	680	840	-	10
778	756	1,055	640	833	446	807	893	546	539	602	538	691	833	599	711	11
883	826	1,073	827	880	546	788	962	612	568	720	609	868	1,250	732	754	12
Percent																
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
0.3	0.5	-	-	2.5	0.1	-	3.4	1.1	1.7	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.8	2
13.6	15.2	16.6	4.9	6.1	24.4	8.2	2.3	12.4	8.7	20.0	13.7	0.1	0.3	-	-	3
14.4	16.5	7.1	17.0	13.3	32.8	19.4	8.7	27.4	31.0	18.6	30.8	11.9	4.8	2.0	22.1	4
12.0	8.3	8.0	28.6	9.5	10.8	11.0	9.1	14.8	18.4	5.5	21.4	28.0	21.7	65.4	7.8	5
7.7	8.5	8.8	3.9	12.1	9.9	7.5	13.2	14.9	15.8	12.7	15.4	26.4	15.8	2.3	47.5	6
8.1	7.8	3.1	15.6	18.5	6.6	20.0	20.6	8.3	9.6	7.3	-	7.4	18.8	8.0	0.8	7
24.2	24.9	25.5	20.2	22.0	9.9	24.1	24.1	11.0	7.1	17.9	18.7	13.3	7.4	6.1	21.1	8
13.6	11.4	23.8	7.5	9.1	2.7	3.4	11.2	1.0	0.4	2.8	-	7.7	22.6	6.9	-	9
6.0	6.8	7.1	2.2	6.7	2.8	6.4	7.5	9.1	7.4	15.2	-	4.9	8.6	9.3	-	10

Table II-56. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY MONTHLY COST OF CARE

Monthly cost of care	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,650
Less than $100	6,340	110	5,420	760	40	-	40	-
$100 to $299	92,660	-	17,410	26,610	48,640	16,270	9,290	23,080
$300 to $499	359,280	4,140	42,880	190,050	122,210	56,740	52,440	13,030
$500 to $649	297,050	620	48,040	183,820	64,570	9,190	53,740	1,640
$650 to $799	225,130	-	42,690	140,310	42,130	15,530	25,060	1,540
$800 to $999	140,500	280	62,400	26,090	51,740	13,710	27,570	10,450
$1,000 to $1,499	158,790	-	57,370	40,350	61,070	5,600	55,230	240
$1,500 or more	41,590	-	28,960	1,760	10,860	2,500	8,350	-
Not reported cost	228,780	170	15,830	157,600	55,190	26,480	20,040	8,660
Median	602	418	786	571	569	453	652	329
Mean	681	429	875	601	659	556	753	471
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $100	0.4	2.1	1.7	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	-
$100 to $299	6.0	-	5.4	3.5	10.7	11.1	3.7	39.4
$300 to $499	23.2	77.8	13.4	24.8	26.8	38.9	20.8	22.2
$500 to $649	19.2	11.7	15.0	24.0	14.1	6.3	21.3	2.8
$650 to $799	14.5	-	13.3	18.3	9.2	10.6	10.0	2.6
$800 to $999	9.1	5.3	19.4	3.4	11.3	9.4	11.0	17.8
$1,000 to $1,499	10.2	-	17.9	5.3	13.4	3.8	21.9	0.4
$1,500 or more	2.7	-	9.0	0.2	2.4	1.7	3.3	-
Not reported cost	14.8	3.1	4.9	20.5	12.1	18.1	8.0	14.8

- Represents zero.

Table II-57. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY MONTHLY COST OF CARE

Mostly cost of care	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	1,550,100	144,200	1,384,690	21,210
Less than $100	6,340	650	5,690	-
$100 to $299	92,660	13,820	78,430	410
$300 to $499	359,280	30,470	328,820	490
$500 to $649	297,050	22,720	272,200	2,130
$650 to $799	225,130	14,620	209,200	1,310
$800 to $999	140,500	8,410	130,030	2,060
$1,000 to $1,499	158,790	23,070	132,580	3,130
$1,500 or more	41,590	6,160	32,740	2,690
Not reported cost	228,780	24,270	195,500	9,000
Median	602	599	600	971
Mean	681	731	672	1,110
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
Less than $100	0.4	0.5	0.4	
$100 to $299	6.0	9.6	5.7	1.
$300 to $499	23.2	21.1	23.7	2.
$500 to $649	19.2	15.8	19.7	10.
$650 to $799	14.5	10.1	15.1	6.
$800 to $999	9.1	5.8	9.4	9.
$1,000 to $1,499	10.2	16.0	9.6	14.
$1,500 or more	2.7	4.3	2.4	12.
Not reported cost	14.8	16.8	14.1	42

- Represents zero.

Table II-58. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY MONTHLY COST OF CARE

Monthly cost of care	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,600
Less than $100	6,340	2,570	3,000	760	-
$100 to $299	92,660	6,860	38,240	45,750	1,800
$300 to $499	359,280	24,360	69,760	260,690	4,470
$500 to $649	297,050	16,920	51,380	223,810	4,940
$650 to $799	225,130	17,900	38,930	164,600	3,700
$800 to $999	140,500	23,320	38,860	75,290	3,030
$1,000 to $1,499	158,790	32,020	40,180	78,170	8,420
$1,500 or more	41,590	15,440	14,610	9,780	1,760
Not reported cost	228,780	12,140	39,160	168,990	8,490
Median	602	809	606	581	765
Mean	681	883	710	633	867
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $100	0.4	1.7	0.9	0.1	-
$100 to $299	6.0	4.5	11.4	4.5	4.9
$300 to $499	23.2	16.1	20.9	25.4	12.2
$500 to $649	19.2	11.2	15.4	21.8	13.5
$650 to $799	14.5	11.8	11.7	16.0	10.1
$800 to $999	9.1	15.4	11.6	7.3	8.3
$1,000 to $1,499	10.2	21.1	12.0	7.6	23.0
$1,500 or more	2.7	10.2	4.4	1.0	4.8
Not reported cost	14.8	8.0	11.7	16.4	23.2

- Represents zero.

Table II-59. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY MONTHLY COST OF CARE

Monthly cost of care	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	524,960	273,130	280,000	272,420	142,450	57,140	23
Less than $100	6,340	830	370	370	990	3,020	760	109
$100 to $299	92,660	23,460	9,010	12,330	15,660	11,050	21,150	55
$300 to $499	359,280	99,600	68,680	80,650	78,810	25,260	6,290	28
$500 to $649	297,050	115,740	55,130	48,760	50,280	16,780	10,360	19
$650 to $799	225,130	80,270	46,610	43,860	35,400	14,590	4,410	20
$800 to $999	140,500	39,250	20,150	25,210	30,060	24,960	880	35
$1,000 to $1,499	158,790	65,320	22,640	23,750	21,310	23,850	1,920	19
$1,500 or more	41,590	12,850	4,710	6,920	5,400	8,570	3,150	36
Not reported cost	228,780	87,650	45,850	38,150	34,520	14,380	8,220	19
Median	602	622	596	584	570	731	381	(X)
Mean	681	699	673	658	649	794	542	(X)
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
ess than $100	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	2.1	1.3	(X)
100 to $299	6.0	4.5	3.3	4.4	5.7	7.8	37.0	(X)
300 to $499	23.2	19.0	25.1	28.8	28.9	17.7	11.0	(X)
500 to $649	19.2	22.0	20.2	17.4	18.5	11.8	18.1	(X)
650 to $799	14.5	15.3	17.1	15.7	13.0	10.2	7.7	(X)
800 to $999	9.1	7.5	7.4	9.0	11.0	17.5	1.5	(X)
1,000 to $1,499	10.2	12.4	8.3	8.5	7.8	16.7	3.4	(X)
1,500 or more	2.7	2.4	1.7	2.5	2.0	6.0	5.5	(X)
ot reported cost	14.8	16.7	16.8	13.6	12.7	10.1	14.4	(X)

X Not applicable.

Table II-60. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND SIZE OF

Line No.	Monthly fees received for care	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	1,550,100	670,400	652,020	227,680	1,182,670	564,860	576,390	41,410	37,780	4,670	17,160	15,950
2	Less than $100	33,970	8,340	5,470	20,150	3,610	2,410	750	450	940	150	200	600
3	$100 to $299	134,180	87,120	31,170	15,880	84,020	65,360	16,320	2,350	9,020	600	6,940	1,480
4	$300 to $499	354,190	209,150	122,610	22,430	311,720	190,470	113,230	8,030	2,380	960	500	910
5	$500 to $649	382,490	192,200	164,400	25,880	344,870	181,890	154,010	8,970	5,860	490	1,670	3,710
6	$650 to $799	177,640	61,140	99,080	17,420	146,050	49,610	91,980	4,460	2,510	220	1,600	690
7	$800 to $999	118,160	41,040	49,800	27,320	82,690	32,650	45,110	4,930	5,360	780	1,870	2,710
8	$1,000 to $1,499	122,250	17,890	69,010	35,340	69,490	5,740	57,820	5,930	2,390	500	1,780	120
9	$1,500 or more	26,190	4,230	5,560	16,410	7,040	50	2,840	4,150	560	190	280	90
10	Paid for life care	24,600	4,420	18,440	1,750	23,700	4,180	18,230	1,290	160	110	30	30
11	Not reported	176,430	44,860	86,470	45,100	109,480	32,500	76,100	870	8,600	680	2,300	5,620
12	Median	559	505	604	702	554	505	607	646	555	572	408	587
13	Mean	613	525	662	768	593	512	664	822	584	740	553	570
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Less than $100	2.2	1.2	0.8	8.9	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.1	2.5	3.1	1.2	3.7
3	$100 to $299	8.7	13.0	4.8	7.0	7.1	11.6	2.8	5.7	23.9	12.8	40.5	9.3
4	$300 to $499	22.8	31.2	18.8	9.8	26.4	33.7	19.6	19.4	6.3	20.6	2.9	5.7
5	$500 to $649	24.7	28.7	25.2	11.4	29.2	32.2	26.7	21.7	15.5	10.4	9.7	23.3
6	$650 to $799	11.5	9.1	15.2	7.7	12.3	8.8	16.0	10.8	6.6	4.7	9.3	4.3
7	$800 to $999	7.6	6.1	7.6	12.0	7.0	5.8	7.8	11.9	14.2	16.7	10.9	17.0
8	$1,000 to $1,499	7.9	2.7	10.6	15.5	5.9	1.0	10.0	14.3	6.3	10.7	10.3	0.7
9	$1,500 or more	1.7	0.6	0.9	7.2	0.6	0.0	0.5	10.0	1.5	4.1	1.6	0.6
10	Paid for life care	1.6	0.7	2.8	0.8	2.0	0.7	3.2	3.1	0.4	2.3	0.1	0.2
11	Not reported	11.4	6.7	13.3	19.8	9.3	5.8	13.2	2.1	22.8	14.6	13.4	35.2

- Represents zero.

Table II-61. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY MONTHLY FEE RECEIVED FOR CARE

Monthly fees received for care	Total	Federal	Other government	Propri-etary	Total	Private nonprofit		
						Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,650
Less than $100	33,970	230	23,300	1,070	9,370	3,660	3,290	2,420
$100 to $299	134,180	350	30,690	27,700	75,440	28,660	28,500	18,280
$300 to $499	354,190	4,000	34,060	202,250	113,870	39,310	59,100	15,470
$500 to $649	382,490	70	46,310	282,810	53,300	8,300	43,210	1,790
$650 to $799	177,640	-	25,230	103,590	48,830	19,100	28,210	1,510
$800 to $999	118,160	-	47,000	27,110	44,050	7,130	27,630	9,290
$1,000 to $1,499	122,250	-	39,400	26,890	55,960	7,380	47,050	1,530
$1,500 or more	26,190	-	16,810	1,860	7,530	1,000	6,530	-
Paid for life care	24,600	-	570	2,580	21,450	19,100	1,190	1,160
Not reported	176,430	680	57,620	91,470	26,660	12,400	7,070	7,200
Median	559	387	639	556	515	426	606	357
Mean	613	360	717	575	613	506	689	484
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $100	2.2	4.3	7.3	0.1	2.1	2.5	1.3	4.1
$100 to $299	8.7	6.5	9.6	3.6	16.5	19.6	11.3	31.2
$300 to $499	22.8	75.2	10.6	26.4	24.9	26.9	23.5	26.4
$500 to $649	24.7	1.3	14.4	36.9	11.7	5.7	17.2	3.0
$650 to $799	11.5	-	7.9	13.5	10.7	13.1	11.2	2.6
$800 to $999	7.6	-	14.6	3.5	9.6	4.9	11.0	15.8
$1,000 to $1,499	7.9	-	12.3	3.5	12.3	5.1	18.7	2.6
$1,500 or more	1.7	-	5.2	0.2	1.6	0.7	2.6	-
Paid for life care	1.6	-	0.2	0.3	4.7	13.1	0.5	2.0
Not reported	11.4	12.7	17.9	11.9	5.8	8.5	2.8	12.3

- Represents zero.

FACILITY BY MONTHLY FEE RECEIVED FOR CARE

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
Number																
65,400	37,840	15,350	12,210	189,210	26,970	21,370	140,860	43,790	28,170	12,710	2,910	31,270	7,880	9,040	14,350	1
4,020	1,550	940	1,520	18,520	830	1,590	16,100	5,780	3,300	1,980	510	1,100	110	10	980	2
11,420	7,840	2,340	1,240	17,100	7,670	2,390	7,040	9,190	5,620	3,140	430	3,420	40	40	3,340	3
7,280	4,140	1,650	1,490	17,520	7,620	4,000	5,900	6,860	5,540	750	560	8,430	410	2,480	5,530	4
5,890	2,740	180	2,970	15,570	2,450	3,980	9,140	2,930	2,100	500	320	7,360	2,530	4,050	780	5
5,640	4,130	1,040	470	16,000	2,260	2,950	10,790	5,440	3,940	1,060	450	2,000	980	460	570	6
4,380	3,410	610	360	22,370	1,430	1,610	19,330	2,080	1,770	310	-	1,300	990	310	-	7
13,140	7,730	4,490	920	29,090	1,560	2,610	24,920	4,420	1,990	1,880	540	3,720	370	440	2,910	8
5,210	3,140	1,300	780	11,750	-	370	11,380	350	-	350	-	1,270	850	420	-	9
110	-	110	-	350	30	-	320	130	100	30	-	150	-	40	110	10
8,300	3,150	2,700	2,460	40,940	3,130	1,870	35,950	6,610	3,810	2,700	100	2,500	1,590	790	110	11
646	689	839	531	699	389	566	834	403	415	291	465	527	657	558	398	12
737	718	901	595	735	456	599	823	491	454	577	507	658	934	674	526	13
Percent																
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
6.1	4.1	6.1	12.5	9.8	3.1	7.4	11.4	13.2	11.7	15.5	17.6	3.5	1.4	0.1	6.8	2
17.5	20.7	15.3	10.1	9.0	28.4	11.2	5.0	21.0	20.0	24.7	14.8	10.9	0.5	0.4	23.3	3
11.1	11.0	10.7	12.2	9.3	28.3	18.7	4.2	15.7	19.7	5.9	19.2	27.0	5.2	27.5	38.6	4
9.0	7.2	1.2	24.3	8.2	9.1	18.6	6.5	6.7	7.5	4.0	11.0	23.6	32.1	44.8	5.4	5
8.6	10.9	6.8	3.9	8.5	8.4	13.8	7.7	12.4	14.0	8.3	15.4	6.4	12.4	5.1	3.9	6
6.7	9.0	4.0	2.9	11.8	5.3	7.5	13.7	4.7	6.3	2.4	-	4.2	12.6	3.4	-	7
20.1	20.4	29.2	7.5	15.4	5.8	12.2	17.7	10.1	7.1	14.8	18.7	11.9	4.7	4.8	20.3	8
8.0	8.3	8.4	6.4	6.2	-	1.7	8.1	0.8	-	2.8	-	4.1	10.8	4.6	-	9
0.2	-	0.7	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	-	0.5	-	0.4	0.8	10
12.7	8.3	17.6	20.1	21.6	11.6	8.8	25.5	15.1	13.5	21.3	3.3	8.0	20.2	8.8	0.8	11

Table II-62. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY MONTHLY FEE RECEIVED FOR CARE

Monthly fees received for care	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	1,550,100	144,200	1,384,690	21,210
Less than $100	33,970	2,910	31,030	30
$100 to $299	134,180	13,110	120,370	700
$300 to $499	354,190	34,860	318,490	840
$500 to $649	382,490	34,500	345,920	2,070
$650 to $799	177,640	12,980	163,220	1,440
$800 to $999	118,160	7,120	110,650	390
$1,000 to $1,499	122,250	17,020	104,300	930
$1,500 or more	26,190	3,940	20,600	1,660
Paid for life care	24,600	40	24,560	-
Not reported	176,430	17,720	145,550	13,160
Median	559	553	559	690
Mean	613	638	608	927
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $100	2.2	2.0	2.2	0.2
$100 to $299	8.7	9.1	8.7	3.3
$300 to $499	22.8	24.2	23.0	4.0
$500 to $649	24.7	23.9	25.0	9.8
$650 to $799	11.5	9.0	11.8	6.8
$800 to $999	7.6	4.9	8.0	1.8
$1,000 to $1,499	7.9	11.8	7.5	4.4
$1,500 or more	1.7	2.7	1.5	7.8
Paid for life care	1.6	-	1.8	-
Not reported	11.4	12.3	10.5	62.0

- Represents zero.

Table II-63. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY MONTHLY FEE RECEIVED FOR CARE

Monthly fees received for care	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,600
Less than $100	33,970	10,440	17,580	5,530	420
$100 to $299	134,180	11,700	48,770	69,780	3,930
$300 to $499	354,190	16,680	74,470	257,900	5,140
$500 to $649	382,490	15,920	51,380	307,360	7,830
$650 to $799	177,640	17,410	27,480	129,940	2,810
$800 to $999	118,160	21,160	23,340	68,860	4,800
$1,000 to $1,499	122,250	25,510	29,440	61,190	6,110
$1,500 or more	26,190	9,660	8,700	6,410	1,430
Paid for life care	24,600	180	550	23,870	-
Not reported	176,430	22,870	52,420	97,020	4,120
Median	559	731	498	558	628
Mean	613	772	582	596	743
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $100	2.2	6.9	5.3	0.5	1.2
$100 to $299	8.7	7.7	14.6	6.8	10.7
$300 to $499	22.8	11.0	22.3	25.1	14.1
$500 to $649	24.7	10.5	15.4	29.9	21.4
$650 to $799	11.5	11.5	8.2	12.6	7.7
$800 to $999	7.6	14.0	7.0	6.7	13.1
$1,000 to $1,499	7.9	16.8	8.8	6.0	16.7
$1,500 or more	1.7	6.4	2.6	0.6	3.9
Paid for life care	1.6	0.1	0.2	2.3	-
Not reported	11.4	15.1	15.7	9.4	11.3

- Represents zero.

Table II-65. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND SIZE OF

Line No.	Comparison fees and cost	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	1,550,100	670,400	652,020	227,680	1,182,670	564,860	576,390	41,410	37,780	4,670	17,160	15,950
2	Fee greater than cost by $500 or more	1,710	40	1,420	250	1,420	-	1,420	-	20	20	-	-
3	Fee greater than cost by $250 to $499	5,350	3,680	1,000	660	4,320	3,550	770	-	10	10	-	-
4	Fee greater than cost by $150 to $249	14,010	5,280	7,620	1,110	13,320	4,930	7,600	790	200	200	20	-
5	Fee greater than cost by $50 to $149	104,650	50,150	49,330	5,180	97,340	46,870	48,540	1,930	200	200	-	-
6	Fee equals cost plus or minus $49	818,200	363,390	349,840	104,970	643,710	306,370	311,020	26,320	22,760	1,630	12,930	8,200
7	Fee less than cost by $50 to $149	116,720	52,610	55,820	8,300	96,610	44,750	49,800	2,060	810	350	460	-
8	Fee less than cost by $150 to $249	64,910	27,480	29,520	7,920	44,370	19,760	23,440	1,170	1,130	400	710	30
9	Fee less than cost by $250 to $499	67,370	20,210	28,890	18,270	35,730	9,950	22,370	3,410	710	460	250	-
10	Fee less than cost by $500 or more	57,080	7,380	18,670	31,030	20,970	4,260	13,530	3,180	3,170	570	500	2,100
11	Not reported	300,100	140,180	109,920	50,000	224,870	124,420	97,890	2,560	8,740	820	2,300	5,620
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Fee greater than cost by $500 or more	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	-	0.0	0.4	-	-
3	Fee greater than cost by $250 to $499	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.1	-	0.0	0.2	-	-
4	Fee greater than cost by $150 to $249	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.5	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.9	0.6	4.3	0.1	-
5	Fee greater than cost by $50 to $149	6.8	7.5	7.6	2.3	8.2	8.3	8.4	4.6	0.5	4.4	-	-
6	Fee equals cost plus or minus $49	52.8	54.2	53.7	46.1	54.4	54.2	54.0	63.6	60.2	35.0	75.3	51.4
7	Fee less than cost by $50 to $149	7.5	7.8	8.6	3.6	8.2	7.9	8.6	5.0	2.2	7.5	2.7	-
8	Fee less than cost by $150 to $249	4.2	4.1	4.5	3.5	3.8	3.5	4.1	2.8	3.0	8.5	4.1	0.2
9	Fee less than cost by $250 to $499	4.3	3.0	4.4	8.0	3.0	1.8	3.9	8.2	1.9	9.9	1.4	-
10	Fee less than cost by $500 or more	3.7	1.1	2.9	13.6	1.8	0.8	2.3	7.7	8.4	12.2	2.9	13.2
11	Not reported	19.4	20.9	16.9	22.0	19.0	22.0	17.0	6.2	23.1	17.7	13.4	35.2

- Represents zero.

Table II-64. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY MONTHLY FEE RECEIVED FOR CARE

Monthly fees received for care	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not received	Median months
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	524,960	273,100	280,000	272,420	142,450	57,140	23
Less than $100	33,970	6,180	3,250	3,760	7,360	11,210	2,220	79
$100 to $299	134,180	33,410	16,150	21,690	25,380	17,240	20,310	44
$300 to $499	354,190	104,990	72,150	83,460	67,750	19,190	6,660	24
$500 to $649	382,490	133,280	78,480	72,250	69,440	17,260	11,780	21
$650 to $799	177,640	70,770	37,620	33,820	21,090	10,680	3,660	18
$800 to $999	118,160	39,270	18,220	21,020	27,030	11,850	760	27
$1,000 to $1,499	122,250	54,740	16,040	16,470	13,830	19,680	1,490	17
$1,500 or more	26,190	7,800	2,210	3,480	3,040	6,730	2,940	45
Paid for life care	24,600	2,720	3,630	5,380	10,450	2,370	40	52
Not reported	176,430	71,800	25,390	18,660	27,050	26,240	7,280	20
Median	559	590	558	539	536	580	371	(X)
Mean	613	650	602	589	574	674	506	(X)
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Less than $100	2.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.7	7.9	3.9	(X)
$100 to $299	8.7	6.4	5.9	7.7	9.3	12.1	35.5	(X)
$300 to $499	22.8	20.0	26.4	29.8	24.9	13.5	11.7	(X)
$500 to $649	24.7	25.4	28.7	25.8	25.5	12.1	20.6	(X)
$650 to $799	11.5	13.5	13.8	12.1	7.7	7.5	6.4	(X)
$800 to $999	7.6	7.5	6.7	7.5	9.9	8.3	1.3	(X)
$1,000 to $1,499	7.9	10.4	5.9	5.9	5.1	13.8	2.6	(X)
$1,500 or more	1.7	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.1	4.7	5.1	(X)
Paid for life care	1.6	0.5	1.3	1.9	3.8	1.7	0.1	(X)
Not reported	11.4	13.7	9.3	6.7	9.9	18.4	12.7	(X)

X Not applicable.

FACILITY BY COMPARISON OF FEES AND COST

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
								Number								
65,400	37,840	15,350	12,210	189,210	26,970	21,370	140,860	43,790	28,170	12,710	2,910	31,270	7,880	9,040	14,350	1
-	-	-	-	250	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	720	70	-	660	-	-	-	-	290	60	230	-	3
70	-	-	70	380	130	-	250	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	4
850	690	120	50	5,410	1,830	450	3,130	560	350	210	-	300	210	10	70	5
34,020	22,240	5,590	6,190	83,610	17,100	10,250	56,260	18,910	12,070	4,970	1,870	15,180	3,970	5,080	6,130	6
4,200	2,620	970	610	8,170	1,580	1,690	4,900	3,730	2,560	1,080	100	3,200	750	1,810	640	7
5,250	3,420	1,390	440	9,220	1,080	3,270	4,870	3,180	2,510	560	110	1,760	310	150	1,300	8
6,450	3,090	2,740	620	13,100	960	1,300	10,830	8,040	5,450	1,960	620	3,340	290	270	2,780	9
4,080	930	1,410	1,750	23,260	690	1,990	20,580	1,550	500	940	110	4,050	430	310	3,310	10
10,470	4,850	3,140	2,480	45,090	3,530	2,420	39,130	7,810	4,730	2,990	100	3,120	1,830	1,180	110	11
								Percent								
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	0.4	0.2	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	0.9	0.8	2.5	-	3
0.1	-	-	0.6	0.2	0.5	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	-	-	4
1.3	1.8	0.7	0.4	2.9	6.8	2.1	2.2	1.3	1.2	1.6	-	1.0	2.7	0.1	0.5	5
52.0	58.8	36.4	50.7	44.2	63.4	48.0	39.9	43.2	42.9	39.1	64.3	48.6	50.4	56.2	42.7	6
6.4	6.9	6.3	5.0	4.3	5.8	7.9	3.5	8.5	9.1	8.5	3.3	10.2	9.5	20.1	4.4	7
8.0	9.0	9.1	3.6	4.9	4.0	15.3	3.5	7.3	8.9	4.4	3.8	5.6	3.9	1.7	9.0	8
9.9	8.2	17.8	5.1	6.9	3.6	6.1	7.7	18.4	19.4	15.4	21.4	10.7	3.6	2.9	19.4	9
6.2	2.4	9.2	14.3	12.3	2.6	9.3	14.6	3.5	1.8	7.4	3.8	12.9	5.4	3.4	23.1	10
16.0	12.8	20.5	20.3	23.8	13.1	11.3	27.8	17.8	16.8	23.5	3.3	10.0	23.2	13.0	0.8	11

Table II-66. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY COMPARISON OF FEES AND COST

Comparision fees and cost	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Total	Private nonprofit: Church related	Private nonprofit: Nonprofit corporation	Private nonprofit: Other
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,650
Fee greater than cost by $500 or more	1,710	-	940	-	770	-	770	-
Fee greater than cost by $250 to $499	5,350	-	890	3,580	880	30	850	-
Fee greater than cost by $150 to $249	14,010	-	830	11,690	1,490	230	1,190	70
Fee greater than cost by $50 to $149	104,650	-	4,670	46,520	53,470	8,360	31,390	13,710
Fee equals cost plus or minus $49	818,200	4,190	164,220	439,990	209,800	51,300	129,090	29,410
Fee less than cost by $50 to $149	116,720	-	22,960	50,380	43,390	20,830	20,950	1,610
Fee less than cost by $150 to $249	64,910	-	12,860	20,150	31,900	8,360	22,130	1,410
Fee less than cost by $250 to $499	67,370	460	18,520	6,410	41,980	24,230	15,580	2,170
Fee less than cost by $500 or more	57,080	-	34,210	13,780	9,100	3,100	4,900	1,100
Not reported	300,100	680	60,900	174,860	63,650	29,570	24,920	9,160
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Fee greater than cost by $500 or more	0.1	-	0.3	-	0.2	-	0.3	-
Fee greater than cost by $250 to $499	0.3	-	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	-
Fee greater than cost by $150 to $249	0.9	-	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1
Fee greater than cost by $50 to $149	6.8	-	1.5	6.1	11.7	5.7	12.5	23.4
Fee equals cost plus or minus $49	52.8	78.7	51.2	57.3	46.0	35.1	51.3	50.2
Fee less than cost by $50 to $149	7.5	-	7.2	6.6	9.5	14.3	8.3	2.7
Fee less than cost by $150 to $249	4.2	-	4.0	2.6	7.0	5.7	8.8	2.4
Fee less than cost by $250 to $499	4.3	8.6	5.8	0.8	9.2	16.6	6.2	3.7
Fee less than cost by $500 or more	3.7	-	10.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.9
Not reported	19.4	12.7	19.0	22.8	13.9	20.3	9.9	15.6

- Represents zero.

Table II-67. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY COMPARISON OF FEES AND COST

Comparison fees and cost	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	1,550,100	144,200	1,384,690	21,210
Fee greater than cost by $500 or more	1,710	-	1,460	250
Fee greater than cost by $250 to $499	5,350	70	5,270	-
Fee greater than cost by $150 to $249	14,010	1,690	12,320	-
Fee greater than cost by $50 to $149	104,650	15,250	89,010	390
Fee equals cost plus or minus $49	818,200	73,060	740,920	4,210
Fee less than cost by $50 to $149	116,720	9,140	107,310	280
Fee less than cost by $150 to $249	64,910	2,120	62,560	230
Fee less than cost by $250 to $499	67,370	4,680	61,790	890
Fee less than cost by $500 or more	57,080	8,150	47,130	1,800
Not reported	300,100	30,030	256,910	13,160
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Fee greater than cost by $500 or more	0.1	-	0.1	1.2
Fee greater than cost by $250 to $499	0.3	0.1	0.4	-
Fee greater than cost by $150 to $249	0.9	1.2	0.9	-
Fee greater than cost by $50 to $149	6.8	10.6	6.4	1.8
Fee equals cost plus or minus $49	52.8	50.7	53.5	19.9
Fee less than cost by $50 to $149	7.5	6.3	7.7	1.3
Fee less than cost by $150 to $249	4.2	1.5	4.5	1.1
Fee less than cost by $250 to $499	4.3	3.2	4.5	4.2
Fee less than cost by $500 or more	3.7	5.7	3.4	8.5
Not reported	19.4	20.8	18.6	62.0

- Represents zero.

Table II-68. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY COMPARISON OF FEES AND COST

Comparison fees and cost	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,600
Fee greater than cost by $500 or more	1,710	710	250	760	-
Fee greater than cost by $250 to $499	5,350	40	2,150	3,130	30
Fee greater than cost by $150 to $249	14,010	180	2,030	11,790	-
Fee greater than cost by $50 to $149	104,650	3,290	20,280	79,930	1,140
Fee equals cost plus or minus $49	818,200	76,380	168,650	552,610	20,560
Fee less than cost by $50 to $149	116,720	11,460	16,350	87,670	1,240
Fee less than cost by $150 to $249	64,910	10,300	12,200	39,580	2,830
Fee less than cost by $250 to $499	67,370	13,500	16,520	36,600	750
Fee less than cost by $500 or more	57,080	10,260	21,510	24,960	350
Not reported	300,100	25,410	74,180	190,810	9,690
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Fee greater than cost by $500 or more	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	-
Fee greater than cost by $250 to $499	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.1
Fee greater than cost by $150 to $249	0.9	0.1	0.6	1.1	-
Fee greater than cost by $50 to $149	6.8	2.2	6.1	7.8	3.1
Fee equals cost plus or minus $49	52.8	50.4	50.5	53.8	56.2
Fee less than cost by $50 to $149	7.5	7.6	4.9	8.5	3.4
Fee less than cost by $150 to $249	4.2	6.8	3.7	3.9	7.7
Fee less than cost by $250 to $499	4.3	8.9	4.9	3.6	2.1
Fee less than cost by $500 or more	3.7	6.8	6.4	2.4	1.0
Not reported	19.4	16.8	22.2	18.6	26.5

- Represents zero.

Table II-69. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY COMPARISON OF FEES AND COST

Comparison fees and cost	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	524,960	273,130	280,000	272,420	142,450	57,140	23
Fee greater than cost by $500 or more	1,710	760	-	690	-	250	20	28
Fee greater than cost by $250 to $499	5,350	1,440	650	1,180	40	1,990	50	36
Fee greater than cost by $150 to $249	14,010	5,950	170	3,350	3,150	1,390	-	31
Fee greater than cost by $50 to $149	104,650	41,760	19,390	16,240	16,560	6,840	3,860	19
Fee equals cost plus or minus $49	818,200	287,960	152,030	151,050	132,200	58,890	36,060	22
Fee less than cost by $50 to $149	116,720	37,560	22,870	23,880	24,480	7,440	500	23
Fee less than cost by $150 to $249	64,910	13,760	8,520	16,650	17,130	6,660	2,200	39
Fee less than cost by $250 to $499	67,370	14,540	11,240	10,180	21,720	7,880	1,810	43
Fee less than cost by $500 or more	57,080	10,660	6,830	11,740	12,090	15,150	620	47
Not reported	300,100	110,580	51,450	45,040	45,040	35,980	12,020	21
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Fee greater than cost by $500 or more	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	-	0.2	0.0	(X)
Fee greater than cost by $250 to $499	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.1	(X)
Fee greater than cost by $150 to $249	0.9	1.1	0.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	-	(X)
Fee greater than cost by $50 to $149	6.8	8.0	7.1	5.8	6.1	4.8	6.8	(X)
Fee equals cost plus or minus $49	52.8	54.9	55.7	53.9	48.5	41.3	63.1	(X)
Fee less than cost by $50 to $149	7.5	7.2	8.4	8.5	9.0	5.2	0.9	(X)
Fee less than cost by $150 to $249	4.2	2.6	3.1	5.9	6.3	4.7	3.9	(X)
Fee less than cost by $250 to $499	4.3	2.8	4.1	3.6	8.0	5.5	3.2	(X)
Fee less than cost by $500 or more	3.7	2.0	2.5	4.2	4.4	10.6	1.1	(X)
Not reported	19.4	21.1	18.8	16.1	16.5	25.3	21.0	(X)

- Represents zero.
X Not applicable.

Table II-70. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND

Line No.	Amount paid for life care	Total: Total	Total: 1 to 99	Total: 100 to 349	Total: 350 or more	Nursing homes: Total	Nursing homes: 1 to 99	Nursing homes: 100 to 349	Nursing homes: 350 or more	Physically handicapped: Total	Physically handicapped: 1 to 99	Physically handicapped: 100 to 349	Physically handicapped: 350 or more
	Number												
1	Total	24,600	4,420	18,440	1,750	23,700	4,180	18,230	1,290	160	110	30	30
2	Less than $500	1,530	1,030	90	410	1,160	890	-	270	10	10	-	-
3	$500 to $999	3,050	2,520	30	500	2,710	2,490	-	230	90	30	30	30
4	$1,000 to $1,999	400	10	50	340	340	-	-	340	10	10	-	-
5	$2,000 to $2,999	120	10	-	110	110	-	-	110	10	10	-	-
6	$3,000 to $3,999	1,800	10	1,660	140	1,770	-	1,660	110	10	10	-	-
7	$4,000 to $4,999	3,430	-	3,310	110	3,430	-	3,310	110	-	-	-	-
8	$5,000 to $7,499	1,780	10	1,660	110	1,770	-	1,660	110	10	10	-	-
9	$7,500 to $9,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	$10,000 to $14,999	1,660	-	1,660	-	1,660	-	1,660	-	-	-	-	-
11	$15,000 or more	9,970	-	9,940	20	9,940	-	9,940	-	-	-	-	-
12	Ability to pay	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Not reported	850	840	10	-	810	810	-	-	40	40	-	-
14	Median	7,163	651	15,000	966	10,465	660	15,000	1,441	814	914	750	750
15	Mean	2,277	477	2,630	2,238	2,283	461	2,650	1,862	1,281	1,735	709	627
	Percent												
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Less than $500	6.2	23.2	0.5	23.2	4.9	21.2	-	20.7	4.6	6.9	-	-
3	$500 to $999	12.4	57.0	0.1	28.7	11.4	59.5	-	17.6	53.9	31.5	100.0	100.0
4	$1,000 to $1,999	1.6	0.2	0.3	19.5	1.4	-	-	26.4	4.6	6.9	-	-
5	$2,000 to $2,999	0.5	0.2	-	6.5	0.5	-	-	8.8	4.6	6.9	-	-
6	$3,000 to $3,999	7.3	0.2	9.0	7.8	7.5	-	9.1	8.8	4.6	6.9	-	-
7	$4,000 to $4,999	13.9	-	18.0	6.5	14.5	-	18.2	8.8	-	-	-	-
8	$5,000 to $7,499	7.2	0.2	9.0	6.5	7.5	-	9.1	8.8	4.6	6.9	-	-
9	$7,500 to $9,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	$10,000 to $14,999	6.7	-	9.0	-	7.0	-	9.1	-	-	-	-	-
11	$15,000 or more	40.5	-	53.9	1.3	42.0	-	54.5	-	-	-	-	-
12	Ability to pay	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Not reported	3.5	19.1	0.1	-	3.4	19.3	-	-	22.9	34.0	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-71. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY AMOUNT PAID FOR LIFE CARE

Amount paid for life care	Total	Federal	Other government	Propri-etary	Total	Private nonprofit: Church related	Private nonprofit: Nonprofit corporation	Private nonprofit: Other
Number								
Total	24,600	-	570	2,580	21,450	19,100	1,190	1,160
Less than $500	1,530	-	150	60	1,310	30	1,030	250
$500 to $999	3,050	-	300	2,490	260	30	-	230
$1,000 to $1,999	400	-	110	-	290	-	60	230
$2,000 to $2,999	120	-	-	-	120	-	10	110
$3,000 to $3,999	1,800	-	-	-	1,800	1,660	30	110
$4,000 to $4,999	3,430	-	-	-	3,430	3,310	-	110
$5,000 to $7,499	1,780	-	-	-	1,780	1,660	10	110
$7,500 to $9,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$10,000 to $14,999	1,660	-	-	-	1,660	1,660	-	-
$15,000 or more	9,970	-	-	-	9,970	9,940	20	-
Ability to pay	30	-	-	30	-	-	-	-
Not reported	850	-	-	10	840	810	40	-
Median	7,163		716	743	13,976	15,000	281	1,447
Mean	2,277		839	550	2,530	2,642	1,373	1,916
Percent								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $500	6.2	-	27.1	2.4	6.1	0.2	86.2	21.7
$500 to $999	12.4	-	52.9	96.2	1.2	0.2	-	19.6
$1,000 to $1,999	1.6	-	19.9	-	1.3	-	5.0	19.6
$2,000 to $2,999	0.5	-	-	-	0.6	-	0.6	9.8
$3,000 to $3,999	7.3	-	-	-	8.4	8.7	2.6	9.8
$4,000 to $4,999	13.9	-	-	-	16.0	17.4	-	9.8
$5,000 to $7,499	7.2	-	-	-	8.3	8.7	0.6	9.8
$7,500 to $9,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$10,000 to $14,999	6.7	-	-	-	7.7	8.7	-	-
$15,000 or more	40.5	-	-	-	46.5	52.1	1.9	-
Ability to pay	0.1	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-
Not reported	3.5	-	-	0.5	3.9	4.2	3.1	-

- Represents zero.

SIZE OF FACILITY BY AMOUNT PAID FOR LIFE CARE

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 to more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 to more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 to more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 to more	
Number																
110	-	110	-	350	30	-	320	130	100	30	-	150	-	40	110	1
60	-	60	-	50	30	-	20	130	100	30	-	110	-	-	110	2
-	-	-	-	250	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
50	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	30	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	13
465	-	465	-	741	250	-	773	250	250	250	-	250	-	-	250	14
686	-	686	-	4,184	250	-	4,570	156	200	25	-	395	-	-	395	15
Percent																
100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	1
53.7	-	53.7	-	15.5	100.0	-	7.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	75.0	-	-	100.0	2
-	-	-	-	71.3	-	-	78.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
46.3	-	46.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	6.6	-	-	7.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	-	6.6	-	-	7.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.7	-	66.7	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.3	-	33.3	-	13

Table II-72. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY AMOUNT PAID FOR LIFE CARE

Amount paid for life care	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	24,600	40	24,560	-
Less than $500	1,530	30	1,490	-
$500 to $999	3,050	-	3,050	-
$1,000 to $1,999	400	-	400	-
$2,000 to $2,999	120	-	120	-
$3,000 to $3,999	1,800	-	1,800	-
$4,000 to $4,999	3,430	-	3,430	-
$5,000 to $7,499	1,780	-	1,780	-
$7,500 to $9,999	-	-	-	-
$10,000 to $14,999	1,660	-	1,660	-
$15,000 or more	9,970	-	9,970	-
Ability to pay	30	-	30	-
Not reported	850	10	840	-
Median	7,163	250	7,185	(X)
Mean	2,277	250	2,280	(X)
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Less than $500	6.2	70.9	6.1	-
$500 to $999	12.4	-	12.4	-
$1,000 to $1,999	1.6	-	1.6	-
$2,000 to $2,999	0.5	-	0.5	-
$3,000 to $3,999	7.3	-	7.3	-
$4,000 to $4,999	13.9	-	14.0	-
$5,000 to $7,499	7.2	-	7.2	-
$7,500 to $9,999	-	-	-	-
$10,000 to $14,999	6.7	-	6.7	-
$15,000 or more	40.5	-	40.6	-
Ability to pay	0.1	-	0.1	-
Not reported	3.5	29.1	3.4	-

- Represents zero.
X Not applicable.

Table II-73. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY AMOUNT PAID FOR LIFE CARE

Amount paid for life care	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	24,600	180	550	23,870	-
Less than $500	1,530	160	20	1,350	-
$500 to $999	3,050	10	320	2,710	-
$1,000 to $1,999	400	-	170	230	-
$2,000 to $2,999	120	-	-	120	-
$3,000 to $3,999	1,800	-	20	1,780	-
$4,000 to $4,999	3,430	-	-	3,430	-
$5,000 to $7,499	1,780	-	-	1,780	-
$7,500 to $9,999	-	-	-	-	-
$10,000 to $14,999	1,660	-	-	1,660	-
$15,000 or more	9,970	-	20	9,940	-
Ability to pay	30	-	-	30	-
Not reported	850	-	10	850	-
Median	7,163	272	902	10,304	(X)
Mean	2,277	200	3,182	2,272	(X)
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Less than $500	6.2	91.9	2.9	5.6	-
$55 to $999	12.4	8.1	57.6	11.4	-
$1,000 to $1,999	1.6	-	29.9	1.0	-
$2,000 to $2,999	0.5	-	-	0.5	-
$3,000 to $3,999	7.3	-	4.1	7.4	-
$4,000 to $4,999	13.9	-	-	14.4	-
$5,000 to $7,499	7.2	-	-	7.4	-
$7,500 to $9,999	-	-	-	-	
$10,000 to $14,999	6.7	-	-	6.9	-
$15,000 or more	40.5	-	4.1	41.7	-
Ability to pay	0.1	-	-	0.1	-
Not reported	3.5	-	1.3	3.5	-

- Represents zero.
X Not spplicable.

Table II-75. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE

Line No.	Source of support	Total: Total	Total: 1 to 99	Total: 100 to 349	Total: 350 to more	Nursing homes: Total	Nursing homes: 1 to 99	Nursing homes: 100 to 349	Nursing homes: 350 to more	Physically handicapped: Total	Physically handicapped: 1 to 99	Physically handicapped: 100 to 349	Physically handicapped: 350 to more
		Number											
1	Total	1,550,100	670,400	652,020	227,680	1,182,670	564,860	57o,390	41,410	37,780	4,670	17,160	15,950
2	None	126,700	31,770	71,520	23,400	94,340	25,700	68,110	540	2,010	350	180	1,480
3	Those with support	1,423,410	638,630	580,490	204,290	1,088,320	539,160	508,280	40,870	35,770	4,320	16,980	14,470
4	Insurance or annuity	20,470	6,600	12,150	1,720	17,630	4,870	11,740	1,010	580	350	50	170
5	Retirement plan	53,240	27,580	21,160	4,500	50,700	26,840	20,580	3,270	70	40	40	-
6	Family	402,070	192,730	175,480	33,860	343,950	176,170	162,790	4,990	4,220	1,220	1,560	1,440
7	Medicaid	685,170	264,610	328,020	92,540	579,050	247,940	309,810	21,290	4,620	560	170	3,890
8	Other public assistance	103,260	62,940	32,020	8,300	67,060	40,280	22,840	3,930	1,740	260	430	1,050
9	Medicare	76,390	33,460	30,680	12,250	62,400	30,230	27,880	4,290	490	170	10	310
10	SSI	137,550	64,240	38,310	35,000	90,050	54,450	32,010	3,590	500	330	100	70
11	Social security	551,620	225,510	248,230	77,880	483,750	215,400	241,770	26,580	4,680	360	840	3,470
12	Veterans' pension	66,160	21,090	26,470	18,590	50,220	18,980	25,240	5,990	560	20	-	540
13	Vocational rehabilitation	5,160	1,970	800	2,390	70	-	70	-	1,450	470	340	650
14	Crippled children	1,090	380	60	640	20	-	-	20	810	220	20	570
15	Other federal programs	11,910	4,620	7,040	250	8,430	3,030	5,400	-	150	90	60	-
16	State or local government	184,600	68,100	51,270	65,230	54,260	29,010	16,310	8,930	23,850	1,950	14,950	6,950
17	Other federal programs, State or local governments	1,920	-	750	1,170	-	-	-	-	1,920	-	750	1.170
18	Church or religious organizations	29,830	17,170	11,720	940	17,760	10,730	6,920	120	80	60	30	-
19	Other	67,560	32,590	28,380	6,590	41,340	18,850	19,800	2,700	970	250	160	560
20	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	None	8.2	4.7	11.0	10.3	8.0	4.5	11.8	1.3	5.3	7.5	1.0	9.3
3	Those with support	91.8	95.3	89.0	89.7	92.0	95.5	88.2	98.7	94.7	92.5	99.0	90.7
4	Insurance or annuity	1.3	1.0	1.9	0.8	1.5	0.9	2.0	2.5	1.5	7.6	0.3	1.1
5	Retirement plan	3.4	4.1	3.2	2.0	4.3	4.8	3.6	7.9	0.2	0.8	0.2	-
6	Family	25.9	28.7	26.9	14.9	29.1	31.2	28.2	12.1	11.2	26.0	9.1	9.1
7	Medicaid	44.2	39.5	50.3	40.6	49.0	43.9	53.8	51.4	12.2	12.0	1.0	24.4
8	Other public assistance	6.7	9.4	4.9	3.6	5.7	7.1	4.0	9.5	4.6	5.5	2.5	6.6
9	Medicare	4.9	5.0	4.7	5.4	5.3	5.4	4.8	10.4	1.3	3.7	0.1	1.9
10	SSI	8.9	9.6	5.9	15.4	7.6	9.6	5.6	8.7	1.3	7.0	0.6	0.4
11	Social security	35.6	33.6	38.1	34.2	40.9	38.1	41.9	64.2	12.4	7.8	4.9	21.7
12	Veterans' pension	4.3	3.1	4.1	8.2	4.2	3.4	4.4	14.5	1.5	0.5	-	3.4
13	Vocational rehabilitation	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.0	-	0.0	-	3.8	10.0	2.0	4.0
14	Crippled children	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	-	-	0.1	2.2	4.8	0.1	3.6
15	Other federal programs	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.9	-	0.4	2.0	0.4	-
16	State or local government	11.9	10.2	7.9	28.6	4.6	5.1	2.8	21.6	63.1	41.7	87.1	43.6
17	Other federal programs, State or local governments	0.1	-	0.1	0.5	-	-	-	-	5.1	-	4.4	7.3
18	Church or religious organizations	1.9	2.6	1.8	0.4	1.5	1.9	1.2	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.2	-
19	Other	4.4	4.9	4.4	2.9	3.5	3.3	3.4	6.5	2.6	5.4	0.9	3.5
20	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-74. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY AMOUNT PAID FOR LIFE CARE

Amount paid for life care	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	24,600	2,720	3,630	5,380	10,450	2,370	40	52
Less than $500	1,530	100	110	50	130	1,130	–	109
$500 to $999	3,050	950	60	–	1,660	360	10	67
$1,000 to $1,999	400	–	120	230	30	30	–	33
$2,000 to $2,999	120	–	–	110	–	10	–	37
$3,000 to $3,999	1,800	–	–	–	1,770	10	20	79
$4,000 to $4,999	3,430	–	–	–	3,430	–	–	79
$5,000 to $7,499	1,780	–	10	1,660	110	–	–	37
$7,500 to $9,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
$10,000 to $14,999	1,660	–	–	1,660	–	–	–	37
$15,000 or more	9,970	1,660	3,310	1,660	3,310	20	–	25
Ability to pay	30	10	10	–	–	–	–	12
Not reported	850	–	–	20	10	820	10	109
Median	7,163	15,000	15,000	11,910	4,476	344	3,184	(X)
Mean	2,277	0-6939	00-861	262	6,964	1,115	2,371	(X)
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Less than $500	6.2	3.7	3.1	0.9	1.3	47.5	–	(X)
$500 to $999	12.4	35.1	1.6	–	15.9	15.2	32.4	(X)
$1,000 to $1,999	1.6	–	3.3	4.2	0.3	1.1	–	(X)
$2,000 to $2,999	0.5	–	–	2.1	–	0.3	–	(X)
$3,000 to $3,999	7.3	–	–	–	16.9	0.3	51.2	(X)
$4,000 to $4,999	13.9	–	–	–	32.8	–	–	(X)
$5,000 to $7,499	7.2	–	0.2	30.8	1.1	–	–	(X)
$7,500 to $9,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(X)
$10,000 to $14,999	6.7	–	–	30.8	–	–	–	(X)
$15,000 or more	40.5	60.8	91.4	30.8	31.7	1.0	–	(X)
Ability to pay	0.1	0.5	0.4	–	–	–	–	(X)
Not reported	3.5	–	–	0.4	0.1	34.5	16.4	(X)

- Represents zero.
X Not applicable.

AND SIZE OF FACILITY BY SOURCE OF SUPPORT

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 to more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 to more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 to more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 to more	
Number																
65,400	37,840	15,350	12,210	189,210	26,970	21,370	140,860	43,790	28,170	12,710	2,910	31,270	7,880	9,040	14,350	1
5,240	1,950	410	2,880	22,600	2,160	2,090	18,350	2,030	1,240	640	140	470	370	100	–	2
60,160	35,890	14,940	9,320	166,610	24,810	19,290	122,510	41,760	26,930	12,070	2,770	30,790	7,510	8,930	14,350	3
250	–	180	70	490	90	50	350	830	800	30	–	690	490	90	110	4
180	30	130	20	1,010	310	190	510	170	100	70	–	1,110	260	150	700	5
8,030	4,550	2,080	1,410	32,920	4,990	3,980	23,940	6,180	3,290	2,600	290	6,770	2,520	2,470	1,780	6
10,520	6,000	4,100	410	72,870	4,530	6,620	61,730	3,520	1,870	870	780	14,590	3,710	6,450	4,430	7
11,290	7,070	3,910	310	11,340	6,930	2,310	2,110	11,060	7,850	2,450	770	770	560	90	110	8
1,910	1,180	640	90	7,670	180	230	7,260	740	–	740	–	3,190	1,700	1,180	300	9
4,570	2,090	1,590	900	41,660	7,080	4,480	30,100	260	230	30	–	510	70	100	340	10
4,410	1,310	1,820	1,280	44,110	4,560	2,150	37,410	2,950	1,560	920	480	11,720	2,320	740	8,660	11
3,100	1,420	330	1,340	5,310	420	160	4,720	370	20	280	80	6,610	230	460	5,920	12
2,730	1,440	60	1,240	850	60	280	510	60	–	60	–	–	–	–	–	13
110	70	–	50	30	–	30	–	20	–	20	–	90	90	–	–	14
2,200	1,300	900	–	490	–	240	250	640	200	440	–	–	–	–	–	15
28,210	16,320	6,940	4,950	56,360	7,340	7,660	41,360	19,860	13,360	5,090	1,410	2,060	130	310	1,630	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
3,960	2,180	1,770	–	950	480	210	260	7,050	3,730	2,750	560	40	–	40	–	18
11,350	7,150	4,060	140	4,760	1,510	520	2,730	8,640	4,530	3,780	320	510	300	70	150	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
Percent																
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
8.0	5.1	2.7	23.6	11.9	8.0	9.8	13.0	4.6	4.4	5.0	4.9	1.5	4.7	1.1	–	2
92.0	94.9	97.3	76.4	88.1	92.0	90.2	87.0	95.4	95.6	95.0	95.1	98.5	95.3	98.9	100.0	3
0.4	–	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.9	2.8	0.3	–	2.2	6.2	1.0	0.8	4
0.3	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.5	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	–	3.6	3.3	1.7	4.9	5
12.3	12.0	13.5	11.5	17.4	18.5	18.6	17.0	14.1	11.7	20.5	9.9	21.6	31.9	27.3	12.4	6
16.1	15.9	26.7	3.4	38.5	16.8	31.0	43.8	8.0	6.6	6.9	26.9	46.7	47.0	71.4	30.9	7
17.3	18.7	25.5	2.6	6.0	25.7	10.8	1.5	25.3	27.9	19.2	26.4	2.5	7.1	1.0	0.8	8
2.9	3.1	4.2	0.8	4.1	0.7	1.1	5.2	1.7	–	5.8	–	10.2	21.6	13.1	2.1	9
7.0	5.5	10.3	7.4	22.0	26.3	20.9	21.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	–	1.6	0.8	1.1	2.4	10
6.7	3.5	11.8	10.5	23.3	16.9	10.0	26.6	6.7	5.5	7.2	16.5	37.5	29.4	8.2	60.4	11
4.7	3.8	2.2	11.0	2.8	1.6	0.8	3.4	0.9	0.1	2.2	2.7	21.1	2.9	5.1	41.2	12
4.2	3.8	0.4	10.1	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.1	–	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	13
0.2	0.2	–	0.4	0.0	–	0.1	–	0.0	–	0.1	–	0.3	1.1	–	–	14
3.4	3.4	5.8	–	0.3	–	1.1	0.2	1.5	0.7	3.4	–	–	–	–	–	15
43.1	43.1	45.2	40.6	29.8	27.2	35.9	29.4	45.3	47.4	40.1	48.4	6.6	1.6	3.4	11.3	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
6.0	5.8	11.6	–	0.5	1.8	1.0	0.2	16.1	13.2	21.7	19.2	0.1	–	0.4	–	18
17.3	18.9	26.4	1.1	2.5	5.6	2.4	1.9	19.7	16.1	29.8	11.0	1.6	3.8	0.7	1.0	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20

Table II-76. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY SOURCE OF SUPPORT

Source of support	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Total	Private nonprofit		
						Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,650
None	126,700	230	34,940	61,400	30,130	21,990	2,810	5,330
Those with support	1,423,410	5,090	286,050	705,950	426,320	124,030	248,970	53,310
Insurance or annuity	20,470	-	2,600	5,080	12,790	8,680	4,040	80
Retirement plan	53,240	-	5,010	21,810	26,420	9,080	7,890	9,450
Family	402,070	340	56,280	206,440	139,010	50,010	82,530	6,460
Medicaid	685,170	-	132,430	389,210	163,540	29,190	111,170	23,180
Other public assistance	103,260	-	15,910	49,610	37,740	14,730	17,160	5,840
Medicare	76,390	-	15,640	30,950	29,810	3,350	17,850	8,610
SSI	137,550	110	37,040	70,540	29,860	8,790	8,520	12,540
Social Security	551,620	370	103,990	276,160	171,100	61,840	80,610	28,660
Veterans' pension	66,160	3,350	18,900	28,430	15,480	2,990	12,340	150
Vocational rehabilitation	5,160	-	2,850	60	2,250	370	1,880	-
Crippled children	1,090	50	640	-	400	70	330	-
Other federal programs	11,910	1,220	880	8,480	1,340	210	930	200
State or local government	184,600	640	94,220	42,670	47,060	10,570	34,360	2,130
Other federal programs, State or local governments	1,920	-	1,660	-	270	-	270	-
Church or religious organizations	29,830	-	310	20	29,510	26,180	3,330	-
Other	67,560	20	8,400	13,670	45,480	16,600	24,670	4,210
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	8.2	4.3	10.9	8.0	6.6	15.1	1.1	9.1
Those with support	91.8	95.7	89.1	92.0	93.4	84.9	98.9	90.9
Insurance or annuity	1.3	-	0.8	0.7	2.8	5.9	1.6	0.1
Retirement plan	3.4	-	1.6	2.8	5.8	6.2	3.1	16.1
Family	25.9	6.4	17.5	26.9	30.5	34.3	32.8	11.0
Medicaid	44.2	-	41.3	50.7	35.8	20.0	44.2	39.5
Other public assistance	6.7	-	5.0	6.5	8.3	10.1	6.8	10.0
Medicare	4.9	-	4.9	4.0	6.5	2.3	7.1	14.7
SSI	8.9	2.1	11.5	9.2	6.5	6.0	3.4	21.4
Social Security	35.6	6.9	32.4	36.0	37.5	42.3	32.0	48.9
Veterans' pension	4.3	62.9	5.9	3.7	3.4	2.0	4.9	0.3
Vocational rehabilitation	0.3	-	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.7	-
Crippled children	0.1	0.9	0.2	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	-
Other federal programs	0.8	22.9	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3
State and local government	11.9	12.1	29.4	5.6	10.3	7.2	13.6	3.6
Other federal programs, state or local governments	0.1	-	0.5	-	0.1	-	0.1	-
Church or religious organizations	1.9	-	0.1	0.0	6.5	17.9	1.3	-
Other	4.4	0.3	2.6	1.8	10.0	11.4	9.8	7.2
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-77. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY SOURCE OF SUPPORT

Source of support	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	1,550,100	144,200	1,384,690	21,210
None	126,700	11,680	105,190	9,830
Those with support	1,423,410	132,530	1,279,500	11,390
Insurance or annuity	20,470	1,160	19,310	-
Retirement plan	53,240	5,300	47,600	350
Family	402,070	24,140	377,660	270
Medicaid	685,170	63,960	615,440	5,770
Other public assistance	103,260	13,780	88,490	990
Medicare	76,390	6,280	67,690	2,430
SSI	137,550	15,620	119,750	2,180
Social security	551,620	48,250	499,580	3,790
Veterans' pension	66,160	7,800	58,070	290
Vocational rehabilitation	5,160	90	5,020	40
Crippled children	1,090	10	1,060	20
Other federal programs	11,910	800	11,110	-
State or local government	184,600	14,840	166,630	3,130
Other federal programs, State or local governments	1,920	20	1,910	-
Church or religious organizations	29,830	1,530	27,920	390
Other	67,560	4,870	61,650	1,050
ot reported	-	-	-	-
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
one	8.2	8.1	7.6	46.3
hose with support	91.8	91.9	92.4	53.7
Insurance or annuity	1.3	0.8	1.4	-
Retirement plan	3.4	3.7	3.4	1.6
Family	25.9	16.7	27.3	1.3
Medicaid	44.2	44.4	44.4	27.2
Other public assistance	6.7	9.6	6.4	4.7
Medicare	4.9	4.4	4.9	11.5
SSI	8.9	10.8	8.6	10.3
Social security	35.6	33.5	36.1	17.9
Veterans' pension	4.3	5.4	4.2	1.4
Vocational rehabilitation	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2
Crippled children	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other federal programs	0.8	0.6	0.8	-
State or local government	11.9	10.3	12.0	14.7
Other federal programs, State or local governments	0.1	0.0	0.1	-
Church or religious organizations	1.9	1.1	2.0	1.8
Other	4.4	3.4	4.5	4.9
ot reported	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-78. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY SOURCE OF SUPPORT

Source of support	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
			Number		
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,600
None	126,700	10,480	27,040	86,030	3,150
Those with support	1,423,410	141,060	307,070	941,830	33,450
Insurance or annuity	20,470	1,720	1,410	17,340	-
Retirement plan	53,240	650	3,460	48,080	1,040
Family	402,070	29,700	47,050	319,630	5,690
Medicaid	685,170	38,390	139,920	487,810	19,050
Other public assistance	103,260	23,020	27,650	49,760	2,830
Medicare	76,390	4,720	14,510	54,490	2,680
SSI	137,550	14,180	57,010	63,280	3,090
Social security	551,620	8,060	96,080	430,570	16,900
Veterans' pension	66,160	1,020	22,890	40,020	2,220
Vocational rehabilitation	5,160	640	4,330	-	190
Crippled children	1,090	940	150	-	-
Other federal programs	11,910	2,210	1,240	8,390	70
State or local government	184,600	71,030	68,080	42,590	2,910
Other federal programs, State or local governments	1,920	1,740	180	-	-
Church or religious organizations	29,830	8,570	3,390	17,770	110
Other	67,560	16,270	13,380	36,930	990
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-
			Percent		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
None	8.2	6.9	8.1	8.4	8.
Those with support	91.8	93.1	91.9	91.6	91.
Insurance or annuity	1.3	1.1	0.4	1.7	
Retirement plan	3.4	0.4	1.0	4.7	2.
Family	25.9	19.6	14.1	31.1	15.
Medicaid	44.2	25.3	41.9	47.5	52.
Other public assistance	6.7	15.2	8.3	4.8	7.
Medicare	4.9	3.1	4.3	5.3	7.
SSI	8.9	9.4	17.1	6.2	8.
Social security	35.6	5.3	28.8	41.9	46.
Veterans' pension	4.3	0.7	6.9	3.9	6.
Vocational rehabilitation	0.3	0.4	1.3	-	0.
Crippled children	0.1	0.6	0.0	-	
Other federal programs	0.8	1.5	0.4	0.8	0
State or local government	11.9	46.9	20.4	4.1	7
Other federal programs, State or local governments	0.1	1.2	0.1	-	
Church or religious organizations	1.9	5.7	1.0	1.7	0
Other	4.4	10.7	4.0	3.6	2
Not reported	-	-	-	-	

- Represents zero.

Table II-79. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY SOURCE OF SUPPORT

Source of support	Total	Less than years	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
				Number				
Total	1,550,100	524,960	273,130	280,000	272,420	142,450	57,140	23
one	126,700	48,790	21,140	17,900	18,890	14,620	5,360	20
hose with support	1,423,410	476,170	251,990	262,100	253,530	127,830	51,780	23
Insurance or annuity	20,470	7,370	470	3,090	8,830	520	200	43
Retirement plan	53,240	11,470	12,830	9,390	12,780	1,630	5,150	31
Family	402,070	143,240	81,780	81,590	59,580	25,690	10,200	20
Medicaid	685,170	223,630	128,370	140,700	124,820	53,250	14,400	23
Other public assistance	103,260	32,460	17,590	19,600	20,110	6,950	6,550	27
Medicare	76,390	27,910	15,580	7,670	9,770	5,890	9,570	20
SSI	137,550	28,380	18,720	26,220	36,580	18,680	8,980	44
Social Security	551,620	158,190	95,220	109,760	113,420	49,750	25,280	30
Veterans' pension	66,160	19,850	6,760	13,990	18,470	6,700	380	36
Vocational rehabilitation	5,160	3,800	470	30	360	440	50	8
Crippled children	1,090	370	130	150	250	130	60	32
Other federal programs	11,910	3,770	1,170	2,820	3,970	180	–	33
State or local government	184,600	51,930	25,780	25,240	37,490	36,790	7,360	38
Other federal grograms, State or local governments	1,920	360	260	470	530	260	50	42
Church or religious organizations	29,830	8,660	3,440	7,200	5,460	2,300	2,780	34
Other	67,560	23,040	13,980	8,570	14,500	4,740	2,740	21
ot reported	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(X)
				Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
one	8.2	9.3	7.7	6.4	6.9	10.3	9.4	(X)
ose with support	91.8	90.7	92.3	93.6	93.1	89.7	90.6	(X)
Insurance or annuity	1.3	1.4	0.2	1.1	3.2	0.4	0.3	(X)
Retirement plan	3.4	2.2	4.7	3.4	4.7	1.1	9.0	(X)
Family	25.9	27.3	29.9	29.1	21.9	18.0	17.9	(X)
Medicaid	44.2	42.6	47.0	50.2	45.8	37.4	25.2	(X)
Other public assistance	6.7	6.2	6.4	7.0	7.4	4.9	11.5	(X)
Medicare	4.9	5.3	5.7	2.7	3.6	4.1	16.7	(X)
SSI	8.9	5.4	6.9	9.4	13.4	13.1	15.7	(X)
Social Security	35.6	30.1	34.9	39.2	41.6	34.9	44.2	(X)
Veterans' pension	4.3	3.8	2.5	5.0	6.8	4.7	0.7	(X)
Vocational rehabilitation	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	(X)
Crippled children	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(X)
Other federal programs	0.8	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.1	–	(X)
State or local government	11.9	9.9	9.4	9.0	13.8	25.8	12.9	(X)
Other federal programs, State or local governments	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	(X) (X)
Church or religious organizations	1.9	1.6	1.3	2.6	2.0	1.6	4.9	(X)
Other	4.4	4.4	5.1	3.1	5.3	3.3	4.8	(X)
t reported	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(X)

- Represents zero.
X Not applicable.

Table II-80. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND

Line No.	Amount received for support	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	1,550,100	670,400	652,020	227,680	1,182,670	564,860	576,390	41,410	37,780	4,670	17,160	15,950
2	Less than $100	154,250	37,800	78,920	37,530	101,240	27,410	72,780	1,050	3,860	590	940	2,330
3	$100 to $249	53,160	24,390	14,080	14,690	25,160	14,820	7,990	2,350	1,780	450	100	1,230
4	$250 to $399	141,200	81,370	52,300	7,520	111,880	65,480	42,060	4,340	7,680	720	6,960	-
5	$400 to $649	539,400	268,160	231,570	39,670	481,050	252,750	216,090	12,210	5,780	680	1,610	3,490
6	$650 to $799	177,640	66,100	98,240	13,310	152,660	55,570	92,630	4,460	2,390	330	1,690	380
7	$800 to $999	111,250	30,440	50,660	30,140	72,160	23,750	44,180	4,230	3,540	420	1,260	1,850
8	$1,000 to $1,499	113,130	15,120	63,040	34,970	62,050	3,850	54,070	4,120	2,240	540	1,690	10
9	$1,500 or more	25,270	2,660	3,660	18,950	6,120	50	1,460	4,610	3,080	190	70	2,820
10	Not reported	234,800	144,350	59,540	30,900	170,340	121,170	45,140	4,030	7,430	770	2,830	3,830
11	Median	543	511	562	643	539	512	565	623	480	474	381	578
12	Mean	574	509	575	742	547	497	572	792	734	690	504	1,021
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Less than $100	10.0	5.6	12.1	16.5	8.6	4.9	12.6	2.5	10.2	12.5	5.5	14.6
3	$100 to $249	3.4	3.6	2.2	6.5	2.1	2.6	1.4	5.7	4.7	9.6	0.6	7.7
4	$250 to $399	9.1	12.1	8.0	3.3	9.5	11.6	7.3	10.5	20.3	15.3	40.6	-
5	$400 to $649	34.8	40.0	35.5	17.4	40.7	44.7	37.5	29.5	15.3	14.5	9.4	21.9
6	$650 to $799	11.5	9.9	15.1	5.8	12.9	9.8	16.1	10.8	6.3	7.0	9.8	2.4
7	$800 to $999	7.2	4.5	7.8	13.2	6.1	4.2	7.7	10.2	9.4	9.1	7.4	11.6
8	$1,000 to $1,499	7.3	2.3	9.7	15.4	5.2	0.7	9.4	10.0	5.9	11.5	9.9	0.1
9	$1,500 or more	1.6	0.4	0.6	8.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	11.1	8.2	4.1	0.4	17.7
10	Not reported	15.1	21.5	9.1	13.6	14.4	21.5	7.8	9.7	19.7	16.4	16.5	24.0

- Represents zero.

Table II-81. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY SUPPORT RECEIVED MONTHLY

Amount received for support	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Total	Private nonprofit		
						Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,650
Less than $100	154,250	690	50,260	67,790	35,520	24,470	5,460	5,580
$100 to $249	53,160	340	15,940	10,720	26,160	9,150	15,290	1,730
$250 to $399	141,200	1,010	20,080	51,400	68,710	41,300	24,350	3,050
$400 to $649	539,400	2,780	62,770	364,040	109,810	19,370	78,300	12,140
$650 to $799	177,640	-	22,800	115,390	39,450	17,210	20,730	1,510
$800 to $999	111,250	-	48,720	23,520	39,010	2,200	27,670	9,140
$1,000 to $1,499	113,130	-	39,350	24,440	49,340	4,470	43,360	1,510
$1,500 or more	25,270	-	18,840	1,650	4,790	90	4,690	-
Not reported	234,800	510	42,250	108,390	83,650	27,750	31,920	23,970
Median	543	433	611	536	527	342	606	543
Mean	574	343	683	526	580	381	692	549
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $100	10.0	12.9	15.7	8.8	7.8	16.8	2.2	9.5
$100 to $249	3.4	6.4	5.0	1.4	5.7	6.3	6.1	2.9
$250 to $399	9.1	18.9	6.3	6.7	15.1	28.3	9.7	5.2
$400 to $649	34.8	52.2	19.6	47.4	24.1	13.3	31.1	20.7
$650 to $799	11.5	-	7.1	15.0	8.6	11.8	8.2	2.6
$800 to $999	7.2	-	15.2	3.1	8.5	1.5	11.0	15.6
$1,000 to $1,499	7.3	-	12.3	3.2	10.8	3.1	17.2	2.6
$1,500 or more	1.6	-	5.9	0.2	1.0	0.1	1.9	-
Not reported	15.1	9.6	13.2	14.1	18.3	19.0	12.7	40.9

- Represents zero.

SIZE OF FACILITY BY SUPPORT RECEIVED MONTHLY

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Line no.
Number																
65,400	37,840	15,350	12,210	189,210	26,970	21,370	140,860	43,790	28,170	12,710	2,910	31,270	7,880	9,040	14,350	1
8,780	3,590	740	4,450	34,010	2,870	2,430	28,710	5,180	2,860	1,940	380	1,180	480	100	610	2
5,780	3,150	1,600	1,030	11,900	3,540	1,640	6,730	5,210	2,410	2,720	80	3,320	20	40	3,260	3
5,340	3,900	560	870	9,360	6,630	1,560	1,180	5,530	4,430	1,100	-	1,400	210	60	1,130	4
7,960	3,570	1,460	2,930	25,090	4,820	5,540	14,730	5,470	4,060	570	850	14,040	2,290	6,290	5,460	5
4,900	3,360	1,510	20	10,750	2,100	1,120	7,530	5,250	3,880	910	460	1,700	860	380	450	6
3,320	2,440	550	330	28,630	1,330	3,680	23,620	2,340	1,610	720	-	1,270	880	280	110	7
11,940	7,600	3,030	1,310	29,920	920	2,850	26,150	3,350	1,910	920	530	3,630	310	480	2,840	8
3,850	1,840	1,250	760	11,080	30	410	10,640	190	-	190	-	950	540	290	110	9
13,530	8,380	4,650	500	28,460	4,730	2,160	21,570	11,260	7,010	3,640	610	3,780	2,290	1,110	370	10
5,890	673	747	315	650	356	579	806	415	454	242	602	539	6,270	549	491	11
676	690	863	470	686	416	603	749	478	484	431	613	630	802	648	550	12
Percent																
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
13.4	9.5	4.8	36.4	18.0	10.6	11.3	20.4	11.8	10.2	15.2	13.2	3.8	6.0	1.1	4.2	2
8.8	8.3	10.4	8.4	6.3	13.1	7.7	4.8	11.9	8.6	21.4	2.7	10.6	0.3	0.4	22.7	3
8.2	10.3	3.7	7.2	4.9	24.6	7.3	0.8	12.6	15.7	8.7	-	4.5	2.7	0.7	7.8	4
12.2	9.4	9.5	24.0	13.3	17.9	25.9	10.5	12.5	14.4	4.5	29.1	44.9	29.1	69.6	38.0	5
7.5	8.9	9.8	0.2	5.7	7.8	5.2	5.3	12.0	13.8	7.2	15.9	5.4	10.9	4.2	3.2	6
5.1	6.5	3.6	2.7	15.1	4.9	17.2	16.8	5.3	5.7	5.7	-	4.1	11.1	3.1	0.8	7
18.3	20.1	19.7	10.7	15.8	3.4	13.4	18.6	7.7	6.8	7.2	18.1	11.6	3.9	5.3	19.8	8
5.9	4.9	8.1	6.2	5.9	0.1	1.9	7.6	0.4	-	1.5	-	3.0	6.9	3.2	0.8	9
20.7	22.2	30.3	4.1	15.0	17.5	10.1	15.3	25.7	24.9	28.6	20.9	12.1	29.1	12.3	2.6	10

Table II-82. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY SUPPORT RECEIVED MONTHLY

Amount received for support	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	1,550,100	144,200	1,384,690	21,210
Less than $100	154,250	14,160	129,530	10,570
$100 to $249	53,160	5,300	47,590	270
$250 to $399	141,200	12,980	127,870	350
$400 to $649	539,400	50,170	487,390	1,840
$650 to $799	177,640	14,140	162,070	1,430
$800 to $999	111,250	7,960	102,970	330
$1,000 to $1,499	113,130	16,470	96,050	610
$1,500 or more	25,270	5,040	19,080	1,160
Not reported	234,800	17,990	212,150	4,660
Median	543	552	544	78
Mean	574	625	572	325
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lesa than $100	10.0	9.8	9.4	49.8
$100 to $249	3.4	3.7	3.4	1.3
$250 to $399	9.1	9.0	9.2	1.6
$400 to $649	34.8	34.8	35.2	8.7
$650 to $799	11.5	9.8	11.7	6.7
$800 to $999	7.2	5.5	7.4	1.5
$1,000 to $1,499	7.3	11.4	6.9	2.9
$1,500 or more	1.6	3.5	1.4	5.5
Not reported	15.1	12.5	15.3	22.0

Table II-83. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY SUPPORT RECEIVED MONTHLY

Amount received for support	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,600
Less than $100	154,250	17,080	41,980	91,480	3,720
$100 to $249	53,160	7,540	19,180	24,000	2,440
$250 to $399	141,200	8,110	34,490	96,480	2,120
$400 to $649	539,400	21,630	86,720	421,150	9,890
$650 to $799	177,640	14,840	25,820	134,330	2,650
$800 to $999	111,250	19,830	26,600	60,740	4,080
$1,000 to $1,499	113,130	24,180	29,090	53,720	6,140
$1,500 or more	25,270	8,460	9,370	6,270	1,160
Not reported	234,800	29,860	60,870	139,680	4,390
Median	543	715	518	537	597
Mean	574	738	576	546	684
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $100	10.0	11.3	12.6	8.9	10.2
$100 to $249	3.4	5.0	5.7	2.3	6.7
$250 to $399	9.1	5.4	10.3	9.4	5.8
$400 to $649	34.8	14.3	26.0	41.0	27.0
$650 to $799	11.5	9.8	7.7	13.1	7.2
$800 to $999	7.2	13.1	8.0	5.9	11.2
$1,000 to $1,499	7.3	16.0	8.7	5.2	16.8
$1,500 or more	1.6	5.6	2.8	0.6	3.2
Not reported	15.1	19.7	18.2	13.6	12.0

Table II-85. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND

Line No.	Person handling funds	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 to more
		Number											
1	Total	1,550,100	670,400	652,020	227,680	1,182,670	564,860	576,390	41,410	37,780	4,670	17,160	15,950
2	Official of institution	680,690	329,640	225,680	125,370	518,330	290,240	204,810	23,280	10,220	1,070	4,830	4,310
3	Power of attorney	149,000	48,960	32,190	67,850	74,630	38,280	24,020	12,340	2,510	700	80	1,730
4	No power of attorney	531,690	280,680	193,490	57,520	443,700	251,960	180,790	10,940	7,710	370	4,750	2,590
5	Resident	283,390	136,710	119,130	27,550	229,860	111,540	107,450	10,880	3,340	1,200	720	1,420
6	Spouse	48,190	20,430	27,360	400	45,180	19,680	25,350	160	110	90	10	-
7	Parent	69,220	17,360	25,080	26,770	7,800	3,260	4,390	150	14,730	1,380	7,240	6,100
8	Brother or sister	32,750	12,400	17,850	2,500	26,170	11,790	13,790	580	2,540	10	2,240	290
9	Son or daughter	182,020	74,120	104,140	3,760	177,560	72,680	101,700	3,180	40	40	-	-
10	Other relative	35,460	15,140	18,450	1,870	33,930	14,620	18,060	1,250	260	70	60	130
11	Friend or guardian	25,680	4,740	16,110	4,830	18,300	3,270	14,920	110	90	10	20	60
12	Social agency	35,500	13,190	12,670	9,640	10,720	1,890	8,260	570	320	260	40	10
13	Other	46,750	19,490	14,310	12,940	21,150	10,800	9,570	780	1,980	170	1,800	10
14	Don't know	49,810	12,040	30,440	7,330	38,950	10,490	28,130	340	2,640	350	200	2,100
15	Not reported	60,630	15,150	40,780	4,700	54,710	14,600	39,970	140	1,510	10	-	1,500
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Official of institution	43.9	49.2	34.6	55.1	43.8	51.4	35.5	56.2	27.0	22.9	28.2	27.1
3	Power of attorney	9.6	7.3	4.9	29.8	6.3	6.8	4.2	29.8	6.6	15.0	0.5	10.6
4	No power of attorney	34.3	41.9	29.7	25.3	37.5	44.6	31.4	26.4	20.4	7.9	27.7	16.2
5	Resident	18.3	20.4	18.3	12.1	19.4	19.7	18.6	26.3	8.8	25.6	4.2	8.9
6	Spouse	3.1	3.0	4.2	0.2	3.8	3.5	4.4	0.4	0.3	2.0	0.1	-
7	Parent	4.5	2.6	3.8	11.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.4	39.0	29.5	42.2	38.3
8	Brother or sister	2.1	1.8	2.7	1.1	2.2	2.1	2.4	1.4	6.7	0.3	13.1	1.8
9	Son or daughter	11.7	11.1	16.0	1.7	15.0	12.9	17.6	7.7	0.1	0.8	-	-
10	Other relative	2.3	2.3	2.8	0.8	2.9	2.6	3.1	3.0	0.7	1.6	0.3	0.8
11	Friend or guardian	1.7	0.7	2.5	2.1	1.5	0.6	2.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
12	Social agency	2.3	2.0	1.9	4.2	0.9	0.3	1.4	1.4	0.8	5.6	0.2	0.1
13	Other	3.0	2.9	2.2	5.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.9	5.2	3.7	10.5	0.1
14	Don't know	3.2	1.8	4.7	3.2	3.3	1.9	4.9	0.8	7.0	7.5	1.1	13.1
15	Not reported	3.9	2.3	6.3	2.1	4.6	2.6	6.9	0.3	4.0	0.3	-	9.4

- Represents zero.

Table II-84. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY SUPPORT RECEIVED MONTHLY

Amount received for support	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	524,960	273,130	280,000	272,420	142,450	57,140	23
Less than $100	154,250	55,990	24,170	22,510	24,160	21,450	5,980	22
$100 to $249	53,160	14,730	5,570	9,770	11,660	8,700	2,730	40
$250 to $399	141,200	34,250	20,430	30,470	39,810	14,240	1,990	37
$400 to $649	539,400	174,870	111,340	106,270	103,570	32,310	11,040	22
$650 to $799	177,640	68,010	40,870	35,580	22,220	8,030	2,940	18
$800 to $999	111,250	34,820	16,960	20,170	21,940	16,690	660	29
$1,000 to $1,499	113,130	48,760	14,630	17,030	13,260	17,910	1,540	18
$1,500 or more	25,270	6,260	3,060	4,290	3,520	5,690	2,460	43
Not reported	234,800	87,280	36,100	33,910	32,290	17,430	27,790	22
Median	543	562	553	541	507	540	490	(X)
Mean	574	586	574	568	536	616	569	(X)
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Less than $100	10.0	10.7	8.8	8.0	8.9	15.1	10.5	(X)
$100 to $249	3.4	2.8	2.0	3.5	4.3	6.1	4.8	(X)
$250 to $399	9.1	6.5	7.5	10.9	14.6	10.0	3.5	(X)
$400 to $649	34.8	33.3	40.8	38.0	38.0	22.7	19.3	(X)
$650 to $799	11.5	13.0	15.0	12.7	8.2	5.6	5.1	(X)
$800 to $999	7.2	6.6	6.2	7.2	8.1	11.7	1.2	(X)
$1,000 to $1,499	7.3	9.3	5.4	6.1	4.9	12.6	2.7	(X)
$1,500 or more	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.3	4.0	4.3	(X)
Not reported	15.1	16.6	13.2	12.1	11.9	12.2	48.6	(X)

X Not applicable.

SIZE OF FACILITY BY PERSON HANDLING FUNDS

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 to more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 to more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 to more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 to more	Line No.
							Number									
65,400	37,840	15,350	12,210	189,210	26,970	21,370	140,860	43,790	28,170	12,710	2,910	31,270	7,880	9,040	14,350	1
17,390	11,690	3,820	1,870	110,230	13,650	7,510	89,070	15,330	9,930	3,640	1,760	9,190	3,050	1,070	5,070	2
5,690	1,960	2,340	1,380	57,580	3,940	4,140	49,490	6,600	3,740	1,500	1,360	2,000	330	110	1,550	3
11,700	9,730	1,480	490	52,660	9,710	3,370	39,580	8,730	6,190	2,140	400	7,190	2,720	960	3,520	4
28,880	16,240	6,450	6,200	4,410	1,820	1,560	1,030	6,330	4,750	880	690	10,580	1,160	2,060	7,350	5
230	30	170	20	80	80	-	-	60	-	60	-	2,530	540	1,760	230	6
4,750	2,080	1,930	730	34,850	6,660	8,720	19,460	6,770	3,790	2,780	210	320	180	30	110	7
380	150	60	170	2,270	90	730	1,460	150	30	110	-	1,240	320	920	-	8
60	-	-	60	100	30	-	70	-	-	-	-	4,270	1,370	2,450	450	9
100	-	100	-	500	60	100	340	290	230	30	30	380	160	110	110	10
1,020	460	20	540	4,500	230	240	4,020	1,700	700	900	100	70	60	10	-	11
7,010	5,360	1,290	370	10,730	980	1,120	8,630	6,490	4,550	1,870	60	240	150	90	-	12
2,730	1,370	170	1,190	14,420	3,110	1,260	10,060	5,420	3,970	1,450	-	1,040	80	60	900	13
2,280	230	1,080	980	4,060	200	110	3,740	710	190	460	60	1,160	580	470	110	14
570	220	260	90	3,060	60	20	2,970	540	20	510	-	250	240	10	-	15
							Percent									
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
26.6	30.9	24.9	15.4	58.3	50.6	35.1	63.2	35.0	35.3	28.6	60.4	29.4	38.7	11.8	35.3	2
8.7	5.2	15.3	11.3	30.4	14.6	19.4	35.1	15.1	13.3	11.8	46.7	6.4	4.2	1.2	10.8	3
17.9	25.7	9.6	4.1	27.8	36.0	15.8	28.1	19.9	22.0	16.8	13.7	23.0	34.5	10.6	24.5	4
44.2	42.9	42.0	50.8	2.3	6.7	7.3	0.7	14.4	16.9	7.0	23.6	33.8	14.7	22.8	51.2	5
0.3	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	-	-	0.1	-	0.5	-	8.1	6.9	19.5	1.6	6
7.3	5.5	12.6	6.0	18.4	24.7	40.8	13.8	15.5	13.4	21.9	7.1	1.0	2.3	0.3	0.8	7
0.6	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.2	0.3	3.4	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.9	-	4.0	4.0	10.2	-	8
0.1	-	-	0.5	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	13.7	17.4	27.1	3.2	9
0.1	-	0.6	-	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.3	1.1	1.2	2.0	1.2	0.8	10
1.6	1.2	0.1	4.4	2.4	0.9	1.1	2.9	3.9	2.5	7.1	3.3	0.2	0.7	0.1	-	11
10.7	14.2	8.4	3.0	5.7	3.6	5.2	6.1	14.8	16.1	14.8	2.2	0.8	1.9	1.0	-	12
4.2	3.6	1.1	9.8	7.6	11.5	5.9	7.1	12.4	14.1	11.4	-	3.3	1.0	0.7	6.3	13
3.5	0.6	7.0	8.0	2.1	0.7	0.5	2.7	1.6	0.7	3.6	2.2	3.7	7.4	5.2	0.8	14
0.9	0.6	1.7	0.7	1.6	0.2	0.1	2.1	1.2	0.1	4.0	-	0.8	3.0	0.1	-	15

Table II-86. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY PERSON HANDLING FUNDS

Person handling funds	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,650
Official of institution	680,690	930	169,860	295,620	214,280	80,880	112,390	21,010
Power of attorney	149,000	400	74,910	36,580	37,110	16,180	19,340	1,600
No power of attorney	531,690	530	94,950	259,040	177,170	64,700	93,060	19,410
Resident	283,390	3,060	41,940	135,300	103,090	24,780	62,070	16,250
Spouse	48,190	20	3,030	32,070	13,070	1,080	7,950	4,050
Parent	69,220	-	34,960	6,360	27,900	7,590	17,060	3,250
Brother or sister	32,750	110	5,270	23,160	4,200	490	3,510	200
Son or daughter	182,020	-	13,950	130,050	38,030	9,070	26,380	2,580
Other relative	35,460	-	3,340	22,640	9,490	170	6,940	2,380
Friend or guardian	25,680	270	5,540	16,830	3,040	860	1,430	750
Social agency	35,500	-	12,700	11,860	10,940	5,430	4,480	1,030
Other	46,750	110	16,240	19,290	11,110	4,710	5,950	450
Don't know	49,810	820	8,370	34,000	6,620	1,870	3,200	1,550
Not reported	60,630	-	5,790	40,170	14,670	9,080	430	5,150
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Official of institution	43.9	17.4	52.9	38.5	46.9	55.4	44.6	35.8
Power of attorney	9.6	7.5	23.3	4.8	8.1	11.1	7.7	2.7
No power of attorney	34.3	9.9	29.6	33.8	38.8	44.3	37.0	33.1
Resident	18.3	57.6	13.1	17.6	22.6	17.0	24.7	27.7
Spouse	3.1	0.3	0.9	4.2	2.9	0.7	3.2	6.9
Parent	4.5	-	10.9	0.8	6.1	5.2	6.8	5.5
Brother or sister	2.1	2.1	1.6	3.0	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.3
Son or daughter	11.7	-	4.3	16.9	8.3	6.2	10.5	4.4
Other relative	2.3	-	1.0	3.0	2.1	0.1	2.8	4.1
Friend or guardian	1.7	5.0	1.7	2.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.3
Social agency	2.3	-	4.0	1.5	2.4	3.7	1.8	1.8
Other	3.0	2.1	5.1	2.5	2.4	3.2	2.4	0.8
Don't know	3.2	15.4	2.6	4.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	2.6
Not reported	3.9	-	1.8	5.2	3.2	6.2	0.2	8.8

- Represents zero.

Table II-87. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY PERSON HANDLING FUNDS

Person handling funds	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	1,550,100	144,200	1,384,690	21,210
Official of institution	680,690	62,240	610,330	8,110
Power of attorney	149,000	21,580	124,820	2,600
No power of attorney	531,690	40,660	485,520	5,510
Resident	283,390	34,230	249,160	-
Spouse	48,190	-	48,190	-
Parent	69,220	1,580	67,640	-
Brother or sister	32,750	290	32,460	-
Son or daughter	182,020	-	182,020	-
Other relative	35,460	10	35,450	-
Friend or guardian	25,680	7,410	17,870	400
Social agency	35,500	11,710	23,010	780
Other	46,750	11,310	35,180	260
Don't know	49,810	7,950	39,600	2,260
Not reported	60,630	7,460	43,760	9,400
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Official of institution	43.9	43.2	44.1	38.3
Power of attorney	9.6	15.0	9.0	12.3
No power of attorney	34.3	28.2	35.1	26.0
Resident	18.3	23.7	18.0	-
Spouse	3.1	-	3.5	-
Parent	4.5	1.1	4.9	-
Brother or sister	2.1	0.2	2.3	-
Son or daughter	11.7	-	13.1	-
Other relative	2.3	0.0	2.6	-
Friend or guardian	1.7	5.1	1.3	1.9
Social agency	2.3	8.1	1.7	3.7
Other	3.0	7.8	2.5	1.2
Don't know	3.2	5.5	2.9	10.7
Not reported	3.9	5.2	3.2	44.3

- Represents zero.

Table II-88. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY PERSON HANDLING FUNDS

Person handling funds	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
			Number		
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,600
Official of institution	680,690	57,290	155,890	453,240	14,280
Power of attorney	149,000	21,700	60,670	64,600	2,030
No power of attorney	531,690	35,590	95,210	388,640	12,250
Resident	283,390	10,220	69,420	200,600	3,150
Spouse	48,190	-	7,210	38,480	2,500
Parent	69,220	43,150	24,380	890	800
Brother or sister	32,750	100	13,910	17,270	1,470
Son or daughter	182,020	880	6,710	167,200	7,240
Other relative	35,460	680	2,410	30,780	1,590
Friend or guardian	25,680	3,840	6,170	15,500	170
Social agency	35,500	17,580	10,770	5,660	1,500
Other	46,750	10,460	16,860	18,150	1,280
Don't know	49,810	4,720	13,220	30,070	1,800
Not reported	60,630	2,610	7,160	50,020	840
			Percent		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Official of institution	43.9	37.8	46.7	44.1	39.0
Power of attorney	9.6	14.3	18.2	6.3	5.5
No power of attorney	34.3	23.5	28.5	37.8	33.5
Resident	18.3	6.7	20.8	19.5	8.6
Spouse	3.1	-	2.2	3.7	6.8
Parent	4.5	28.5	7.3	0.1	2.2
Brother or sister	2.1	0.1	4.2	1.7	4.0
Son or daughter	11.7	0.6	2.0	16.3	19.8
Other relative	2.3	0.4	0.7	3.0	4.3
Friend or guardian	1.7	2.5	1.8	1.5	0.5
Social agency	2.3	11.6	3.2	0.6	4.1
Other	3.0	6.9	5.0	1.8	3.5
Don't know	3.2	3.1	4.0	2.9	4.9
Not reported	3.9	1.7	2.1	4.9	2.3

- Represents zero.

Table II-89. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY PERSON HANDLING FUNDS

Person handling funds	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
				Number				
Total	1,550,100	524,960	273,130	280,000	272,420	142,450	57,140	23
Official of institution	680,690	184,670	120,290	129,010	134,820	87,070	24,830	31
Power of attorney	149,000	32,210	19,550	17,220	32,050	44,930	3,050	59
No power of attorney	531,690	152,470	100,740	111,790	102,770	42,140	21,790	28
Resident	283,390	121,090	46,880	48,040	44,780	10,250	12,360	17
Spouse	48,190	23,050	15,130	5,520	2,950	70	1,470	13
Parent	69,220	14,530	5,860	15,590	17,480	12,930	2,830	46
Brother or sister	32,750	14,160	4,920	5,440	2,980	3,140	2,100	17
Son or daughter	182,020	74,260	33,470	37,910	27,820	2,490	6,080	18
Other relative	35,460	13,770	6,980	5,070	8,050	1,590	-	19
Friend or guardian	25,680	6,270	5,860	5,200	4,900	2,390	1,060	28
Social agency	35,500	9,690	6,960	4,880	6,860	4,110	3,000	30
Other	46,750	9,750	7,960	8,330	8,900	10,920	880	41
Don't know	49,810	21,020	7,570	11,100	4,580	3,830	1,710	18
Not reported	60,630	32,690	11,260	3,900	8,300	3,660	820	10
				Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Official of institution	43.9	35.2	44.0	46.1	49.5	61.1	43.5	(X)
Power of attorney	9.6	6.1	7.2	6.2	11.8	31.5	5.3	(X)
No power of attorney	34.3	29.0	36.9	39.9	37.7	29.6	38.1	(X)
Resident	18.3	23.1	17.2	17.2	16.4	7.2	21.6	(X)
Spouse	3.1	4.4	5.5	2.0	1.1	0.1	2.6	(X)
Parent	4.5	2.8	2.1	5.6	6.4	9.1	4.9	(X)
Brother or sister	2.1	2.7	1.8	1.9	1.1	2.2	3.7	(X)
Son or daughter	11.7	14.1	12.3	13.5	10.2	1.7	10.6	(X)
Other relative	2.3	2.6	2.6	1.8	3.0	1.1	-	(X)
Friend or guardian	1.7	1.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	(X)
Social agency	2.3	1.8	2.5	1.7	2.5	2.9	5.2	(X)
Other	3.0	1.9	2.9	3.0	3.3	7.7	1.5	(X)
Don't know	3.2	4.0	2.8	4.0	1.7	2.7	3.0	(X)
Not reported	3.9	6.2	4.1	1.4	3.0	2.6	1.4	(X)

- Represents zero.
X Not applicable.

Table II-90. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND

Line No.	Condition being treated	Total: Total	Total: 1 to 99	Total: 100 to 349	Total: 350 or more	Nursing homes: Total	Nursing homes: 1 to 99	Nursing homes: 100 to 349	Nursing homes: 350 or more	Physically handicapped: Total	Physically handicapped: 1 to 99	Physically handicapped: 100 to 349	Physically handicapped: 350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	1,550,100	670,400	652,020	227,680	1,182,670	564,860	576,390	41,410	37,780	4,670	17,160	15,950
2	Cardiovascular	482,110	197,890	263,580	20,640	467,450	193,900	259,390	14,160	1,510	90	30	1,390
3	Respiratory	23,760	12,980	9,500	1,280	22,850	12,720	9,380	750	230	-	-	230
4	Nervous	131,650	59,080	55,120	17,450	111,900	55,560	51,130	5,210	1,780	990	300	500
5	Mental illness	153,800	83,390	52,810	17,610	82,180	43,630	34,360	4,200	5,350	170	4,640	540
6	Mental retardation	193,170	42,680	28,530	121,970	41,530	26,470	12,510	2,560	5,360	110	1,650	3,610
7	Musculo-skeletal	131,890	61,570	64,400	5,930	125,390	59,090	62,810	3,500	1,490	680	280	530
8	Digestive	16,610	7,480	7,680	1,450	15,790	7,180	7,540	1,070	50	10	40	-
9	Urogenital	19,460	12,750	6,120	590	17,450	10,840	6,020	590	-	-	-	-
10	Neoplasms	13,910	8,810	3,940	1,160	13,020	8,490	3,790	750	20	-	20	-
11	Endocrine	35,690	17,080	14,360	4,250	32,240	16,570	14,050	1,620	490	20	20	460
12	Old age	105,940	52,370	49,130	4,450	103,030	52,110	47,470	3,440	760	10	750	-
13	Other specified	32,540	10,250	15,390	6,890	17,340	7,660	9,120	560	12,760	1,400	5,780	5,580
14	Injuries and accidents	9,030	3,750	2,820	2,460	4,700	2,230	2,240	230	330	250	70	10
15	General nursing	2,540	230	780	1,530	520	-	520	-	-	-	-	-
16	None	161,690	84,520	61,960	15,210	96,980	53,260	40,970	2,750	7,450	940	3,410	3,100
17	Don't know	5,690	1,980	3,710	-	5,520	1,980	3,550	-	170	-	170	-
18	Not reported	30,600	13,580	12,190	4,820	24,750	13,170	11,550	30	20	10	20	-
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Cardiovascular	31.1	29.5	40.4	9.1	39.5	34.3	45.0	34.2	4.0	2.0	0.2	8.7
3	Respiratory	1.5	1.9	1.5	0.6	1.9	2.3	1.6	1.8	0.6	-	-	1.4
4	Nervous	8.5	8.8	8.5	7.7	9.5	9.8	8.9	12.6	4.7	21.2	1.8	3.1
5	Mental illness	9.9	12.4	8.1	7.7	6.9	7.7	6.0	10.1	14.2	3.7	27.1	3.4
6	Mental retardation	12.5	6.4	4.4	53.6	3.5	4.7	2.2	6.2	14.2	2.3	9.6	22.6
7	Musculo-skeletal	8.5	9.2	9.9	2.6	10.6	10.5	10.9	8.5	4.0	14.7	1.6	3.3
8	Digestive	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	-
9	Urogenital	1.3	1.9	0.9	0.3	1.5	1.9	1.0	1.4	-	-	-	-
10	Neoplasms	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.5	0.7	1.8	0.0	-	0.1	-
11	Endocrine	2.3	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.7	2.9	2.4	3.9	1.3	0.3	0.1	2.9
12	Old age	6.8	7.8	7.5	2.0	8.7	9.2	8.2	8.3	2.0	0.2	4.4	-
13	Other specified	2.1	1.5	2.4	3.0	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.3	33.8	30.0	33.7	35.0
14	Injuries and accidents	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.9	5.3	0.4	0.1
15	General nursing	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
16	None	10.4	12.6	9.5	6.7	8.2	9.4	7.1	6.6	19.7	20.1	19.9	19.5
17	Don't know	0.4	0.3	0.6	-	0.5	0.3	0.6	-	0.4	-	1.0	-
18	Not reported	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-91. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY CONDITION BEING TREATED

Condition being treated	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit: Total	Private nonprofit: Church related	Private nonprofit: Nonprofit corporation	Private nonprofit: Other
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,650
Cardiovascular	482,110	470	47,960	307,920	125,760	27,390	89,860	8,510
Respiratory	23,760	110	2,550	17,240	3,860	170	2,790	900
Nervous	131,650	80	23,350	72,540	35,680	9,410	23,120	3,150
Mental illness	153,800	3,500	32,370	60,910	57,020	7,560	37,540	11,930
Mental retardation	193,170	20	129,950	40,110	23,090	3,780	14,920	4,390
Musculo-skeletal	131,890	110	15,160	90,440	26,180	9,480	16,600	100
Digestive	16,610	230	2,700	12,270	1,420	230	310	870
Urogenital	19,460	-	510	14,270	4,680	680	3,150	850
Neoplasms	13,910	20	1,150	6,300	6,450	2,870	3,520	60
Endocrine	35,690	230	7,360	21,300	6,800	3,350	3,290	150
Old age	105,940	-	8,940	44,020	52,990	23,980	19,520	9,480
Other specified	32,540	110	11,960	7,090	13,380	4,580	6,640	2,160
Injuries and accidents	9,030	-	3,290	3,480	2,250	200	2,050	-
General nursing	2,540	-	1,790	520	230	30	200	-
None	161,690	410	26,430	46,800	88,050	49,460	26,890	11,700
Don't know	5,690	-	170	4,690	830	830	-	-
Not reported	30,600	30	5,330	17,450	7,780	2,020	1,370	4,390
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cardiovascular	31.1	8.8	14.9	40.1	27.6	18.8	35.7	14.5
Respiratory	1.5	2.1	0.8	2.2	0.8	0.1	1.1	1.5
Nervous	8.5	1.5	7.3	9.5	7.8	6.4	9.2	5.4
Mental illness	9.9	65.8	10.1	7.9	12.5	5.2	14.9	20.3
Mental retardation	12.5	0.3	40.5	5.2	5.1	2.6	5.9	7.5
Musculo-skeletal	8.5	2.1	4.7	11.8	5.7	6.5	6.6	0.2
Digestive	1.1	4.3	0.8	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.5
Urogenital	1.3	-	0.2	1.9	1.0	0.5	1.3	1.5
Neoplasms	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.4	2.0	1.4	0.1
Endocrine	2.3	4.3	2.3	2.8	1.5	2.3	1.3	0.3
Old age	6.8	-	2.8	5.7	11.6	16.4	7.8	16.2
Other specified	2.1	2.1	3.7	0.9	2.9	3.1	2.6	3.7
Injuries and accidents	0.6	-	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.8	-
General nursing	0.2	-	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-
None	10.4	7.6	8.2	6.1	19.3	33.9	10.7	19.9
Don't know	0.4	-	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.6	-	-
Not reported	2.0	0.6	1.7	2.3	1.7	1.4	0.5	7.5

- Represents zero.

SIZE OF FACILITY BY CONDITION BEING TREATED

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Line No.
Number																
65,400	37,840	15,350	12,210	189,210	26,970	21,370	140,860	43,790	28,170	12,710	2,910	31,270	7,880	9,040	14,350	1
430	-	260	170	1,110	460	60	590	70	-	70	-	11,540	3,430	3,780	4,330	2
80	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	180	120	300	3
1,360	180	730	440	11,910	1,130	880	9,900	490	440	-	50	4,220	790	2,080	1,360	4
52,230	31,580	11,040	9,600	6,740	3,110	1,780	1,850	5,520	4,690	800	30	1,780	200	180	1,400	5
1,850	1,040	480	330	143,210	14,610	13,610	114,980	540	340	200	-	680	110	80	490	6
350	100	30	230	730	200	30	490	170	160	-	20	3,750	1,340	1,250	1,160	7
20	-	20	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	720	260	90	370	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	1,760	40	-	210	150	60	-	9
30	-	30	-	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	290	100	410	10
180	-	60	110	860	-	120	740	200	190	-	20	1,710	300	100	1,310	11
30	-	30	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,090	220	870	1,000	12
620	240	150	230	910	290	120	490	660	560	100	-	250	100	110	40	13
1,160	630	310	220	2,370	370	20	1,970	410	230	170	20	60	50	10	-	14
-	-	-	-	1,710	130	50	1,530	300	100	200	-	10	-	10	-	15
6,130	3,700	1,940	500	16,330	6,470	4,690	5,160	33,260	19,710	10,770	2,780	1,540	450	180	910	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
940	300	260	380	3,230	90	-	3,140	350	-	350	-	1,310	20	10	1,270	18
Percent																
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
0.7	-	1.7	1.4	0.6	1.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	-	0.6	-	36.9	43.5	41.8	30.2	2
0.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	2.3	1.3	2.1	3
2.1	0.5	4.8	3.6	6.3	4.2	4.1	7.0	1.1	1.6	-	1.6	13.5	10.0	23.0	9.5	4
79.9	83.5	72.0	78.6	3.6	11.5	8.3	1.3	12.6	16.6	6.3	1.1	5.7	2.6	2.0	9.7	5
2.8	2.7	3.1	2.7	75.7	54.2	63.7	81.6	1.2	1.2	1.6	-	2.2	1.4	0.9	3.4	6
0.5	0.3	0.2	1.9	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	-	0.5	12.0	17.0	13.8	8.1	7
0.0	-	0.1	-	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	3.3	1.0	2.6	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.1	6.3	0.3	-	0.7	1.9	0.7	-	9
0.1	-	0.2	-	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	3.7	1.1	2.9	10
0.3	-	0.4	0.9	0.5	-	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	-	0.5	5.5	3.8	1.1	9.1	11
0.0	-	0.2	-	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.7	2.7	9.7	7.0	12
1.0	0.6	1.0	1.9	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.4	1.5	2.0	0.8	-	0.8	1.3	1.2	0.3	13
1.8	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.4	0.1	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.1	-	14
-	-	-	-	0.9	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.6	-	0.0	-	0.1	-	15
9.4	9.8	12.6	4.1	8.6	24.0	22.0	3.7	76.0	70.0	84.8	95.6	4.9	5.7	2.0	6.3	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
1.4	0.8	1.7	3.1	1.7	0.3	-	2.2	0.8	-	2.8	-	4.2	0.3	0.1	8.9	18

Table II-92. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY CONDITION BEING TREATED

Condition being treated	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	1,550,100	144,200	1,384,690	21,210
Cardiovascular	482,110	39,900	437,320	4,890
Respiratory	23,760	3,410	20,350	-
Nervous	131,650	11,550	117,080	3,030
Mental illness	153,800	18,670	133,960	1,170
Mental retardation	193,170	22,190	161,430	9,550
Musculo-skeletal	131,890	8,850	123,040	-
Digestive	16,610	1,210	15,410	-
Urogenital	19,460	980	18,480	-
Neoplasms	13,910	1,880	12,030	-
Endocrine	35,690	3,680	32,010	-
Old age	105,940	9,720	95,040	1,190
Other specified	32,540	380	32,150	10
Injuries and accidents	9,030	1,630	7,320	80
General nursing	2,540	820	1,590	140
None	161,690	12,550	147,990	1,150
Don't know	5,690	1,650	4,040	-
Not reported	30,600	5,120	25,470	-
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cardiovascular	31.1	27.7	31.6	23.1
Respiratory	1.5	2.4	1.5	-
Nervous	8.5	8.0	8.5	14.3
Mental illness	9.9	12.9	9.7	5.5
Mental retardation	12.5	15.4	11.7	45.0
Musculo-skeletal	8.5	6.1	8.9	-
Digestive	1.1	0.8	1.1	-
Urogenital	1.3	0.7	1.3	-
Neoplasms	0.9	1.3	0.9	-
Endocrine	2.3	2.6	2.3	-
Old age	6.8	6.7	6.9	5.6
Other specified	2.1	0.3	2.3	0.0
Injuries and accidents	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.4
General nursing	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.6
None	10.4	8.7	10.7	5.4
Don't know	0.4	1.1	0.3	-
Not reported	2.0	3.6	1.8	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-93. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY CONDITION BEING TREATED

Condition being treated	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,600
Cardiovascular	482,110	3,830	35,460	434,790	8,030
Respiratory	23,760	90	2,010	21,420	240
Nervous	131,650	6,320	38,270	84,010	3,060
Mental illness	153,800	28,960	65,970	54,690	4,190
Mental retardation	193,170	43,490	129,310	14,180	6,180
Musculo-skeletal	131,890	2,330	9,900	118,770	900
Digestive	16,610	20	1,080	15,000	520
Urogenital	19,460	1,190	2,670	15,500	100
Neoplasms	13,910	50	2,040	11,820	-
Endocrine	35,690	130	4,910	30,640	10
Old age	105,940	1,780	2,930	97,000	4,230
Other specified	32,540	11,830	3,900	16,380	430
Injuries and accidents	9,030	3,080	2,070	3,850	30
General nursing	2,540	1,560	470	520	-
None	161,690	45,310	26,100	83,070	7,210
Don't know	5,690	-	1,170	4,510	-
Not reported	30,600	1,570	5,870	21,710	1,450
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cardiovascular	31.1	2.5	10.6	42.3	21.9
Respiratory	1.5	0.1	0.6	2.1	0.7
Nervous	8.5	4.2	11.5	8.2	8.4
Mental illness	9.9	19.1	19.7	5.3	11.5
Mental retardation	12.5	28.7	38.7	1.4	16.9
Musculo-skeletal	8.5	1.5	3.0	11.6	2.5
Digestive	1.1	0.0	0.3	1.5	1.4
Urogenital	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.5	0.3
Neoplasms	0.9	0.0	0.6	1.1	-
Endocrine	2.3	0.1	1.5	3.0	0.0
Old age	6.8	1.2	0.9	9.4	11.6
Other specified	2.1	7.8	1.2	1.6	1.2
Injuries and accidents	0.6	2.0	0.6	0.4	0.1
General nursing	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	-
None	10.4	29.9	7.8	8.1	19.7
Don't know	0.4	-	0.4	0.4	-
Not reported	2.0	1.0	1.8	2.1	4.0

- Represents zero.

Table II-95. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND

Line No.	Types of limitations	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	1,550,100	670,400	652,020	227,680	1,182,670	564,860	576,390	41,410	37,780	4,670	17,160	15,950
2	No limitations	318,270	158,530	109,970	49,760	182,460	96,510	78,530	7,420	11,800	400	5,280	6,120
3	With limitations	1,224,580	511,176	536,360	176,460	995,440	468,360	493,090	33,990	25,790	4,270	11,860	9,660
4	Vision limitations	656,740	291,860	304,750	60,140	571,690	270,960	282,880	17,860	11,900	2,030	6,070	3,810
5	Some limitation	438,110	193,400	210,250	34,460	383,960	177,520	194,980	11,460	6,330	1,160	2,620	2,550
6	Severe limitation	168,450	77,850	75,890	14,710	151,260	74,880	71,670	4,710	3,070	360	2,030	680
7	Unable to see	50,190	20,620	18,600	10,970	36,470	18,560	16,230	1,690	2,500	500	1,410	580
8	Hearing limitations	485,010	208,250	234,260	42,490	430,440	197,800	219,840	12,810	14,460	1,350	6,300	6,800
9	Some limitation	331,880	134,000	174,860	23,010	302,840	127,660	166,390	8,800	3,200	420	1,690	1,080
10	Severe limitation	129,920	67,190	51,010	11,720	115,720	64,490	4,810	3,120	4,680	520	2,080	2,080
11	Unable to hear	23,210	7,060	8,390	7,770	11,880	5,640	5,350	890	6,580	410	2,530	3,640
12	Speech limitations	467,350	173,130	165,220	129.000	302,000	150,180	140,770	11,050	16,380	2,620	6,740	7,010
13	Some limitation	204,350	82,360	83,990	38,010	153,050	73,360	74,780	4,910	4,280	710	2,260	1,300
14	Severe limitation	136,500	55,820	54,170	26,510	101,120	49,420	47,550	4,150	5,900	770	2,890	2,250
15	Unable to speak	126,500	34,950	27,070	64,480	47,830	27,410	18,430	2,000	6,200	1,140	1,590	3,460
16	Walking limitations	887,950	385,980	405,890	96,080	779,690	366,320	387,540	25,840	7,890	2,360	2,440	3,090
17	Some limitation	346,650	143,950	164,360	38,340	300,480	134,840	156,200	9,440	3,270	700	1,850	720
18	Severe limitation	226,050	93,940	113,310	18,800	206,040	90,470	110,470	5,090	1,430	480	330	620
19	Unable to walk	315,250	148,090	128,220	38,940	273,180	141,000	120,870	11,310	3,200	1,180	260	1,750
20	Not reported	7,250	110	5,690	1,460	4,770	-	4,770	-	180	-	20	170
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	No limitations	20.5	23.6	16.9	21.9	15.4	17.1	13.6	17.9	31.2	8.6	30.8	38.4
3	With limitations	79.0	76.3	82.3	77.5	84.2	82.9	85.5	82.1	68.3	91.4	69.1	60.6
4	Vision limitations	42.4	43.5	46.7	26.4	48.3	48.0	49.1	43.1	31.5	43.4	35.3	23.9
5	Some limitation	28.3	28.8	32.2	15.1	32.5	31.4	33.8	27.7	16.8	24.9	15.3	16.0
6	Severe limitation	10.9	11.6	11.6	6.5	12.8	13.3	12.4	11.4	8.1	7.7	11.8	4.3
7	Unable to see	3.2	3.1	2.9	4.8	3.1	3.3	2.8	4.1	6.6	10.8	8.2	3.6
8	Hearing limitations	31.3	31.1	35.9	18.7	36.4	35.0	38.1	30.9	38.3	29.0	36.7	42.7
9	Some limitation	21.4	20.0	26.8	10.0	25.6	22.6	28.9	21.2	8.5	9.0	9.9	6.8
10	Severe limitation	8.4	10.0	7.8	5.1	9.8	11.4	8.3	7.5	12.4	11.2	12.1	13.0
11	Unable to hear	1.5	1.1	1.3	3.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	2.1	17.4	8.8	14.7	22.9
12	Speech limitations	30.1	25.8	25.3	56.7	25.5	26.6	24.4	26.7	43.3	56.2	39.3	44.0
13	Some limitation	13.2	12.3	12.9	16.7	12.9	13.0	13.0	11.9	11.3	15.3	13.2	8.2
14	Severe limitation	8.8	8.3	8.3	11.6	8.5	8.7	8.3	10.0	15.6	16.4	16.8	14.1
15	Unable to speak	8.2	5.2	4.2	28.3	4.0	4.9	3.2	4.8	16.4	24.5	9.3	21.7
16	Walking limitations	57.3	57.6	62.3	42.2	65.9	64.9	67.2	62.4	20.9	50.5	14.2	19.4
17	Some limitation	22.4	21.5	25.2	16.8	25.4	23.9	27.1	22.8	8.6	15.0	10.8	4.5
18	Severe limitation	14.6	14.0	17.4	8.3	17.4	16.0	19.2	12.3	3.8	10.2	1.9	3.9
19	Unable to walk	20.3	22.1	19.7	17.1	23.1	25.0	21.0	27.3	8.5	25.3	1.5	11.0
20	Not reported	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	-	0.8	-	0.5	-	0.1	1.0

- Represents zero.

Table II-94. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY CONDITION BEING TREATED

Condition being treated	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	524,960	273,130	280,000	272,420	142,450	57,140	23
Cardiovascular	482,110	189,680	106,670	91,610	77,180	7,590	9,380	18
Respiratory	23,760	8,970	4,080	8,910	960	150	690	21
Nervous	131,650	42,780	20,990	23,890	29,780	10,200	4,010	27
Mental illness	153,800	68,300	19,920	22,170	22,780	11,960	8,680	17
Mental retardation	193,170	22,440	16,560	26,480	45,490	76,700	5,510	89
Musculo-skeletal	131,890	46,090	26,160	32,720	17,160	4,070	5,700	21
Digestive	16,610	5,410	2,590	2,480	2,710	2,600	820	28
Urogenital	19,460	10,810	270	2,220	2,820	1,750	1,590	10
Neoplasms	13,910	6,990	3,540	1,240	1,030	940	180	11
Endocrine	35,690	10,600	8,090	6,930	7,790	1,430	850	23
Old age	105,940	35,500	21,730	20,590	17,400	4,900	5,840	22
Other specified	32,540	9,330	4,010	5,460	6,020	5,010	2,720	37
Injuries and accidents	9,030	3,350	2,630	610	1,870	500	60	17
General nursing	2,540	100	170	340	1,390	550	-	77
None	161,690	54,370	25,610	28,810	31,820	10,990	10,080	26
Don't know	5,690	1,950	2,910	830	-	-	-	16
Not reported	30,600	8,300	7,200	4,720	6,250	3,100	1,030	24
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Cardiovascular	31.1	36.1	39.1	32.7	28.3	5.3	16.4	(X)
Respiratory	1.5	1.7	1.5	3.2	0.4	0.1	1.2	(X)
Nervous	8.5	8.1	7.7	8.5	10.9	7.2	7.0	(X)
Mental illness	9.9	13.0	7.3	7.9	8.4	8.4	15.2	(X)
Mental retardation	12.5	4.3	6.1	9.5	16.7	53.8	9.6	(X)
Musculo-skeletal	8.5	8.8	9.6	11.7	6.3	2.9	10.0	(X)
Digestive	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.8	1.4	(X)
Urogenital	1.3	2.1	0.1	0.8	1.0	1.2	2.8	(X)
Neoplasms	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	(X)
Endocrine	2.3	2.0	3.0	2.5	2.9	1.0	1.5	(X)
Old age	6.8	6.8	8.0	7.4	6.4	3.4	10.2	(X)
Other specified	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.9	2.2	3.5	4.8	(X)
Injuries and accidents	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.1	(X)
General nursing	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	-	(X)
None	10.4	10.4	9.4	10.3	11.7	7.7	17.6	(X)
Don't know	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.3	-	-	-	(X)
Not reported	2.0	1.6	2.6	1.7	2.3	2.2	1.8	(X)

- Represents zero.
X Not applicable.

SIZE OF FACILITY BY TYPES OF LIMITATIONS

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
Number																
65,400	37,840	15,350	12,210	189,210	26,970	21,370	140,860	43,790	28,170	12,710	2,910	31,270	7,880	9,040	14,350	1
47,140	29,100	10,550	7,500	38,130	9,420	5,510	23,200	34,240	22,300	9,710	2,220	4,490	810	380	3,300	2
17,220	8,670	4,070	4,480	149,960	17,520	15,840	116,600	9,530	5,870	2,980	690	26,640	7,080	8,510	11,050	3
8,640	4,500	2,340	1,800	42,530	6,140	5,910	30,470	5,920	4,100	1,380	430	16,070	4,130	6,170	5,770	4
7,270	4,110	1,990	1,160	22,660	4,070	3,620	14,970	5,220	3,650	1,180	400	12,670	2,890	5,860	3,910	5
1,150	290	280	580	10,020	1,120	1,510	7,390	400	170	200	30	2,540	1,020	190	1,330	6
220	100	60	60	9,840	940	780	8,120	290	290	-	-	860	220	120	530	7
4,180	2,130	650	1,400	23,280	3,610	2,210	17,450	1,230	920	230	80	11,410	2,440	5,030	3,950	8
3,370	1,960	470	940	12,320	1,550	1,200	9,560	920	610	230	80	9,230	1,790	4,880	2,560	9
600	-	150	450	6,620	1,260	570	4,790	310	310	-	-	1,990	610	110	1,280	10
220	170	30	20	4,340	790	450	3,100	-	-	-	-	190	40	40	110	11
5,930	2,620	1,380	1,930	129,810	12,870	11,870	105,080	4,250	2,600	1,440	210	8,980	2,240	3,010	3,720	12
4,400	1,860	960	1,580	35,350	3,420	3,270	28,660	3,250	1,890	1,180	180	4,030	1,100	1,550	1,390	13
1,150	550	300	300	24,820	4,020	2,000	18,790	490	290	160	30	3,030	780	1,260	990	14
380	210	130	50	69,650	5,420	6,600	57,630	510	410	100	-	1,920	360	210	1,350	15
4,630	2,360	990	1,270	72,270	7,480	8,600	56,180	1,870	1,340	420	110	21,600	6,120	5,900	9,580	16
3,560	1,990	710	870	30,610	3,760	3,580	23,270	1,150	720	320	110	7,590	1,950	1,700	3,940	17
650	260	160	230	13,590	1,000	910	11,680	160	120	30	-	4,190	1,610	1,410	1,170	18
420	120	120	170	28,060	2,720	4,110	21,230	570	500	70	-	9,830	2,570	2,790	4,480	19
1,030	70	730	230	1,120	30	20	1,060	20	-	20	-	140	-	140	-	20
Percent																
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
72.1	76.9	68.7	61.4	20.2	34.9	25.8	16.5	78.2	79.2	76.5	76.4	14.4	10.2	4.2	23.0	2
26.3	22.9	26.5	36.7	79.3	64.9	74.1	82.8	21.8	20.8	23.4	23.6	85.2	89.8	94.2	77.0	3
13.2	11.9	15.2	14.7	22.5	22.8	27.7	21.6	13.5	14.6	10.9	14.8	51.4	52.4	68.3	40.2	4
11.1	10.9	13.0	9.5	12.0	15.1	17.0	10.6	11.9	12.9	9.3	13.7	40.5	36.7	64.9	27.3	5
1.8	0.8	1.8	4.7	5.3	4.2	7.1	5.2	0.9	0.6	1.6	1.1	8.1	13.0	2.1	9.3	6
0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	5.2	3.5	3.7	5.8	0.7	1.0	-	-	2.8	2.8	1.3	3.7	7
6.4	5.6	4.2	11.5	12.3	13.4	10.4	12.4	2.8	3.3	1.8	2.7	36.5	30.9	55.6	27.5	8
5.2	5.2	3.1	7.7	6.5	5.8	5.6	6.8	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.7	29.5	22.7	54.0	17.8	9
0.9	-	1.0	3.6	3.5	4.7	2.6	3.4	0.7	1.1	-	-	6.4	7.7	1.2	8.9	10
0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.3	2.9	2.1	2.2	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.8	11
9.1	6.9	9.0	15.8	68.6	47.7	55.5	74.6	9.7	9.2	11.4	7.1	28.7	28.4	33.4	26.0	12
6.7	4.9	6.2	12.9	18.7	12.7	15.3	20.3	7.4	6.7	9.3	6.0	12.9	13.9	17.1	9.7	13
1.8	1.4	1.9	2.5	13.1	14.9	9.4	13.3	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.1	9.7	9.9	14.0	6.9	14
0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4	36.8	20.1	30.9	40.9	1.2	1.5	0.8	-	6.1	4.6	2.3	9.4	15
7.1	6.2	6.4	10.4	38.2	27.7	40.2	39.9	4.3	4.7	3.3	3.8	69.1	77.7	65.3	66.8	16
5.4	5.2	4.6	7.1	16.2	13.9	16.8	16.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	3.8	24.3	24.7	18.8	27.4	17
1.0	0.7	1.0	1.9	7.2	3.7	4.3	8.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	-	13.4	20.4	15.6	8.1	18
0.6	0.3	0.8	1.4	14.8	10.1	19.2	15.1	1.3	1.8	0.5	-	31.4	32.6	30.8	31.2	19
1.6	0.2	4.7	1.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.0	-	0.1	-	0.4	-	1.6	-	20

Table II-96. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY TYPES OF LIMITATIONS

Types of limitations	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,650
No limitations	318,270	3,150	70,180	119,420	125,520	40,540	66,060	18,910
With limitations	1,224,580	2,130	249,590	643,160	329,710	105,460	184,520	39,730
Vision limitations	656,740	930	94,580	368,570	192,660	65,980	103,650	23,030
Some limitation	438,110	760	53,600	250,570	133,170	43,600	72,780	16,790
Severe limitation	168,450	150	26,570	92,600	49,130	19,560	23,670	5,890
Unable to see	50,190	20	14,410	25,410	10,350	2,820	7,190	350
Hearing limitations	485,010	820	69,070	274,570	140,550	49,860	74,360	16,330
Some limitation	331,880	680	36,920	202,510	91,760	31,950	49,160	10,650
Severe limitation	129,920	140	22,120	62,770	44,900	15,860	24,030	5,000
Unable to hear	23,210	-	10,020	9,290	3,900	2,050	1,170	680
Speech limitations	467,350	410	157,680	220,400	88,860	20,770	61,200	6,900
Some limitation	204,350	300	50,440	115,400	38,210	10,360	25,780	2,070
Severe limitation	136,500	70	32,200	72,020	32,220	5,960	22,000	4,260
Unable to speak	126,500	40	75,040	32,990	18,430	4,450	13,420	570
Walking limitations	887,950	920	146,380	504,780	235,880	73,690	138,620	23,570
Some limitation	346,650	480	52,940	175,940	117,290	35,800	67,320	14,160
Severe limitation	226,050	200	31,290	142,470	52,090	21,500	25,330	5,270
Unable to walk	315,250	240	62,150	186,370	66,490	16,390	45,960	4,140
Not reported	7,250	50	1,230	4,770	1,210	20	1,190	-
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No limitations	20.5	59.1	21.9	15.6	27.5	27.8	26.2	32.2
With limitations	79.0	40.0	77.8	83.8	72.2	72.2	73.3	67.8
Vision limitations	42.4	17.6	29.5	48.0	42.2	45.2	41.2	39.3
Some limitation	28.3	14.4	16.7	32.7	29.2	29.9	28.9	28.6
Severe limitation	10.9	2.9	8.3	12.1	10.8	13.4	9.4	10.0
Unable to see	3.2	0.3	4.5	3.3	2.3	1.9	2.9	0.6
Hearing limitations	31.3	15.4	21.5	35.8	30.8	34.1	29.5	27.8
Some limitation	21.4	12.8	11.5	26.4	20.1	21.9	19.5	18.2
Severe limitation	8.4	2.6	6.9	8.2	9.8	10.9	9.5	8.5
Unable to hear	1.5	-	3.1	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.5	1.2
Speech limitations	30.1	7.6	49.1	28.7	19.5	14.2	24.3	11.8
Some limitation	13.2	5.7	15.7	15.0	8.4	7.1	10.2	3.5
Severe limitation	8.8	1.2	10.0	9.4	7.1	4.1	8.7	7.3
Unable to apeak	8.2	0.7	23.4	4.3	4.0	3.0	5.3	1.0
Walking limitations	57.3	17.3	45.6	65.8	51.7	50.5	55.1	40.2
Some limitation	22.4	9.1	16.5	22.9	25.7	24.5	26.7	24.1
Severe limitation	14.6	3.8	9.7	18.6	11.4	14.7	10.1	9.0
Unable to walk	20.3	4.4	19.4	24.3	14.6	11.2	18.3	7.1
Not reported	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.5	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-97. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY TYPES OF LIMITATIONS

Types of limitations	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	1,550,100	144,200	1,384,690	21,210
No limitations	318,270	34,400	277,470	6,390
With limitations	1,224,580	109,150	1,103,040	12,390
Vision limitations	656,740	56,220	594,290	6,230
Some limitation	438,110	32,030	404,570	1,510
Severe limitation	168,450	16,740	147,640	4,070
Unable to see	50,190	7,450	42,090	650
Hearing limitations	485,010	43,710	435,360	5,940
Some limitation	331,880	28,690	298,920	4,270
Severe limitation	129,920	13,790	114,580	1,550
Unable to hear	23,210	1,220	21,860	130
Speech limitations	467,350	39,680	419,390	8,280
Some limitation	204,350	15,190	188,150	1,010
Severe limitation	136,500	14,430	118,730	3,330
Unable to speak	126,500	10,050	112,510	3,940
Walking limitations	887,950	79,160	800,480	8,310
Some limitation	346,650	36,100	307,760	2,790
Severe limitation	226,050	17,420	205,860	2,780
Unable to walk	315,250	25,650	286,870	2,730
Not reported	7,250	650	4,170	2,430
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No limitations	20.5	23.9	20.0	30.1
With limitations	79.0	75.7	79.7	58.4
Vision limitations	42.4	39.0	42.9	29.4
Some limitation	28.3	22.2	29.2	7.1
Severe limitation	10.9	11.6	10.7	19.2
Unable to see	3.2	5.2	3.0	3.1
Hearing limitations	31.3	30.3	3' 4	28.0
Some limitation	21.4	19.9	.6	20.1
Severe limitation	8.4	9.6	8.3	7.3
Unable to hear	1.5	0.8	1.6	0.6
Speech limitations	30.1	27.5	30.3	39.0
Some limitation	13.2	10.5	13.6	4.7
Severe limitation	8.8	10.0	8.6	15.7
Unable to speak	8.2	7.0	8.1	18.6
Walking limitations	57.3	54.9	57.8	39.2
Some limitation	22.4	25.0	22.2	13.2
Severe limitation	14.6	12.1	14.9	13.1
Unable to walk	20.3	17.8	20.7	12.9
Not reported	0.5	0.5	0.3	11.4

Table II-98. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY TYPES OF LIMITATIONS

Types of limitations	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,600
No limitations	318,270	67,360	104,130	142,140	4,640
With limitations	1,224,580	83,380	227,230	883,310	30,670
Vision limitations	656,740	36,060	80,520	523,740	16,430
Some limitation	438,110	19,880	51,730	356,330	10,170
Severe limitation	168,450	8,400	18,930	135,840	5,280
Unable to see	50,190	7,780	9,860	31,560	980
Hearing limitations	485,010	27,770	34,980	409,810	12,440
Some limitation	331,880	11,080	23,570	292,110	5,120
Severe limitation	129,920	8,460	7,630	108,140	5,690
Unable to hear	23,210	8,240	3,780	9,560	1,630
Speech limitations	467,350	63,280	149,620	236,840	17,600
Some limitation	204,350	14,380	56,100	127,810	6,060
Severe limitation	136,500	13,700	42,180	74,320	6,290
Unable to speak	126,500	35,200	51,340	34,710	5,240
Walking limitations	887,950	37,330	127,030	700,370	23,230
Some limitation	346,650	13,130	45,960	281,900	5,660
Severe limitation	226,050	6,970	32,600	182,070	4,420
Unable to walk	315,250	17,220	48,470	236,400	13,150
Not reported	7,250	790	2,760	2,410	1,290
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No limitations	20.5	44.5	31.2	13.8	12.7
With limitations	79.0	55.0	68.0	85.9	83.8
Vision limitations	42.4	23.8	24.1	51.0	44.9
Some limitation	28.3	13.1	15.5	34.7	27.8
Severe limitation	10.9	5.5	5.7	13.2	14.4
Unable to see	3.2	5.1	3.0	3.1	2.7
Hearing limitations	31.3	18.3	10.5	39.9	34.0
Some limitation	21.4	7.3	7.1	28.4	14.0
Severe limitation	8.4	5.6	2.3	10.5	15.6
Unable to hear	1.5	5.4	1.1	0.9	4.4
Speech limitations	30.1	41.8	44.8	23.0	48.1
Some limitation	13.2	9.5	16.8	12.4	16.6
Severe limitation	8.8	9.0	12.6	7.2	17.2
Unable to speak	8.2	23.2	15.4	3.4	14.3
Walking limitations	57.3	24.6	38.0	68.1	63.5
Some limitation	22.4	8.7	13.8	27.4	15.5
Severe limitation	14.6	4.6	9.8	17.7	12.1
Unable to walk	20.3	11.4	14.5	23.0	35.9
Not reported	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.2	3.5

Table II-99. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY TYPES OF LIMITATIONS

Types of limitations	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	524,960	273,130	280,000	272,420	142,450	57,140	23
No limitations	318,270	129,070	57,690	46,460	39,280	29,610	16,150	18
With limitations	1,224,580	390,140	214,940	233,370	233,020	112,770	40,350	26
Vision limitations	656,740	215,710	129,390	124,220	125,570	42,170	19,680	22
Some limitation	438,110	157,770	84,190	79,850	77,970	23,610	14,710	21
Severe limitation	168,450	46,730	34,570	37,670	34,740	11,000	3,740	27
Unable to see	50,190	11,200	10,630	6,700	12,860	7,560	1,230	36
Hearing limitations	485,010	158,000	91,490	102,290	93,970	28,090	11,160	23
Some limitation	331,880	114,490	65,830	70,150	58,380	14,750	8,290	21
Severe limitation	129,920	41,320	22,660	27,240	27,160	9,180	2,360	26
Unable to hear	23,210	2,200	3,000	4,910	8,430	4,170	510	60
Speech limitations	467,350	126,870	67,750	81,850	101,090	77,170	12,620	36
Some limitation	204,350	70,450	33,920	33,870	35,270	24,400	6,450	23
Severe limitation	136,500	36,860	19,450	27,350	34,600	15,730	2,500	35
Unable to speak	126,500	19,560	14,370	20,630	31,220	37,040	3,680	65
Walking limitations	887,950	297,940	163,680	169,780	169,700	59,950	26,900	23
Some limitation	346,650	124,990	58,610	63,110	63,530	23,840	12,570	22
Severe limitation	226,050	79,570	48,000	41,660	35,750	14,000	7,070	20
Unable to walk	315,250	93,380	57,060	65,010	70,430	22,110	7,260	28
Not reported	7,250	5,750	510	170	120	70	640	7
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
No limitations	20.5	24.6	21.1	16.6	14.4	20.8	28.3	(X)
Witb limitations	79.0	74.3	78.7	83.3	85.5	79.2	70.6	(X)
Vision limitations	42.4	41.1	47.4	44.4	46.1	29.6	34.4	(X)
Some limitation	28.3	30.1	30.8	28.5	28.6	16.6	25.7	(X)
Severe limitation	10.9	8.9	12.7	13.5	12.8	7.7	6.5	(X)
Unable to see	3.2	2.1	3.9	2.4	4.7	5.3	2.2	(X)
Hearing limitations	31.3	30.1	33.5	36.5	34.5	19.7	19.5	(X)
Some limitation	21.4	21.8	24.1	25.1	21.4	10.4	14.5	(X)
Severe limitation	8.4	7.9	8.3	9.7	10.0	6.4	4.1	(X)
Unable to hear	1.5	0.4	1.1	1.8	3.1	2.9	0.9	(X)
Speech limitations	30.1	24.2	24.8	29.2	37.1	54.2	22.1	(X)
Some limitation	13.2	13.4	12.4	12.1	12.9	17.1	11.3	(X)
Severe limitation	8.8	7.0	7.1	9.8	12.7	11.0	4.4	(X)
Unable to speak	8.2	3.7	5.3	7.4	11.5	26.0	6.4	(X)
Walking limitations	57.3	56.8	59.9	60.6	62.3	42.1	47.1	(X)
Some limitation	22.4	23.8	21.5	22.5	23.3	16.7	22.0	(X)
Severe limitation	14.6	15.2	17.6	14.9	13.1	9.8	12.4	(X)
Unable to walk	20.3	17.8	20.9	23.2	25.9	15.5	12.7	(X)
Not reported	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	(X)

X Not applicable.

Table II-100. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND SIZE

Line No.	Persons with multiple limitations	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	1,550,100	670,400	652,020	227,680	1,182,670	564,860	576,390	41,410	37,780	4,670	17,160	15,950
2	None	318,270	158,530	109,970	49,760	182,460	96,510	78,530	7,420	11,800	400	5,280	6,120
3	1 limitation	434,710	180,730	178,880	75,110	330,180	157,840	158,830	13,510	7,880	1,340	4,640	1,900
4	2 limitations	413,190	169,760	182,050	61,370	336,030	156,810	169,040	10,180	12,230	1,970	5,110	5,150
5	3 limitations	270,780	106,110	134,590	30,080	235,320	101,030	126,780	7,510	4,440	760	1,750	1,920
6	4 limitations	105,910	55,160	40,840	9,900	93,910	52,680	38,440	2,790	1,240	200	360	680
7	Not reported	7,250	110	5,690	1,460	4,770	-	4,770	-	180	-	20	170
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	None	20.5	23.6	16.9	21.9	15.4	17.1	13.6	17.9	31.2	8.6	30.8	38.4
3	1 limitation	28.0	27.0	27.4	33.0	27.9	27.9	27.6	32.6	20.9	28.7	27.1	11.9
4	2 limitations	26.7	25.3	27.9	27.0	28.4	27.8	29.3	24.6	32.4	42.1	29.8	32.3
5	3 limitations	17.5	15.8	20.6	13.2	19.9	17.9	22.0	18.1	11.7	16.3	10.2	12.1
6	4 limitations	6.8	8.2	6.3	4.4	7.9	9.3	6.7	6.7	3.3	4.3	2.1	4.3
7	Not reported	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	-	0.8	-	0.5	-	0.1	1.0

- Represents zero.

Table II-101. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY PERSONS WITH MULTIPLE LIMITATIONS

Persons with multiple limitations	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Member							
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,650
None	318,270	3,150	70,180	119,420	125,520	40,540	66,060	18,910
1 limitation	434,710	1,390	108,200	205,050	120,080	35,290	66,700	18,080
2 limitations	413,190	550	83,200	215,800	113,640	40,660	58,280	14,700
3 limitations	270,780	150	39,660	157,570	73,400	24,350	43,590	5,460
4 limitations	105,910	30	18,530	64,740	22,600	5,160	15,950	1,490
Not reported	7,250	50	1,230	4,770	1,210	20	1,190	-
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	20.5	59.1	21.9	15.6	27.5	27.8	26.2	32.2
1 limitation	28.0	26.2	33.7	26.7	26.3	24.2	26.5	30.8
2 limitations	26.7	10.4	25.9	28.1	24.9	27.8	23.1	25.1
3 limitations	17.5	2.9	12.4	20.5	16.1	16.7	17.3	9.3
4 limitations	6.8	0.6	5.8	8.4	5.0	3.5	6.3	2.5
Not reported	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.5	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-102. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY PERSONS WITH MULTIPLE LIMITATIONS

Persons with multiple limitations	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	1,550,100	144,200	1,384,690	21,210
None	318,270	34,400	277,470	6,390
1 limitation	434,710	43,800	387,330	3.590
2 limitations	413,190	27,770	382,370	3,040
3 limitations	270,780	30,890	235,930	3,950
4 limitations	105,910	6,680	97,420	1,800
Not reported	7,250	650	4,170	2,430
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	20.5	23.9	20.0	30.1
1 limitation	28.0	30.4	28.0	16.9
2 limitations	26.7	19.3	27.6	14.4
3 limitations	17.5	21.4	17.0	18.6
4 limitations	6.8	4.6	7.0	8.5
Not reported	0.5	0.5	0.3	11.4

OF FACILITY BY PERSONS WITH MULTIPLE LIMITATIONS

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
Number																
65,400	37,840	15,350	12,210	189,210	26,970	21,370	140,860	43,790	28,170	12,710	2,910	31,270	7,880	9,040	14,350	1
47,140	29,100	10,550	7,500	38,130	9,420	5,510	23,200	34,240	22,300	9,710	2,220	4,490	810	380	3,300	2
12,750	6,610	3,100	3,030	68,640	8,750	7,310	52,580	7,030	3,850	2,610	560	8,240	2,340	2,380	3,530	3
3,100	1,350	720	1,020	52,440	6,040	5,060	41,340	1,520	1,190	220	110	7,860	2,410	1,890	3,570	4
1,090	540	190	360	21,150	1,640	2,720	16,800	740	590	140	20	8,040	1,550	3,020	3,460	5
290	170	60	60	7,730	1,090	750	5,880	240	240	-	-	2,490	780	1,220	490	6
1,030	70	730	230	1,120	30	20	1,060	20	-	20	-	140	-	140	-	7
Percent																
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
72.1	76.9	68.7	61.4	20.2	34.9	25.8	16.5	78.2	79.2	76.5	76.4	14.4	10.2	4.2	23.0	2
19.5	17.5	20.2	24.9	36.3	32.4	34.2	37.3	16.0	13.7	20.6	.19.2	26.4	29.6	26.3	24.6	3
4.7	3.6	4.7	8.4	27.7	22.4	23.7	29.3	3.5	4.2	1.8	3.8	25.1	30.5	20.9	24.9	4
1.7	1.4	1.2	3.0	11.2	6.1	12.7	11.9	1.7	2.1	1.1	0.5	25.7	19.7	33.5	24.2	5
0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	4.1	4.0	3.5	4.2	0.6	0.9	-	-	8.0	9.9	13.5	3.4	6
1.6	0.2	4.7	1.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.0	-	0.1	-	0.4	-	1.6	-	7

Table II-103. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY PERSONS WITH MULTIPLE LIMITATIONS

Persons with multiple limitations	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,600
None	318,270	67,360	104,130	142,140	4,640
1 limitation	434,710	31,960	106,410	287,780	8,570
2 limitations	413,190	28,700	83,740	290,850	9,890
3 limitations	270,780	15,790	30,080	217,410	7,490
4 limitations	105,910	6,920	7,000	87,260	4,720
Not reported	7,250	790	2,760	2,410	1,290
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	20.5	44.5	31.2	13.8	12.7
1 limitation	28.0	21.1	31.8	28.0	23.4
2 limitations	26.7	18.9	25.1	28.3	27.0
3 limitations	17.5	10.4	9.0	21.2	20.5
4 limitations	6.8	4.6	2.1	8.5	12.9
Not reported	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.2	3.5

Table II-104. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY PERSONS WITH MULTIPLE LIMITATIONS

Persons with multiple limitations	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	524,960	273,130	280,000	272,420	142,450	57,140	23
None	318,270	129,070	57,690	46,460	39,280	29,610	16,150	18
1 limitation	434,710	139,240	71,670	81,310	74,560	49,020	18,910	27
2 limitations	413,190	126,530	68,940	80,750	85,060	38,800	13,110	28
3 limitations	270,780	91,250	54,580	49,910	47,960	19,010	8,070	22
4 limitations	105,910	33,120	19,750	21,400	25,440	5,930	260	25
Not reported	7,250	5,750	510	170	120	70	640	7
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
None	20.5	24.6	21.1	16.6	14.4	20.8	28.3	(X)
1 limitation	28.0	26.5	26.2	29.0	27.4	34.4	33.1	(X)
2 limitations	26.7	24.1	25.2	28.8	31.2	27.2	22.9	(X)
3 limitations	17.5	17.4	20.0	17.8	17.6	13.3	14.1	(X)
4 limitations	6.8	6.3	7.2	7.6	9.3	4.2	0.5	(X)
Not reported	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	(X)

X Not applicable.

Table II-105. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND

Line No.	Personal care assistance	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	1,550,100	670,400	652,020	227,680	1,182,670	564,860	576,390	41,410	37,780	4,670	17,160	15,950
2	None required	389,360	176,310	140,320	72,730	202,020	101,030	93,780	7,210	26,360	2,080	11,280	13,000
3	Occasional help	2,560	1,510	910	140	2,490	1,510	860	110	20	-	20	-
4	Total needs required or dependent	1,045,710	447,770	463,360	134,580	897,810	424,970	442,090	30,740	7,930	2,380	3,390	2,170
5	Needs regular help	678,970	279,140	319,210	80,620	584,750	264,250	303,380	17,120	4,950	1,360	3,070	510
6	Getting in or out of bed	204,360	75,090	117,870	11,400	189,460	71,880	113,850	3,740	800	510	150	140
7	Eating and/or drinking	129,530	38,780	72,500	18,240	108,590	35,850	69,160	3,580	620	260	260	100
8	Bathing and/or dressing	523,120	230,090	231,150	61,880	449,450	218,310	217,190	13,950	4,420	980	2,920	510
9	Walking or getting about	178,600	66,260	100,540	11,800	163,910	63,400	97,330	3,180	460	300	150	10
10	Toilet and/or bedpan	182,860	69,090	96,230	17,540	159,660	64,590	91,700	3,370	660	400	130	130
11	Totally dependent	628,530	266,860	275,770	85,890	540,800	254,200	266,300	20,290	3,970	1,740	530	1,700
12	Getting in or out of bed	425,940	199,190	176,970	49,780	373,750	190,240	170,430	13,080	2,830	1,130	280	1,420
13	Eating and/or drinking	192,440	87,580	70,700	34,150	153,200	81,480	65,870	5,850	2,100	730	220	1,150
14	Bathing and/or dressing	544,660	235,200	231,750	77,710	465,470	224,040	224,250	17,180	3,520	1,430	450	1,640
15	Walking or getting about	460,370	209,860	198,540	51,970	407,010	201,030	191,190	14,790	3,360	1,380	300	1,680
16	Toilet and/or bedpan	407,850	182,280	174,070	51,500	352,450	173,220	167,420	11,810	3,090	1,160	280	1,660
17	Not reported assistance	112,480	44,810	47,430	20,240	80,350	37,350	39,650	3,350	3,470	210	2,480	780
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	None required	25.1	26.3	21.5	31.9	17.1	17.9	16.3	17.4	69.8	44.4	65.7	81.6
3	Occasional help	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	-	0.1	-
4	Total needs required or dependent	67.5	66.8	71.1	59.1	75.9	75.2	76.7	74.2	21.0	51.0	19.7	13.6
5	Needs regular help	43.8	41.6	49.0	35.4	49.4	46.8	52.6	41.3	13.1	29.1	17.9	3.2
6	Getting in or out of bed	13.2	11.2	18.1	5.0	16.0	12.7	19.8	9.0	2.1	11.0	0.8	0.9
7	Eating and/or drinking	8.4	5.8	11.1	8.0	9.2	6.3	12.0	8.7	1.6	5.5	1.5	0.6
8	Bathing and/or dressing	33.7	34.3	35.5	27.2	38.0	38.6	37.7	33.7	11.7	21.1	17.0	3.2
9	Walking or getting about	11.5	9.9	15.4	5.2	13.9	11.2	16.9	7.7	1.2	6.3	0.9	0.1
10	Toilet and/or bedpan	11.8	10.3	14.8	7.7	13.5	11.4	15.9	8.1	1.7	8.5	0.8	0.8
11	Totally dependent	40.5	39.8	42.3	37.7	45.7	45.0	46.2	49.0	10.5	37.4	3.1	10.6
12	Getting in or out of bed	27.5	29.7	27.1	21.9	31.6	33.7	29.6	31.6	7.5	24.1	1.7	8.9
13	Eating and/or drinking	12.4	13.1	10.8	15.0	13.0	14.4	11.4	14.1	5.6	15.7	1.3	7.2
14	Bathing and/or dressing	35.1	35.1	35.5	34.1	39.4	39.7	38.9	41.5	9.3	30.7	2.6	10.3
15	Walking or getting about	29.7	31.3	30.5	22.8	34.4	35.6	33.2	35.7	8.9	29.6	1.8	10.5
16	Toilet and/or bedpan	26.3	27.2	26.7	22.6	29.8	30.7	29.0	28.5	8.2	24.8	1.6	10.4
17	Not reported assistance	7.3	6.7	7.3	8.9	6.8	6.6	6.9	8.1	9.2	4.5	14.5	4.9

- Represents zero.

Table II-106. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY PERSONAL CARE ASSISTANCE

Personal care assitance	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,650
None required	389,360	4,660	102,580	104,860	177,250	70,050	78,910	28,290
Occasional help	2,560	20	130	1,530	870	10	10	840
Total needs required or dependent	1,045,710	340	191,040	596,510	257,820	71,460	159,850	26,500
Needs regular help	678,970	120	111,280	395,980	171,600	48,120	100,510	22,970
Getting in or out of bed	204,360	40	19,970	136,320	48,030	16,090	24,930	7,010
Eating and/or drinking	129,530	30	22,940	80,490	26,070	5,600	16,780	3,690
Bathing and/or dressing	523,120	70	83,930	308,780	130,340	34,150	75,950	20,240
Walking or getting about	178,600	20	18,560	113,280	46,750	12,550	27,200	7,000
Toilet and/or bedpan	182,860	50	24,530	113,620	44,660	15,110	24,600	4,950
Totally dependent	628,530	330	123,220	352,140	152,840	42,580	103,670	6,590
Getting in or out of bed	425,940	140	76,950	250,500	98,350	29,630	64,170	4,550
Eating and/or drinking	192,440	60	48,210	105,770	38,410	12,770	23,240	2,400
Bathing and/or dressing	544,660	240	112,070	301,690	130,660	35,770	90,060	4,820
Walking or getting about	460,370	220	77,620	279,530	103,000	30,470	66,440	6,090
Toilet and/or bedpan	407,850	120	78,590	240,140	890,000	27,990	56,490	4,510
Not reported assistance	112,480	290	27,240	64,440	20,500	4,490	13,000	3,010
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None required	25.1	87.6	32.0	13.7	38.8	48.0	31.3	48.2
Occasional help	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.4
Total needs required or dependent	67.5	6.5	59.5	77.7	56.5	48.9	63.5	45.2
Needs regular help	43.8	2.3	34.7	51.6	37.6	33.0	39.9	39.2
Getting in or out of bed	13.2	0.8	6.2	17.8	10.5	11.0	9.9	12.0
Eating and/or drinking	8.4	0.6	7.1	10.5	5.7	3.8	6.7	6.3
Bathing and/or dressing	33.7	1.4	26.1	40.2	28.6	23.4	30.2	34.5
Walking or getting about	11.5	0.3	5.8	14.8	10.2	8.6	10.8	11.9
Toilet and/or bedpan	11.8	0.9	7.6	14.8	9.8	10.3	9.8	8.4
Totally dependent	40.5	6.2	38.4	45.9	33.5	29.2	41.2	11.2
Getting in or out of bed	27.5	2.6	24.0	32.6	21.5	20.3	25.5	7.8
Eating and/or drinking	12.4	1.0	15.0	13.8	8.4	8.7	9.2	4.1
Bathing and/or dressing	35.1	4.4	34.9	39.3	28.6	24.5	35.8	8.2
Walking or getting about	29.7	4.1	24.2	36.4	22.6	20.9	26.4	10.4
Toilet and/or bedpan	26.3	2.2	24.5	31.3	19.5	19.2	22.4	7.7
Not report assistance	7.3	5.5	8.5	8.4	4.5	3.1	5.2	5.1

SIZE OF FACILITY BY PERSONAL CARE ASSISTANCE

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
Number																
65,400	37,840	15,350	12,210	189,210	26,970	21,370	140,860	43,790	28,170	12,710	2,910	31,270	7,880	9,040	14,350	1
56,090	34,440	12,310	9,340	57,370	13,150	8,420	35,790	39,250	25,010	11,560	2,690	8,270	610	2,970	4,690	2
20	-	-	20	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	3
4,660	1,670	1,440	1,550	111,710	10,540	10,310	90,860	2,010	1,470	480	60	21,590	6.730	5,660	9,200	4
3,960	1,310	1,300	1,350	71,060	7,360	6,370	57,340	1,330	840	430	60	12,910	4,030	4,660	4,230	5
190	-	30	160	8,270	740	890	6,640	190	90	100	-	5,440	1,870	2,850	720	6
220	40	30	150	17,260	1,670	1,640	13,950	160	20	140	-	2,690	950	1,270	460	7
3,340	960	1,250	1,130	54,550	5,890	5,570	43,090	1,140	820	250	60	10,230	3,140	3,970	3,130	8
410	70	80	260	9,370	900	990	7,480	30	-	30	-	4,410	1,590	1,950	860	9
530	280	80	170	17,110	1,950	2,200	12,960	130	90	30	-	4,780	1,790	2,090	900	10
1,450	640	220	590	67,130	5,110	5,780	56,230	970	750	220	-	14,220	4,420	2,720	7,090	11
630	330	80	230	38,880	3,530	4,540	30,810	800	660	150	-	9,030	3,310	1,480	4,240	12
160	10	30	120	32,260	3,060	3,820	25,380	720	570	150	-	4,000	1,730	610	1,660	13
1,300	630	140	530	62,210	4,890	5,050	52,260	970	750	220	-	11,180	3,460	1,620	6,100	14
420	50	140	230	37,700	3,130	4,310	30,260	580	470	120	-	11,290	3,800	2,480	5,010	15
360	90	80	200	42,310	3,830	4,700	33,780	840	650	190	-	8,800	3,330	1,410	4,060	16
4,630	1,730	1,600	1,300	20,120	3,280	2,630	14,200	2,530	1,690	670	160	1,390	540	400	450	17
Percent																
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
85.8	91.0	80.2	76.5	30.3	48.8	39.4	25.4	89.6	88.8	91.0	92.3	26.5	7.7	32.9	32.7	2
0.0	-	-	0.2	0.0	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.1	-	3
7.1	4.4	9.4	12.7	59.0	39.1	48.2	64.5	4.6	5.2	3.7	2.2	69.1	85.4	62.6	64.2	4
6.1	3.5	8.4	11.1	37.6	27.3	29.8	40.7	3.0	3.0	3.4	2.2	41.3	51.1	51.6	29.5	5
0.3	-	0.2	1.3	4.4	2.7	4.2	4.7	0.4	0.3	0.8	-	17.4	23.8	31.5	5.0	6
0.3	0.1	0.2	1.2	9.1	6.2	7.7	9.9	0.4	0.1	1.1	-	8.6	12.1	14.1	3.2	7
5.1	2.5	8.1	9.3	28.8	21.8	26.1	30.6	2.6	2.9	2.0	2.2	32.7	39.8	43.9	21.8	8
0.6	0.2	0.5	2.1	5.0	3.3	4.6	5.3	0.1	-	0.3	-	14.1	20.2	21.6	6.0	9
0.8	0.7	0.5	1.4	9.0	7.2	10.3	9.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	15.3	22.6	23.1	6.3	10
2.2	1.7	1.4	4.8	35.5	19.0	27.1	39.9	2.2	2.6	1.7	-	45.5	56.0	30.1	49.4	11
1.0	0.9	0.5	1.9	20.5	13.1	21.2	21.9	1.8	2.3	1.2	-	28.9	42.0	16.4	29.6	12
0.2	0.0	0.2	0.9	17.1	11.4	17.9	18.0	1.6	2.0	1.2	-	12.8	21.9	6.7	11.6	13
2.0	1.7	0.9	4.3	32.9	18.1	23.6	37.1	2.2	2.6	1.7	-	35.8	43.8	18.0	42.5	14
0.6	0.1	0.9	1.9	19.9	11.6	20.2	21.5	1.3	1.7	0.9	-	36.1	48.2	27.5	34.9	15
0.6	0.2	0.5	1.6	22.4	14.2	22.0	24.0	1.9	2.3	1.5	-	28.1	42.3	15.6	28.3	16
7.1	4.6	10.4	10.6	10.6	12.2	12.3	10.1	5.8	6.0	5.3	5.5	4.5	6.9	4.4	3.1	17

Table II-107. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY PERSONAL CARE ASSISTANCE

Personal care assistance	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	1,550,100	144,200	1,384,690	21,210
None required	389,360	40,810	341,240	7,310
Occasional help	2,560	730	1,830	-
Total needs required or dependent	1,045,710	91,120	943,940	10,650
Needs regular help	678,970	59,840	612,180	6,950
Getting in or out of bed	204,360	16,030	187,810	530
Eating and/or drinking	129,530	11,110	113,910	4,510
Bathing and/or dressing	523,120	48,020	471,960	3,150
Walking or getting about	178,600	18,360	159,410	830
Toilet and/or bedpan	182,860	12,830	157,650	2,390
Totally dependent	628,530	50,570	570,250	7,700
Getting in or out of bed	425,940	31,530	387,820	6,590
Eating and/or drinking	192,440	16,460	173,090	2,890
Bathing and/or dressing	544,660	44,010	493,460	7,200
Walking or getting about	460,370	34,100	420,030	6,240
Toilet and/or bedpan	407,850	31,510	369,230	7,120
Not reported assistance	112,480	11,540	97,680	3,260
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None required	25.1	28.3	24.6	34.5
Occasional help	0.2	0.5	0.1	-
Total needs rquired or dependent	67.5	63.2	68.2	50.2
Needs regular help	43.8	41.5	44.2	32.8
Getting in or out of bed	13.2	11.1	13.6	2.5
Eating and/or drinking	8.4	7.7	8.2	21.3
Bathing and/or dressing	33.7	33.3	34.1	14.8
Walking or getting about	11.5	12.7	11.5	3.9
Toilet and/or bedpan	11.8	8.9	12.1	11.3
Totally dependent	40.5	35.1	41.2	36.3
Getting in or out of bed	27.5	21.9	28.0	31.1
Eating and/or drinking	12.4	11.4	12.5	13.6
Bathing and/or dressing	35.1	30.5	35.6	33.9
Walking or getting about	29.7	23.6	30.3	29.4
Toilet and/or bedpan	26.3	21.9	26.7	33.6
Not reported assistance	7.3	8.0	7.1	15.4

- Represents zero.

Table II-108. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY PERSONAL CARE ASSISTANCE

Personal care assistance	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,600
None required	389,360	84,790	136,720	165,120	2,730
Occasional help	2,560	30	140	1,640	750
Total needs required or dependent	1,045,710	54,990	167,420	794,770	28,520
Needs regular help	678,970	30,510	113,210	522,460	12,800
Getting in or out of bed	204,360	4,870	20,920	173,900	4,670
Eating and/or drinking	129,530	9,850	19,260	96,860	3,560
Bathing and/or dressing	523,120	20,350	89,050	402,550	11,170
Walking or getting about	178,600	4,950	19,250	149,990	4,410
Toilet and/or bedpan	182,860	9,420	24,260	145,280	3,910
Totally dependent	628,530	38,990	97,800	473,210	18,530
Getting in or out of bed	425,940	26,200	55,250	329,370	15,120
Eating and/or drinking	192,440	20,640	30,330	130,100	11,370
Bathing and/or dressing	544,660	37,260	82,610	406,300	18,500
Walking or getting about	460,370	24,710	61,700	359,020	14,950
Toilet and/or bedpan	407,850	28,190	55,090	308,180	16,400
Not reported assistance	112,480	11,720	29,840	66,320	4,590
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None required	25.1	56.0	40.9	16.1	7.5
Occasional help	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.0
Total needs required or dependent	67.5	36.3	50.1	77.3	77.9
Needs regular help	43.8	20.1	33.9	50.8	35.0
Getting in or out of bed	13.2	3.2	6.3	16.9	12.8
Eating and/or drinking	8.4	6.5	5.8	9.4	9.7
Bathing and/or dressing	33.7	13.4	26.7	39.2	30.5
Walking or getting about	11.5	3.3	5.8	14.6	12.0
Toilet and/or bedpan	11.8	6.2	7.3	14.1	10.7
Totally dependent	40.5	25.7	29.3	46.0	50.6
Getting in or out of bed	27.5	17.3	16.5	32.0	41.3
Eating and/or drinking	12.4	13.6	9.1	12.7	31.1
Bathing and/or dressing	35.1	24.6	24.7	39.5	50.6
Walking or getting about	29.7	16.3	18.5	34.9	40.8
Toilet and/or bedpan	26.3	18.6	16.5	30.0	44.8
Not reported assistance	7.3	7.7	8.9	6.5	12.5

Table II-110. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE

Line No.	Bladder and bowel control	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	1,176,750	504,140	515,340	157,270	991,230	471,400	485,610	34,220	11,520	2,620	5,960	2,940
2	Yes	636,810	281,880	275,740	79,190	539,340	262,470	257,460	19,410	8,320	1,580	5,470	1,260
3	No	522,930	216,810	231,690	74,420	439,870	203,740	221,350	14,780	2,510	1,030	420	1,050
4	Not reported	17,010	5,450	7,910	3,660	12,010	5,190	6,800	20	700	-	70	630
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Yes	54.1	55.9	53.5	50.4	54.4	55.7	53.0	56.7	72.2	60.5	91.8	42.9
3	No	44.4	43.0	45.0	47.3	44.4	43.2	45.6	43.2	21.7	39.5	7.0	35.8
4	Not reported	1.4	1.1	1.5	2.3	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.1	6.0	-	1.2	21.3

- Represents zero.

Table II-109. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY PERSONAL CARE ASSISTANCE

Personal care assistance	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	524,960	273,130	280,000	272,420	142,450	57,140	23
None required	389,360	125,830	67,880	61,060	64,750	47,580	22,270	25
Occasional help	2,560	810	-	110	1,510	110	20	63
Total needs required or dependent	1,045,710	359,380	187,100	199,550	188,510	83,080	28,090	22
Needs regular help	678,970	241,380	129,470	121,130	112,160	53,980	20,850	21
Getting in or out of bed	204,360	90,390	36,900	37,970	26,430	9,490	3,180	16
Eating and/or drinking	129,530	45,770	24,110	21,830	24,980	8,810	4,040	21
Bathing and/or dressing	523,120	188,180	95,910	99,140	79,680	44,190	16,020	21
Walking or getting about	178,600	70,000	34,210	37,820	25,150	7,380	4,030	19
Toilet and/or bedpan	182,860	62,080	45,100	36,640	24,420	12,070	2,560	20
Totally dependent	628,530	217,320	109,630	114,850	120,750	48,250	17,730	23
Getting in or out of bed	425,940	138,350	78,420	82,100	85,460	28,210	13,400	23
Eating and/or drinking	192,440	48,120	30,380	45,970	45,300	18,410	4,270	34
Bathing and/or dressing	544,660	184,290	93,670	103,210	108,550	42,770	12,180	23
Walking or getting about	460,370	152,060	90,190	86,210	89,930	30,340	11,640	22
Toilet and/or bedpan	407,850	133,830	69,010	79,690	83,560	29,930	11,830	25
Not reported assistance	112,480	38,950	18,150	19,270	17,650	11,680	6,770	23
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
None required	25.1	24.0	24.9	21.8	23.8	33.4	39.0	(X)
Occasional help	0.2	0.2	-	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	(X)
Total needs required or dependent	67.5	68.5	68.5	71.3	69.2	58.3	49.2	(X)
Needs regular help	43.8	46.0	47.4	43.3	41.2	37.9	36.5	(X)
Getting in or out of bed	13.2	17.2	13.5	13.6	9.7	6.7	5.6	(X)
Eating and/or drinking	8.4	8.7	8.8	7.8	9.2	6.2	7.1	(X)
Bathing and/or dressing	33.7	35.8	35.1	35.4	29.2	31.0	28.0	(X)
Walking or getting about	11.5	13.3	12.5	13.5	9.2	5.2	7.1	(X)
Toilet and/or bedpan	11.8	11.8	16.5	13.1	9.0	8.5	4.5	(X)
Totally dependent	40.5	41.4	40.1	41.0	44.3	33.9	31.0	(X)
Getting in or out of bed	27.5	26.4	28.7	29.3	31.4	19.8	23.5	(X)
Eating and/or drinking	12.4	9.2	11.1	16.4	16.6	12.9	7.5	(X)
Bathing and/or dressing	35.1	35.1	34.3	36.9	39.8	30.0	21.3	(X)
Walking or getting about	29.7	29.0	33.0	30.8	33.0	21.3	20.4	(X)
Toilet and/or bedpan	26.3	25.5	25.3	28.5	30.7	21.0	20.7	(X)
Not reported assistance	7.3	7.4	6.6	6.9	6.5	8.2	11.8	(X)

X Not applicable.

AND SIZE OF FACILITY BY EXCRETORY CONTROL

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Line No.
							Number									
10,130	4,130	3,130	2,870	134,770	14,300	13,260	107,220	5,890	4,360	1,270	260	23,210	7,340	6,110	9,770	1
7,000	3,010	1,990	1,990	64,400	7,630	5,770	51,000	4,380	3,420	820	140	13,370	3,770	4,220	5,380	2
1,960	970	340	650	67,600	6,580	7,440	53,590	1,470	950	410	110	9,530	3,550	1,740	4,240	3
1,170	150	800	230	2,770	90	50	2,630	30	-	30	-	320	20	150	150	4
							Percent									
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
69.1	73.0	63.7	69.3	47.8	53.4	43.5	47.6	74.5	78.3	65.0	56.3	57.6	51.4	69.1	55.1	2
19.3	23.4	10.8	22.7	50.2	46.0	56.1	50.0	25.0	21.7	32.4	43.8	41.0	48.4	28.4	43.4	3
11.6	3.5	25.5	8.0	2.1	0.6	0.4	2.5	0.6	-	2.6	-	1.4	0.3	2.5	1.5	4

Table II-111. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY EXCRETORY CONTROL

Bladder and bowel control	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit: Total	Private nonprofit: Church related	Private nonprofit: Nonprofit corporation	Private nonprofit: Other
	Number							
Total	1,176,750	660	221,000	667,600	287,490	77,430	178,750	31,310
Yes	636,810	330	111,230	362,640	162,600	33,610	102,460	26,530
No	522,930	270	105,570	293,700	123,390	43,760	74,850	4,770
Not reported	17,010	60	4,200	11,250	1,500	60	1,430	10
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes	54.1	50.7	50.3	54.3	56.6	43.4	57.3	84.7
No	44.4	40.4	47.8	44.0	42.9	56.5	41.9	15.2
Not reported	1.4	8.9	1.9	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.0

Table II-112. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY EXCRETORY CONTROL

Bladder and bowel control	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	1,176,750	105,160	1,057,660	13,920
Yes	636,810	60,090	574,170	2,550
No	522,930	43,800	470,180	8,950
Not reported	17,010	1,270	13,310	2,430
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes	54.1	57.1	54.3	18.3
No	44.4	41.7	44.5	64.3
Not reported	1.4	1.2	1.3	17.4

Table II-115. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY

Line No.	Use of aids	Total: Total	Total: 1 to 99	Total: 100 to 349	Total: 350 or more	Nursing homes: Total	Nursing homes: 1 to 99	Nursing homes: 100 to 349	Nursing homes: 350 or more	Physically handicapped: Total	Physically handicapped: 1 to 99	Physically handicapped: 100 to 349	Physically handicapped: 350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	1,550,100	670,400	652,020	227,680	1,182,670	564,860	576,390	41,410	37,780	4,670	17,160	15,950
2	None	342,310	136,250	97,670	108,400	135,980	71,240	58,770	5,960	8,900	820	5,900	2,180
3	Total residents with use of aids	1,190,350	532,510	546,930	110,910	1,040,080	492,780	511,860	35,430	25,100	3,840	11,220	10,040
4	Eyeglasses	787,160	367,220	368,450	51,490	710,690	340,270	347,130	23,290	11,480	1,220	6,120	4,140
5	Cane	137,230	71,340	58,630	7,260	129,040	69,580	55,140	4,320	2,300	620	1,580	110
6	Walker or crutches	194,300	73,240	112,120	8,940	184,750	70,190	109,830	4,720	1,200	650	270	280
7	Wheelchair	575,890	236,470	283,680	55,740	518,610	226,830	273,840	17,950	4,820	1,710	430	2,690
8	Leg or back brace	42,320	18,090	18,260	5,970	35,530	16,310	17,610	1,610	1,530	710	210	610
9	Artificial limb	8,440	3,850	3,970	620	7,710	3,590	3,900	230	110	40	60	10
10	Other artificial part	3,000	1,480	980	540	2,550	1,390	820	340	150	10	140	-
11	Hearing aid	86,740	34,520	42,460	9,770	71,330	32,430	37,180	1,710	10,900	910	4.520	5,460
12	Dentures	739,640	369,490	331,280	38,870	703,620	358,640	321,930	23,050	4,350	300	3,040	1,010
13	Other dental equipment	300	140	110	50	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	30
14	Colostomy equipment	10,820	3,610	5,560	1,650	9,250	3,400	5,410	450	80	40	30	10
15	Catheter equipment	71,300	42,920	23,990	4,380	66,350	41,010	23,210	2,130	1,020	170	70	770
16	Kidney dialysis equipment	1,040	60	760	230	850	-	730	110	-	-	-	-
17	Other	36,720	10,960	18,400	7,350	27,820	9,630	16,000	2,190	590	340	190	60
18	Not reported	17,440	1,640	7,420	8,380	6,610	840	5,750	20	3,770	10	40	3,730
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	None	22.1	20.3	15.0	47.6	11.5	12.6	10.2	14.4	23.6	17.6	34.4	13.6
3	Total residents with use of aids	76.8	79.4	83.9	48.7	87.9	87.2	88.8	85.6	66.5	82.3	65.4	63.0
4	Eyeglasses	50.8	54.8	56.5	22.6	60.1	60.2	60.2	56.2	30.4	26.2	35.6	26.0
5	Cane	8.9	10.6	9.0	3.2	10.9	12.3	9.6	10.4	6.1	13.3	9.2	0.7
6	Walker or crutches	12.5	10.9	17.2	3.9	15.6	12.4	19.1	11.4	3.2	13.9	1.6	1.8
7	Wheelchair	37.2	35.3	43.5	24.5	43.9	40.2	47.5	43.3	12.8	36.5	2.5	16.9
8	Leg or back brace	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.9	4.0	15.2	1.2	3.8
9	Artificial limb	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.1
10	Other artificial part	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.8	-
11	Hearing aid	5.6	5.1	6.5	4.3	6.0	5.7	6.5	4.1	28.9	19.6	26.3	34.3
12	Dentures	47.7	55.1	50.8	17.1	59.5	63.5	55.9	55.7	11.5	6.0	17.7	6.3
13	Other dental equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.2
14	Colostomy equipment	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.1
15	Catheter equipment	4.6	6.4	3.7	1.9	5.6	7.3	4.0	5.2	2.7	3.7	0.4	4.8
16	Kidney dialysis equipment	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.3	-	-	-	-
17	Other	2.4	1.6	2.8	3.2	2.4	1.7	2.8	5.3	1.6	7.3	1.1	0.4
18	Not reported	1.1	0.2	1.1	3.7	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.0	10.0	0.2	0.2	23.4

- Represents zero.

Table II-113. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY EXCRETORY CONTROL

Bladder and bowel control	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	1,176,750	68,750	207,400	866,660	33,940
Yes	636,810	28,470	129,100	465,010	14,230
No	522,930	38,650	74,220	392,600	17,450
Not reported	17,010	1,620	4,070	9,050	2,260
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes	54.1	41.4	62.2	53.7	41.9
No	44.4	56.2	35.8	45.3	51.4
Not reported	1.4	2.4	2.0	1.0	6.7

Table II-114. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY EXCRETORY CONTROL

Bladder and bowel control	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	1,176,750	402,970	207,530	223,140	208,660	96,280	38,170	23
Yes	636,810	224,920	112,320	113,390	109,890	53,450	22,840	22
No	522,930	170,310	93,400	105,610	97,420	41,670	14,530	24
Not reported	17,010	7,750	1,820	4,140	1,350	1,160	800	17
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Yes	54.1	55.8	54.1	50.8	52.7	55.5	59.8	(X)
No	44.4	42.3	45.0	47.3	46.7	43.3	38.1	(X)
Not reported	1.4	1.9	0.9	1.9	0.6	1.2	2.1	(X)

X Not applicable.

TYPE AND SIZE OF FACILITY BY USE OF AIDS

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Line No.
								Number								
65,400	37,840	15,350	12,210	189,210	26,970	21,370	140,860	43,790	28,170	12,710	2,910	31,270	7,880	9,040	14,350	1
44,190	26,210	10,480	7,500	113,950	15,400	11,060	87,500	35,070	22,270	10,410	2,400	4,220	310	1,050	2,860	2
19,560	11,240	4,060	4,260	70,410	11,220	9,690	49,490	8,600	5,910	2,250	450	26,590	7,510	7,840	11,230	3
15,680	9,290	3,410	2,980	23,810	6,150	4,260	13,400	7,550	5,140	1,990	420	17,960	5,150	5,540	7,270	4
380	20	110	250	1,300	420	90	790	-	-	-	-	4,210	690	1,720	1,800	5
320	70	80	170	3,010	520	650	1,840	100	60	30	-	4,920	1,750	1,240	1,920	6
640	310	220	120	36,000	2,580	4,790	28,630	120	90	30	-	15,690	4,960	4,380	6,350	7
240	110	-	140	4,270	420	360	3,490	210	160	30	20	550	390	40	110	8
160	-	-	160	70	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	390	150	10	230	9
20	-	-	20	250	70	-	180	-	-	-	-	30	10	20	-	10
500	-	180	320	2,790	650	510	1,630	180	180	-	-	1,040	340	60	640	11
5,850	2,430	1,250	2,170	9,750	3,270	670	5,820	420	320	30	20	15,650	4,480	4,360	6,810	12
120	80	50	-	100	70	30	-	50	-	30	20	-	-	-	-	13
390	100	-	280	880	30	60	790	30	-	30	-	180	40	30	110	14
320	100	50	170	70	70	-	-	40	-	40	-	3,510	1,580	620	1,310	15
110	-	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	60	20	-	16
250	110	30	110	6,060	380	1,060	4,620	230	110	120	-	1,760	390	1,000	380	17
1,650	390	820	440	4,840	350	620	3,870	110	-	50	60	460	60	140	260	18
								Percent								
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
67.6	69.3	68.2	61.5	60.2	57.1	51.7	62.1	80.1	79.0	81.9	82.4	13.5	4.0	11.6	19.9	2
29.9	29.7	26.4	34.9	37.2	41.6	45.3	35.1	19.6	21.0	17.7	15.4	85.0	95.3	86.8	78.3	3
24.0	24.6	22.2	24.4	12.6	22.8	19.9	9.5	17.2	18.2	15.7	14.3	57.4	65.3	61.3	50.7	4
0.6	0.1	0.7	2.0	0.7	1.6	0.4	0.6	-	-	-	-	13.5	8.8	19.0	12.6	5
0.5	0.2	0.5	1.4	1.6	1.9	3.0	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	-	15.7	22.2	13.8	13.4	6
1.0	0.8	1.4	0.9	19.0	9.6	22.4	20.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	50.2	62.9	48.5	44.3	7
0.4	0.3	-	1.1	2.3	1.6	1.7	2.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.8	5.0	0.5	0.8	8
0.2	-	-	1.3	0.0	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.9	0.1	1.6	9
0.0	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.3	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	-	10
0.8	-	1.2	2.6	1.5	2.4	2.4	1.2	0.4	0.6	-	-	3.3	4.3	0.7	4.5	11
8.9	6.4	8.1	17.8	5.2	12.1	3.1	4.1	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.5	50.1	56.8	48.3	47.4	12
0.2	0.2	0.3	-	0.1	0.3	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.3	0.5	-	-	-	-	13
0.6	0.3	-	2.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	-	0.3	-	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.8	14
0.5	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.2	-	-	0.2	-	0.3	-	11.2	20.0	6.9	9.1	15
0.2	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.7	0.2	-	16
0.4	0.3	0.2	0.9	3.2	1.4	5.0	3.3	0.5	0.4	1.0	-	5.6	4.9	11.0	2.6	17
2.5	1.0	5.3	3.6	2.6	1.3	2.9	2.7	0.3	-	0.4	2.2	1.5	0.7	1.6	1.8	18

Table II-116. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY USE OF AIDS

Use of aids	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,650
None	342,310	2,650	133,910	117,110	88,630	23,120	55,160	10,360
Total residents with use of aids	1,190,350	2,510	179,010	643,440	365,380	122,620	194,500	48,260
Eyeglasses	787,160	1,840	84,770	426,990	273,570	102,540	135,980	35,050
Cane	137,230	380	11,450	66,450	58,950	19,220	33,210	6,520
Walker or crutches	194,300	30	18,030	117,500	58,740	22,590	33,400	2,750
Wheelchair	575,890	420	87,630	345,220	142,620	41,310	90,570	10,740
Leg or back brace	42,320	20	6,780	18,860	16,670	4,870	11,720	80
Artificial limb	8,440	-	620	3,350	4,480	110	3,540	830
Other artificial part	3,000	20	530	830	1,620	70	50	1,510
Hearing aid	86,740	250	13,840	36,950	35,690	17,400	15,120	3,170
Dentures	739,640	1,040	67,890	420,700	250,020	93,140	124,180	32,700
Other dental equipment	300	-	30	-	270	170	110	-
Colostomy equipment	10,820	210	2,980	5,600	2,020	1,010	990	10
Catheter equipment	71,300	350	10,720	40,330	19,910	5,940	12,200	1,770
Kidney dialysis equipment	1,040	110	40	-	890	-	870	20
Other	36,720	30	11,250	17,610	7,830	2,970	3,910	940
Not reported	17,440	160	8,060	6,790	2,430	280	2,130	20
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	22.1	49.8	41.7	15.3	19.4	15.8	21.9	17.7
Total residents with use of aids	76.8	47.2	55.8	83.9	80.1	84.0	77.2	82.3
Eyeglasses	50.8	34.5	26.4	55.6	59.9	70.2	54.0	59.8
Cane	8.9	7.1	3.6	8.7	12.9	13.2	13.2	11.1
Walker or crutches	12.5	0.6	5.6	15.3	12.9	15.5	13.3	4.7
Wheelchair	37.2	7.8	27.3	45.0	31.2	28.3	36.0	18.3
Leg or back brace	2.7	0.3	2.1	2.5	3.7	3.3	4.7	0.1
Artificial limb	0.5	-	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.1	1.4	1.4
Other artificial part	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.6
Hearing aid	5.6	4.7	4.3	4.8	7.8	11.9	6.0	5.4
Dentures	47.7	19.5	21.1	54.8	54.8	63.8	49.3	55.8
Other dental equipment	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	-
Colostomy equipment	0.7	4.0	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.0
Catheter equipment	4.6	6.5	3.3	5.3	4.4	4.1	4.8	3.0
Kidney dialysis equipment	0.1	2.1	0.0	-	0.2	-	0.3	0.0
Other	2.4	0.5	3.5	2.3	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.6
Not reported	1.1	3.0	2.5	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.0

- Represents zero.

Table II-117. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY USE OF AIDS

Use of aids	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	1,550,100	144,200	1,384,690	21,210
None	342,310	37,190	297,670	7,450
Total residents with use of aids	1,190,350	105,560	1,074,760	10,030
Eyeglasses	787,160	65,370	716,200	5,600
Cane	137,230	8,430	128,770	30
Walker or crutches	194,300	12,920	181,140	230
Wheelchair	575,890	44,390	525,860	5,630
Leg or back brace	42,320	4,500	37,540	280
Artificial limb	8,440	1,520	6,920	-
Other artificial part	3,000	-	3,000	-
Hearing aid	86,740	7,780	78,940	10
Dentures	739,640	60,330	676,200	3,120
Other dental equipment	300	30	270	-
Colostomy equipment	10,820	1,050	9,510	250
Catheter equipment	71,300	5,630	65,660	10
Kidney dialysis equipment	1,040	-	1,040	-
Other	36,720	1,800	34,160	760
Not reported	17,440	1,450	12,260	3,730
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	22.1	25.8	21.5	35.1
Total residents with use of aids	76.8	73.2	77.6	47.3
Eyeglasses	50.8	45.3	51.7	26.4
Cane	8.9	5.8	9.3	0.2
Walker or crutches	12.5	9.0	13.1	1.1
Wheelchair	37.2	30.8	38.0	26.5
Leg or back brace	2.7	3.1	2.7	1.3
Artificial limb	0.5	1.1	0.5	-
Other artificial part	0.2	-	0.2	-
Hearing aid	5.6	5.4	5.7	0.1
Dentures	47.7	41.8	48.8	14.7
Other dental equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Colostomy equipment	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.2
Catheter equipment	4.6	3.9	4.7	0.1
Kidney dialysis equipment	0.1	-	0.1	-
Other	2.4	1.2	2.5	3.6
Not reported	1.1	1.0	0.9	17.6

- Represents zero.

Table II-118. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY USE OF AIDS

Use of aids	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
			Number		
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,600
None	342,310	91,080	159,710	83,840	7,690
Total residents with use of aids	1,190,350	57,130	166,020	939,610	27,590
Eyeglasses	787,160	25,350	88,990	658,230	14,590
Cane	137,230	1,030	11,120	123,430	1,650
Walker or crutches	194,300	4,980	12,370	172,770	4,170
Wheelchair	575,890	20,530	68,900	471,240	15,220
Leg or back brace	42,320	4,000	7,750	29,730	850
Artificial limb	8,440	40	4,650	3,750	-
Other artificial part	3,000	230	290	2,480	-
Hearing aid	86,740	10,930	6,300	69,170	340
Dentures	739,640	4,840	50,760	667,330	16,720
Other dental equipment	300	300	-	-	-
Colostomy equipment	10,820	80	2,260	8,480	-
Catheter equipment	71,300	930	11,480	56,680	2,210
Kidney dialysis equipment	1,040	20	230	790	-
Other	36,720	2,690	8,990	24,270	760
Not reported	17,440	3,330	8,390	4,410	1,320
			Percent		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	22.1	60.1	47.8	8.2	21.0
Total residents with use of aids	76.8	37.7	49.7	91.4	75.4
Eyeglasses	50.8	16.7	26.6	64.0	39.9
Cane	8.9	0.7	3.3	12.0	4.5
Walker or crutches	12.5	3.3	3.7	16.8	11.4
Wheelchair	37.2	13.6	20.6	45.8	41.6
Leg or back brace	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.3
Artificial limb	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.4	-
Other artificial part	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	-
Hearing aid	5.6	7.2	1.9	6.7	0.9
Dentures	47.7	3.2	15.2	64.9	45.7
Other dental equipment	0.0	0.2	-	-	-
Colostomy equipment	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.8	-
Catheter equipment	4.6	0.6	3.4	5.5	6.0
Kidney dialysis equipment	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	-
Other	2.4	1.8	2.7	2.4	2.1
Not reported	1.1	2.2	2.5	0.4	3.6

- Represents zero.

Table II-119. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY USE OF AIDS

Use of aids	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
				Number				
Total	1,550,100	524,960	273,130	280,000	272,420	142,450	57,140	23
None	342,310	107,020	42,310	49,660	71,010	60,810	11,500	35
Total residents with use of aids	1,190,350	411,160	228,710	229,390	200,140	76,260	44,690	22
Eyeglasses	787,160	281,080	159,870	151,520	122,420	39,820	32,460	20
Cane	137,230	45,090	30,170	27,420	22,230	4,550	7,780	21
Walker or crutches	194,300	76,890	31,070	37,390	34,690	8,240	6,020	20
Wheelchair	575,890	207,180	111,960	112,990	99,850	30,080	13,820	21
Leg or back brace	42,320	16,450	7,860	8,400	4,210	2,320	3,090	19
Artificial limb	8,440	7,020	190	1,080	30	-	110	7
Other artificial part	3,000	930	250	40	190	180	1,410	109
Hearing aid	86,740	25,930	12,870	23,200	15,450	5,710	3,570	30
Dentures	739,640	257,780	153,170	136,740	124,250	34,990	32,710	21
Other dental equipment	300	70	110	100	-	-	30	21
Colostomy equipment	10,820	4,120	2,160	1,170	1,730	1,630	10	19
Catheter equipment	71,300	25,680	17,890	11,070	13,470	1,320	1,870	19
Kidney dialysis equipment	1,040	180	10	730	110	-	-	35
Other	36,720	14,260	2,770	7,460	5,540	6,650	30	29
Not reported	17,440	6,780	2,110	940	1,270	5,380	950	23
				Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
None	22.1	20.4	15.5	17.7	26.1	42.7	20.1	(X)
Total residents with use of aids	76.8	78,3	83.7	81.9	73.5	53.5	78.2	(X)
Eyeglasses	50.8	53.5	58.5	54.1	44.9	28.0	56.8	(X)
Cane	8.9	8.6	11.0	9.8	8.2	3.2	13.6	(X)
Walker or crutches	12.5	14.6	11.4	13.4	12.7	5.8	10.5	(X)
Wheelchair	37.2	39.5	41.0	40.4	36.7	21.1	24.2	(X)
Leg or back brace	2.7	3.1	2.9	3.0	1.5	1.6	5.4	(X)
Artificial limb	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	-	0.2	(X)
Other artificial part	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.5	(X)
Hearing aid	5.6	4.9	4.7	8.3	5.7	4.0	6.3	(X)
Dentures	47.7	49.1	56.1	48.8	45.6	24.6	57.2	(X)
Other dental equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.1	(X)
Colostomy equipment	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.0	(X)
Catheter equipment	4.6	4.9	6.6	4.0	4.9	0.9	3.3	(X)
Kidney dialysis equipment	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	-	-	(X)
Other	2.4	2.7	1.0	2.7	2.0	4.7	0.1	(X)
Not reported	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.5	3.8	1.7	(X)

- Represents zero.
X Not applicable.

Table II-120. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND

Line No.	Mobility of resident	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	1,550,100	670,400	652,020	227,680	1,182,670	564,860	576,390	41,410	37,780	4,670	17,160	15,950
2	Confined to bed	186,980	85,400	87,080	14,490	170,510	81,570	83,980	4,950	1,000	170	60	760
3	Confined to room	477,570	167,200	240,950	69,410	413,770	161,940	233,810	18,020	2,150	200	190	1,760
4	Confined to premises	201,040	111,800	55,080	34,150	152,460	99,310	46,440	6,710	4,230	320	2,030	1,870
5	Accompanied off premises	473,450	203,750	187,550	82,150	325,320	166,410	151,660	7,250	20,450	2,680	10,080	7,690
6	Allowed off premises alone	199,440	100,640	74,180	24,620	114,540	55,620	54,550	4,370	9,440	1,290	4,700	3,450
7	Not reported	11,640	1,610	7,180	2,860	6,050	10	5,940	110	510	-	100	410
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Confined to bed	12.1	12.7	13.4	6.4	14.4	14.4	14.6	12.0	2.6	3.7	0.3	4.8
3	Confined to room	30.8	24.9	37.0	30.5	35.0	28.7	40.6	43.5	5.7	4.3	1.1	11.0
4	Confined to premises	13.0	16.7	8.4	15.0	12.9	17.6	8.1	16.2	11.2	6.9	11.8	11.7
5	Accompanied off premises	30.5	30.4	28.8	36.1	27.5	29.5	26.3	17.5	54.1	57.4	58.7	48.2
6	Allowed off premises alone	12.9	15.0	11.4	10.8	9.7	9.8	9.5	10.6	25.0	27.6	27.4	21.6
7	Not reported	0.8	0.2	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.3	1.4	-	0.6	2.6

- Represents zero.

Table II-121. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY MOBILITY OF RESIDENTS

Mobility of resident	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,650
Confined to bed	186,938	30	24,180	129,070	33,700	8,000	21,560	4,140
Confined to room	477,570	370	92,370	251,300	133,530	43,100	76,930	13,490
Confined to premises	201,040	1,240	44,200	90,330	65,270	12,700	28,060	24,510
Accompanied off premises	473,450	290	122,050	227,340	123,780	37,310	75,700	10,770
Allowed off premises alone	199,440	3,330	35,310	63,340	97,450	44,600	47,110	5,740
Not reported	11,640	60	2,880	5,970	2,730	310	2,420	-
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Confined to bed	12.1	0.5	7.5	16.8	7.4	5.5	8.6	7.1
Confined to room	30.8	7.0	28.8	32.7	29.3	29.5	30.6	23.0
Confined to premises	13.0	23.3	13.8	11.8	14.3	8.7	11.1	41.8
Accompanied off premises	30.5	5.4	38.0	29.6	27.1	25.6	30.1	18.4
Allowed off premises alone	12.9	62.7	11.0	8.3	21.3	30.5	18.7	9.8
Not reported	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.0	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-122. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY MOBILITY OF RESIDENTS

Mobility of resident	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	1,550,100	144,200	1,384,690	21,210
Confined to bed	186,980	16,630	164,100	6,240
Confined to room	477,570	39,340	434,360	3,860
Confined to premises	201,040	20,270	179,990	770
Accompanied off premises	473,450	45,100	422,310	6,040
Allowed off premises alone	199,440	21,510	176,190	1,740
Not reported	11,640	1,350	7,730	2,560
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Confined to bed	12.1	11.5	11.9	29.4
Confined to room	30.8	27.3	31.4	18.2
Confined to premises	13.0	14.1	13.0	3.6
Accompanied off premises	30.5	31.3	30.5	28.5
Allowed off premises alone	12.9	14.9	12.7	8.2
Not reported	0.8	0.9	0.6	12.1

SIZE OF FACILITY BY MOBILITY OF RESIDENTS

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
								Number								
65,400	37,840	15,350	12,210	189,210	26,970	21,370	140,860	43,790	28,170	12,710	2,910	31,270	7,880	9,040	14,350	1
1,140	310	490	330	8,000	980	410	6,610	420	380	30	–	5,910	1,970	2,100	1,840	2
4,550	1,230	1,470	1,840	46,160	1,420	2,090	42,650	820	100	260	460	10,110	2,310	3,120	4,680	3
11,460	6,330	1,550	3,570	25,220	2,420	2,610	20,180	4,500	2,040	1,930	530	3,170	1,360	510	1,290	4
15,860	8,450	5,430	1,980	90,540	16,260	13,060	61,220	13,980	7,990	5,150	850	7,290	1,960	2,180	3,160	5
30,030	20,180	5,620	4,230	17,100	5,790	3,160	8,150	23,700	17,490	5,170	1,040	4,630	280	970	3,380	6
2,370	1,340	780	250	2,190	100	50	2,050	370	170	160	30	150	–	150	–	7
								Percent								
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
1.7	0.8	3.2	2.7	4.2	3.6	1.9	4.7	0.9	1.3	0.3	–	18.9	25.0	23.3	12.8	2
7.0	3.3	9.6	15.1	24.4	5.3	9.8	30.3	1.9	0.4	2.0	15.9	32.3	29.3	34.5	32.6	3
17.5	16.7	10.1	29.3	13.3	9.0	12.2	14.3	10.3	7.3	15.2	18.1	10.1	17.3	5.6	9.0	4
24.2	22.3	35.4	16.2	47.9	60.3	61.1	43.5	31.9	28.4	40.5	29.1	23.3	24.8	24.1	22.0	5
45.9	53.3	36.6	34.6	9.0	21.5	14.8	5.8	54.1	62.1	40.7	35.7	14.8	3.5	10.8	23.5	6
3.6	3.5	5.1	2.1	1.2	0.4	0.2	1.5	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.1	0.5	–	1.7	–	7

Table II-123. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY MOBILITY OF RESIDENTS

Mobility of resident	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
			Number		
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,600
Confined to bed	186,980	7,290	22,620	146,770	10,290
Confined to room	477,570	17,830	68,840	380,010	10,890
Confined to premises	201,040	19,080	56,970	118,030	6,960
Accompanied off premises	473,450	66,450	123,560	277,810	5,620
Allowed off premises alone	199,440	39,300	57,060	101,560	1,510
Not reported	11,640	1,560	5,070	3,680	1,320
			Percent		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Confined to bed	12.1	4.8	6.8	14.3	28.1
Confined to room	30.8	11.8	20.6	37.0	29.8
Confined to premises	13.0	12.6	17.0	11.5	19.0
Accompanied off premises	30.5	43.9	37.0	27.0	15.4
Allowed off premises alone	12.9	25.9	17.1	9.9	4.1
Not reported	0.8	1.0	1.5	0.4	3.6

Table II-124. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY MOBILITY OF RESIDENTS

Mobility of resident	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
				Number				
Total	1,550,100	524,960	273,130	280,000	272,420	142,450	57,140	23
Confined to bed	186,980	61,500	44,200	34,360	32,480	10,680	3,750	21
Confined to room	477,570	159,120	82,540	90,230	91,270	39,330	15,080	24
Confined to premises	201,040	72,860	28,200	35,820	25,600	18,070	20,490	24
Accompanied off premises	473,450	150,560	80,730	83,990	91,160	55,500	11,520	26
Allowed off premises alone	199,440	73,880	36,700	35,010	31,210	17,060	5,570	20
Not reported	11,640	7,040	770	590	700	1,820	730	9
				Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Confined to bed	12.1	11.7	16.2	12.3	11.9	7.5	6.6	(X)
Confined to room	30.8	30.3	30.2	32.2	33.5	27.6	26.4	(X)
Confined to premises	13.0	13.9	10.3	12.8	9.4	12.7	35.9	(X)
Accompanied off premises	30.5	28.7	29.6	30.0	33.5	39.0	20.2	(X)
Allowed off premises alone	12.9	14.1	13.4	12.5	11.5	12.0	9.8	(X)
Not reported	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.3	1.3	(X)

X Not applicable.

Table II-125. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND

Line No.	Weekly leisure activities	Total: Total	Total: 1 to 99	Total: 100 to 349	Total: 350 or more	Nursing homes: Total	Nursing homes: 1 to 99	Nursing homes: 100 to 349	Nursing homes: 350 or more	Physically handicapped: Total	Physically handicapped: 1 to 99	Physically handicapped: 100 to 349	Physically handicapped: 350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	1,550,100	670,400	652,020	227,680	1,182,670	564,860	576,390	41,410	37,780	4,670	17,160	15,950
2	Total	1,542,850	670,300	646,330	226,230	1,177,900	564,860	571,620	41,410	37,590	4,670	17,140	15,780
3	Shop, beauty or barber	342,220	180,250	113,250	48,710	228,960	134,490	87,270	7,190	19,860	1,850	9,030	8,970
4	Swim, bowl, or dance	122,630	35,310	44,120	43,200	23,790	9,380	13,650	760	19,500	1,550	10,570	7,390
5	Competitive sports	98,320	45,240	30,260	22,820	14,500	7,350	6,710	440	11,120	710	4,740	5,680
6	Cards, bingo, or games	524,380	251,020	194,960	78,400	340,450	182,460	145,910	12,080	27,360	2,710	13,920	10,730
7	Parties	651,450	299,850	262,150	89,450	459,210	228,280	214,990	15,940	28,220	2,620	14,180	11,410
8	Plays, movies, or concerts	268,310	86,700	93,630	87,990	141,080	62,490	70,330	8,250	18,230	990	5,170	12,070
9	Religious services	736,000	326,950	313,000	96,060	557,020	273,070	266,470	17,480	22,110	2,300	12,490	7,320
10	Attend sports	53,970	18,370	18,400	17,200	1,780	-	1,630	160	12,220	860	5,400	5,960
11	Arts and crafts	359,630	159,850	127,880	71,900	220,540	114,660	97,280	8,600	16,400	2,380	7,240	6,780
12	Classes and lectures	215,430	97,310	58,430	59,690	54,190	35,410	17,640	1,150	23,820	2,540	9,660	11,610
13	Attend meetings	77,820	36,650	23,370	17,810	27,590	14,720	11,180	1,690	9,550	840	4,280	4,430
14	Volunteer or pay work	141,150	61,500	40,800	38,850	48,880	25,910	20,460	2,520	8,230	990	4,730	2,510
15	Read	651,330	316,650	270,240	64,440	493,560	246,110	229,070	18,380	21,920	2,340	10,370	9,200
16	Watch television	1,032,220	460,570	404,000	167,650	733,910	365,890	340,960	27,070	34,020	3,610	16,120	14,290
17	Letters and phone calls	483,670	237,460	205,240	40,970	361,240	178,600	172,400	10,240	19,950	2,220	10,050	7,680
18	Nothing	173,510	70,630	82,320	20,550	150,770	67,090	79,520	4,160	1,370	330	80	960
19	Not reported	7,250	110	5,690	1,460	4,770	-	4,770	-	180	-	20	170
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Total	99.5	100.0	99.1	99.4	99.6	100.0	99.2	100.0	99.5	100.0	99.9	99.0
3	Shop, beauty or barber	22.1	26.9	17.4	21.4	19.4	23.8	15.1	17.4	52.6	39.6	52.6	56.3
4	Swim, bowl, or dance	7.9	5.3	6.8	19.0	2.0	1.7	2.4	1.8	51.6	33.2	61.6	46.3
5	Competitive sports	6.3	6.7	4.6	10.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	29.4	15.1	27.6	35.6
6	Cards, bingo, or games	33.8	37.4	29.9	34.4	28.8	32.3	25.3	29.2	72.4	58.1	81.1	67.3
7	Parties	42.0	44.7	40.2	39.3	38.8	40.4	37.3	38.5	74.7	56.2	82.6	71.6
8	Plays, movies, or concerts	17.3	12.9	14.4	38.6	11.9	11.1	12.2	19.9	48.3	21.2	30.1	75.7
9	Religious services	47.5	48.8	48.0	42.2	47.1	48.3	46.2	42.2	58.5	49.3	72.8	45.9
10	Attend sports	3.5	2.7	2.8	7.6	0.2	-	0.3	0.4	32.3	18.5	31.5	37.4
11	Arts and crafts	23.2	23.8	19.6	31.6	18.6	20.3	16.9	20.8	43.4	51.0	42.2	42.5
12	Classes and lectures	13.9	14.5	9.0	26.2	4.6	6.3	3.1	2.8	63.1	54.4	56.3	72.8
13	Attend meetings	5.0	5.5	3.6	7.8	2.3	2.6	1.9	4.1	25.3	18.0	24.9	27.8
14	Volunteer or pay work	9.1	9.2	6.3	17.1	4.1	4.6	3.5	6.1	21.8	21.1	27.6	15.7
15	Read	42.0	47.2	41.4	28.3	41.7	43.6	39.7	44.4	58.0	50.1	60.4	57.7
16	Watch television	66.6	68.7	62.0	73.6	62.1	64.8	59.2	65.4	90.1	77.3	93.9	89.6
17	Letters and phone calls	31.2	35.4	31.5	18.0	30.5	31.6	29.9	24.7	52.8	47.6	58.6	48.2
18	Nothing	11.2	10.5	12.6	9.0	12.7	11.9	13.8	10.0	3.6	7.0	0.4	6.0
19	Not reported	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	-	0.8	-	0.5	-	0.1	1.0

- Represents zero.

Table II-126. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY WEEKLY LEISURE ACTIVITY

Weekly leisure activities	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit: Total	Private nonprofit: Church related	Private nonprofit: Nonprofit corporation	Private nonprofit: Other
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,650
Total	1,542,850	5,280	319,760	762,580	455,230	146,000	250,580	58,650
Shop, beauty or barber	342,220	1,510	68,350	121,200	151,150	25,600	93,030	32,520
Swim, bowl, or dance	122,630	210	59,510	19,220	43,690	7,370	33,760	2,560
Competitive sports	98,320	530	31,000	17,950	48,850	16,720	29,700	2,430
Cards, bingo, or games	524,380	3,050	108,780	229,100	183,450	49,490	108,650	25,310
Parties	651,450	1,550	129,860	289,730	230,310	76,160	133,150	21,000
Plays, movies, or concerts	268,310	1,310	98,720	96,720	71,560	20,600	40,900	10,070
Religious services	736,000	1,250	143,120	321,880	269,760	100,160	139,140	30,460
Attend sports	53,970	260	24,090	3,480	26,140	9,870	14,820	1,460
Arts and crafts	359,630	1,140	86,790	157,510	114,190	31,010	73,480	9,700
Classes and lectures	215,430	1,030	79,170	41,090	94,140	32,900	55,410	5,820
Attend meetings	77,820	1,360	22,390	23,140	30,930	6,370	22,160	2,400
Volunteer or pay work	141,150	1,670	50,870	29,050	59,560	21,100	33,370	5,080
Read	651,330	3,580	103,030	294,740	249,980	94,100	131,910	23,960
Watch television	1,032,220	4,790	231,140	464,210	332,080	111,930	173,590	46,560
Letters and phone calls	483,670	2,350	69,690	200,550	211,080	73,050	115,500	22,530
Nothing	173,510	60	31,910	114,420	27,120	9,690	16,210	1,220
Not reported	7,250	50	1,230	4,770	1,210	20	1,190	-
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	99.5	99.1	99.6	99.4	99.7	100.0	99.5	100.0
Shop, beauty or barber	22.1	28.3	21.3	15.8	33.1	17.5	37.0	55.4
Swim, bowl, or dance	7.9	4.0	18.5	2.5	9.6	5.0	13.4	4.4
Competitive sports	6.3	9.9	9.7	2.3	10.7	11.4	11.8	4.1
Cards, bingo, or games	33.8	57.2	33.9	29.9	40.2	33.9	43.2	43.2
Parties	42.0	29.0	40.5	37.8	50.5	52.2	52.9	35.8
Plays, movies, or concerts	17.3	24.6	30.8	12.6	15.7	14.1	16.2	17.2
Religious services	47.5	23.5	44.6	41.9	59.1	68.6	55.3	51.9
Attend sports	3.5	4.8	7.5	0.5	5.7	6.8	5.9	2.5
Arts and crafts	23.2	21.5	27.0	20.5	25.0	21.2	29.2	16.5
Classes and lectures	13.9	19.3	24.7	5.4	20.6	22.5	22.0	9.9
Attend meetings	5.0	25.5	7.0	3.0	6.8	4.4	8.8	4.1
Volunteer or pay work	9.1	31.4	15.8	3.8	13.0	14.5	13.3	8.7
Read	42.0	67.4	32.1	38.4	54.8	64.4	52.4	40.9
Watch television	66.6	90.1	72.0	60.5	72.8	76.7	68.9	79.4
Letters and phone calls	31.2	44.1	21.7	26.1	46.2	50.0	45.9	38.4
Nothing	11.2	1.0	9.9	14.9	5.9	6.6	6.4	2.1
Not reported	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.3	-	0.5	-

- Represents zero.

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children'a				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
Number																
65,400	37,840	15,350	12,210	189,210	26,970	21,370	140,860	43,790	28,170	12,710	2,910	31,270	7,880	9,040	14,350	1
64,370	37,770	14,620	11,980	188,090	26,940	21,350	139,800	43,770	28,170	12,690	2,910	31,130	7,880	8,900	14,350	2
30,910	20,790	6,630	3,490	38,600	8,150	4,960	25,480	19,430	13,940	4,940	540	4,460	1,020	420	3,030	3
18,180	11,660	4,910	1,620	50,410	7,070	10,790	32,550	10,310	5,630	4,130	540	430	20	70	340	4
24,320	15,990	6,380	1,950	25,640	6,840	5,580	13,210	22,550	14,290	6,840	1,420	190	70	10	110	5
43,820	27,620	9,800	6,390	67,900	14,170	10,670	43,070	33,890	21,880	10,100	1,920	10,950	2,190	4,560	4,200	6
45,730	30,070	9,500	6,160	79,880	14,690	14,130	51,060	31,110	20,970	8,390	1,760	7,300	3,220	960	3,120	7
20,650	11,480	4,370	4,790	73,230	3,720	9,300	60,210	11,980	6,950	3,900	1,120	3,150	1,060	550	1,540	8
22,860	12,900	7,610	2,360	88,490	13,660	11,900	62,930	33,100	21,310	9,540	2,260	12,410	3,710	4,990	3,720	9
11,160	6,900	3,090	1,170	13,780	2,100	3,020	8,670	14,660	8,490	5,260	910	360	20	-	340	10
26,740	16,460	7,160	3,120	75,360	13,570	10,810	50,980	17,230	11,350	4,890	990	3,360	1,420	510	1,430	11
36,530	24,240	9,070	3,210	68,510	14,380	12,690	41,440	31,890	20,500	9,320	1,980	490	150	40	300	12
19,530	12,920	3,980	2,640	13,090	2,870	2,380	7,840	7,060	5,140	1,540	380	990	160	10	820	13
27,500	17,740	6,370	3,400	39,650	6,280	5,230	28,140	15,020	10,510	3,170	1,340	1,870	80	850	940	14
48,380	30,810	10,530	7,050	39,520	11,260	6,970	21,300	35,030	22,770	9,720	2,530	12,920	3,360	3,570	5,980	15
59,280	35,230	13,440	10,620	146,070	23,840	17,440	104,800	41,900	27,280	11,820	2,800	17,020	4,720	4,220	8,080	16
44,620	28,580	9,240	6,800	23,980	7,100	5,140	11,740	27,460	19,050	7,000	1,410	6,410	1,900	1,410	3,100	17
1,180	430	310	450	15,450	1,240	800	13,420	660	470	190	-	4,070	1,080	1,420	1,570	18
1,030	70	730	230	1,120	30	20	1,060	20	-	20	-	140	-	140	-	19
Percent																
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
98.4	99.8	95.3	98.1	99.4	99.9	99.9	99.2	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.6	100.0	98.4	100.0	2
47.3	54.9	43.2	28.6	20.4	30.2	23.2	18.1	44.4	49.5	38.9	18.7	14.3	12.9	4.6	21.1	3
27.8	30.8	32.0	13.2	26.6	26.2	50.5	23.1	23.5	20.0	32.5	18.7	1.4	0.3	0.7	2.4	4
37.2	42.3	41.6	16.0	13.5	25.4	26.1	9.4	51.5	50.7	53.8	48.9	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.8	5
67.0	73.0	63.8	52.4	35.9	52.5	49.9	30.6	77.4	77.7	79.5	65.9	35.0	27.7	50.5	29.3	6
69.9	79.5	61.9	50.4	42.2	54.5	66.1	36.2	71.0	74.4	66.0	60.4	23.3	40.8	10.6	21.8	7
31.6	30.4	28.5	39.3	38.7	13.8	43.5	42.7	27.4	24.7	30.7	38.5	10.1	13.4	6.1	10.7	8
35.0	34.1	49.6	19.3	46.8	50.6	55.7	44.7	75.6	75.6	75.0	77.5	39.7	47.1	55.2	25.9	9
17.1	18.2	20.1	9.6	7.3	7.8	14.1	6.2	33.5	30.1	41.4	31.3	1.2	0.3	-	2.4	10
40.9	43.5	46.6	25.6	39.8	50.3	50.6	36.2	39.3	40.3	38.4	34.1	10.7	18.0	5.7	9.9	11
55.9	64.1	59.1	26.3	36.2	53.3	59.4	29.4	72.8	73.1	73.4	68.1	1.6	1.9	0.5	2.1	12
29.9	34.1	25.9	21.6	6.9	10.6	11.2	5.6	16.1	18.2	12.1	13.2	3.2	2.0	0.1	5.7	13
42.1	46.9	41.5	27.8	21.0	23.3	24.4	20.0	34.3	37.3	24.9	46.2	6.0	1.0	9.4	6.6	14
74.0	81.4	68.6	57.7	20.9	41.7	32.6	15.1	80.0	80.8	76.5	86.8	41.3	42.7	39.6	41.7	15
90.6	93.1	87.5	87.0	77.2	88.4	81.6	74.4	95.7	96.8	93.1	96.2	54.4	59.9	46.7	56.3	16
68.2	75.5	60.2	55.7	12.7	26.3	24.0	8.3	62.7	67.6	55.1	48.4	20.5	24.1	15.6	21.6	17
1.8	1.1	2.0	3.7	8.2	4.6	3.7	9.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	-	13.0	13.7	15.8	10.9	18
1.6	0.2	4.7	1.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.0	-	0.1	-	0.4	-	1.6	-	19

Table II-127. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY WEEKLY LEISURE ACTIVITY

Weekly leisure activities	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	1,550,100	144,200	1,384,690	21,210
Total	1,542,850	143,550	1,380,520	18,780
Shop, beauty or barber	342,220	30,170	308,020	4,020
Swim, bowl, or dance	122,630	9,810	109,520	3,300
Competitive sports	98,320	8,790	87,990	1,550
Cards, bingo, or games	524,380	40,150	478,570	5,650
Parties	651,450	58,140	583,980	9,320
Plays, movies, or concerts	268,310	23,730	238,240	6,340
Religious services	736,000	65,010	665,270	5,730
Attend sports	53,970	3,910	48,710	1,350
Arts and crafts	359,630	28,630	325,480	5,520
Classes and lectures	215,430	18,770	192,210	4,440
Attend meetings	77,820	5,890	71,010	920
Volunteer or pay work	141,150	13,690	125,570	1,890
Read	651,330	57,060	591,450	2,810
Watch television	1,032,220	97,220	926,880	8,110
Letters and pbone calls	483,670	40,440	441,620	1,600
Nothing	173,510	15,610	153,320	4,580
Not reported	7,250	650	4,170	2,430
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	99.5	99.5	99.7	88.6
Shop, beauty or barber	22.1	20.9	22.2	19.0
Swim, bowl, or dance	7.9	6.8	7.9	15.6
Competitive sports	6.3	6.1	6.4	7.3
Cards, bingo, or games	33.8	27.8	34.6	26.6
Parties	42.0	40.3	42.2	44.0
Plays, movies, or concerts	17.3	16.5	17.2	29.9
Religious services	47.5	45.1	48.0	27.0
Attend sports	3.5	2.7	3.5	6.4
Arts and crafts	23.2	19.9	23.5	26.0
Classes and lectures	13.9	13.0	13.9	20.9
Attend meetings	5.0	4.1	5.1	4.3
Volunteer or pay work	9.1	9.5	9.1	8.9
Read	42.0	39.6	42.7	13.3
Watch televiaion	66.6	67.4	66.9	38.3
Letters and phone calls	31.2	28.0	31.9	7.6
Nothing	11.2	10.8	11.1	21.6
Not reported	0.5	0.5	0.3	11.4

Table II-128. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY WEEKLY LEISURE ACTIVITY

Weekly leisure activities	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,600
Total	1,542,850	150,740	331,360	1,025,450	35,300
Shop, beauty or barber	342,220	46,140	93,580	195,350	7,150
Swim, bowl, or dance	122,630	50,170	50,410	20,390	1,660
Competitive sports	98,320	55,670	29,090	12,890	690
Cards, bingo, or games	524,380	89,470	138,600	289,610	6,690
Parties	651,450	89,930	152,640	399,750	9,130
Plays, movies, or concerts	268,310	52,050	89,350	123,000	3,910
Religious services	736,000	84,190	150,390	491,190	10,240
Attend sports	53,970	36,180	15,340	1,670	780
Arts and crafts	359,630	67,820	104,960	182,710	4,140
Classes and lectures	215,430	100,160	78,450	34,810	2,010
Attend meetings	77,820	23,310	27,240	26,710	560
Volunteer or pay work	141,150	33,520	69,690	35,260	2,690
Read	651,330	77,450	125,120	442,980	5,780
Watch television	1,032,220	125,560	261,440	627,280	17,940
Letters and phone calls	483,670	61,180	92,890	324,140	5,460
Nothing	173,510	10,270	26,470	126,100	10,670
Not reported	7,250	790	2,760	2,410	1,290
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	99.5	99.5	99.2	99.8	96.5
Shop, beauty or barber	22.1	30.4	28.0	19.0	19.5
Swim, bowl, or dance	7.9	33.1	15.1	2.0	4.5
Competitive sports	6.3	36.7	8.7	1.3	1.9
Cards, bingo, or games	33.8	59.0	41.5	28.2	18.3
Parties	42.0	59.3	45.7	38.9	24.9
Plays, movies, or concerts	17.3	34.4	26.7	12.0	10.7
Religious services	47.5	55.6	45.0	47.8	28.0
Attend sports	3.5	23.9	4.6	0.2	2.1
Arts and crafts	23.2	44.8	31.4	17.8	11.3
Classes and lectures	13.9	66.1	23.5	3.4	5.5
Attend meetings	5.0	15.4	8.2	2.6	1.5
Volunteer or pay work	9.1	22.1	20.9	3.4	7.4
Read	42.0	51.1	37.4	43.1	15.8
Watch television	66.6	82.9	78.2	61.0	49.0
Letters and phone calls	31.2	40.4	27.8	31.5	14.9
Nothing	11.2	6.8	7.9	12.3	29.2
Not reported	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.2	3.5

Table II-130. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND SIZE

Line No.	Why no participation	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	180,760	70,740	88,010	22,010	155,530	67,090	84,290	4,160	1,550	330	90	1,130
2	Too ill	119,830	48,380	57,960	13,490	106,300	46,280	56,620	3,410	340	250	60	30
3	Not interested	27,790	9,560	15,850	2,380	24,440	9,090	14,910	440	10	10	-	-
4	No one to accompany	250	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Can't afford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	No transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Other	11,220	5,810	3,370	2,040	8,860	5,550	3,310	-	50	10	20	10
8	Recently admitted	6,560	5,780	370	420	5,230	5,220	10	-	40	40	-	-
9	Not reported	15,100	1,210	10,460	3,440	10,690	950	9,430	320	1,100	-	20	1,090
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Too ill	66.3	68.4	65.9	61.3	68.3	69.0	67.2	81.9	22.1	78.1	62.9	2.6
3	Not interested	15.4	13.5	18.0	10.8	15.7	13.6	17.7	10.5	0.9	4.1	-	-
4	No one to accompany	0.1	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Can't afford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	No transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Other	6.2	8.2	3.8	9.3	5.7	8.3	3.9	-	3.0	4.2	18.3	1.3
8	Recently admitted	3.6	8.2	0.4	1.9	3.4	7.8	0.0	-	2.9	13.6	-	-
9	Not reported	8.4	1.7	11.9	15.6	6.9	1.4	11.2	7.6	71.2	-	18.7	96.1

- Represents zero.

Table II-129. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY WEEKLY LEISURE ACTIVITY

Weekly leisure activities	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
				Number				
Total	1,550,100	524,960	273,130	280,000	272,420	142,450	57,140	23
Total	1,542,850	519,210	272,630	279,830	272,300	142,380	56,500	23
Shop, beauty or barber	342,220	109,560	56,900	56,560	55,370	38,780	25,040	27
Swim, bowl, or dance	122,630	35,980	10,780	15,970	26,040	29,960	3,880	46
Competitive sports	98,320	32,930	15,630	14,530	20,710	11,250	3,260	26
Cards, bingo, or games	524,380	186,150	86,520	96,660	88,100	48,230	18,710	23
Parties	651,450	231,520	115,100	116,710	112,390	57,410	18,310	22
Plays, movies, or concerts	268,310	76,870	44,990	46,930	46,330	47,710	5,480	31
Religious services	736,000	239,620	129,250	145,760	134,390	67,740	19,250	24
Attend sports	53,970	18,060	7,220	6,880	12,650	7,260	1,910	31
Arts and crafts	359,630	115,190	63,070	69,490	67,030	37,420	7,440	26
Classes and lectures	215,430	66,740	32,910	33,120	43,450	29,310	9,900	31
Attend meetings	77,820	26,640	16,820	7,130	14,320	9,060	3,850	21
Volunteer or pay work	141,150	37,860	18,830	27,820	20,930	29,090	6,620	36
Read	651,330	251,510	111,560	114,660	107,180	40,320	26,110	20
Watch television	1,032,220	346,200	186,080	179,720	170,310	103,820	46,090	23
Letters and phone calls	483,670	189,360	83,460	84,140	78,330	27,380	20,990	20
Nothing	173,510	62,080	22,940	31,210	38,340	13,550	5,380	26
Not reported	7,250	5,750	510	170	120	70	640	7
				Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Total	99.5	98.9	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	98.9	(X)
Shop, beauty or barber	22.1	20.9	20.8	20.2	20.3	27.2	43.8	(X)
Swim, bowl, or dance	7.9	6.9	3.9	5.7	9.6	21.0	6.8	(X)
Competitive sports	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.2	7.6	7.9	5.7	(X)
Cards, bingo, or games	33.8	35.5	31.7	34.5	32.3	33.9	32.8	(X)
Parties	42.0	44.1	42.1	41.7	41.3	40.3	32.0	(X)
Plays, movies, or concerts	17.3	14.6	16.5	16.8	17.0	33.5	9.6	(X)
Religious services	47.5	45.6	47.3	52.1	49.3	47.6	33.7	(X)
Attend sports	3.5	3 4	2.6	2.5	4.6	5.1	3.3	(X)
Arts and crafts	23.2	21.9	23.1	24.8	24.6	26.3	13.0	(X)
Classes and lectures	13.9	12.7	12.0	11.8	15.9	20.6	17.3	(X)
Attend meetings	5.0	5.1	6.2	2.5	5.3	6.4	6.7	(X)
Volunteer or pay work	9.1	7.2	6.9	9.9	7.7	20.4	11.6	(X)
Read	42.0	47.9	40.8	40.9	39.3	28.3	45.7	(X)
Watch television	66.6	65.9	68.1	64.2	62.5	72.9	80.7	(X)
Letters and phone calls	31.2	36.1	30.6	30.1	28.8	19.2	36.7	(X)
Nothing	11.2	11.8	8.4	11.1	14.1	9.5	9.4	(X)
Not reported	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.1	-	-	1.1	(X)

- Represents zero.
X Not applicable.

OF FACILITY BY REASON FOR LACK OF PARTICIPATION

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Line No.
							Number									
2,210	500	1,030	680	16,570	1,270	820	14,470	680	470	210	-	4,210	1,080	1,560	1,570	1
310	30	30	250	10,230	750	700	8,780	350	350	-	-	2,290	730	550	1,020	2
290	120	50	120	1,760	170	20	1,560	-	-	-	-	1,290	160	860	260	3
-	-	-	-	250	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
130	70	-	60	2,020	150	50	1,830	-	-	-	-	170	20	-	150	7
390	200	170	20	310	60	-	250	310	120	190	-	280	130	-	150	8
1,090	70	790	230	2,000	150	50	1,800	20	-	20	-	190	40	150	-	9
							Percent									
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
14.2	6.1	3.0	37.4	61.8	58.7	85.6	60.7	51.4	73.7	-	-	54.3	67.2	35.0	64.7	2
12.9	24.0	4.9	17.0	10.6	13.5	2.8	10.8	-	-	-	-	30.6	15.2	55.2	16.6	3
-	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
5.8	14.7	-	8.1	12.2	11.7	5.8	12.6	-	-	-	-	3.9	1.8	-	9.3	7
17.7	40.5	16.0	3.4	1.8	4.5	-	1.7	46.2	26.3	91.9	-	6.6	12.1	-	9.3	8
49.4	14.7	76.2	34.0	12.1	11.7	5.8	12.5	2.5	-	8.1	-	4.6	3.7	9.8	-	9

Table II-131. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY REASON FOR LACK OF PARTICIPATION

Why no participation	Total	Federal	Other government	Propri-etary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Othe
	Number							
Total	180,760	100	33,130	119,190	28,330	9,700	17,400	1,
Too ill	119,830	60	22,220	78,140	19,410	8,460	9,910	1,
Not interested	27,790	-	3,310	23,290	1,190	160	980	
No one to accompany	250	-	250	-	-	-	-	
Can't afford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
No transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other	11,220	-	2,850	5,910	2,470	20	2,430	
Recently admitted	6,560	-	1,310	2,250	3,000	190	2,700	
Not reported	15,100	50	3,200	9,590	2,260	870	1,400	
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	10
Too ill	66.3	54.8	67.1	65.6	68.5	87.1	56.9	8
Not interested	15.4	-	10.0	19.5	4.2	1.7	5.6	
No one to accompany	0.1	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	
Can't afford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
No transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other	6.2	-	8.6	5.0	8.7	0.2	13.9	
Recently admitted	3.6	-	4.0	1.9	10.6	2.0	15.5	
Not reported	8.4	45.2	9.7	8.0	8.0	9.0	8.0	

- Represents zero.

Table II-132. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY REASON FOR LACK OF PARTICIPATIO

Why no participation	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	180,760	16,260	157,490	7
Too ill	119,830	9,730	108,020	2
Not interested	27,790	1,330	23,970	2
No one to accompany	250	-	250	
Can't afford	-	-	-	
No transportation	-	-	-	
Other	11,220	1,270	9,960	
Recently admitted	6,560	2,030	4,530	
Not reported	15,100	1,910	10,760	2
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
Too ill	66.3	59.8	68.6	
Not interested	15.4	8.1	15.2	
No one to accompany	0.1	-	0.2	
Can't afford	-	-	-	
No transportation	-	-	-	
Other	6.2	7.8	6.3	
Recently admitted	3.6	12.5	2.9	
Not reported	8.4	11.8	6.8	

- Represents zero.

Table II-133. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY REASON FOR LACK OF PARTICIPATION

Why no participation	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	180,760	11,070	29,230	128,500	11,960
o ill	119,830	7,840	17,940	87,040	7,010
ot interested	27,790	460	3,210	23,350	770
one to accompany	250	-	250	-	-
n't afford	-	-	-	-	-
transportation	-	-	-	-	-
her	11,220	460	2,400	7,530	840
ecently admitted	6,560	950	2,070	2,500	1,040
ot reported	15,100	1,350	3,360	8,080	2,310
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
o ill	66.3	70.9	61.4	67.7	58.6
t interested	15.4	4.2	11.0	18.2	6.4
one to accompany	0.1	-	0.9	-	-
n't afford	-	-	-	-	-
transportation	-	-	-	-	-
her	6.2	4.1	8.2	5.9	7.0
cently admitted	3.6	8.6	7.1	1.9	8.7
t reported	8.4	12.2	11.5	6.3	19.3

- Represents zero.

Table II-134. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY REASON FOR LACK OF PARTICIPATION

Why no participation	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	180,760	67,830	23,450	31,370	38,460	13,610	6,020	24
ill	119,830	35,540	14,500	26,540	28,310	11,340	3,590	34
interested	27,790	13,680	4,970	2,940	4,870	900	420	13
one to accompany	250	-	-	-	250	-	-	79
't afford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ransportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
er	11,220	3,790	2,410	80	3,870	1,040	30	21
ntly admitted	6,560	5,330	-	-	-	-	1,230	7
reported	15,100	9,490	1,560	1,810	1,170	330	740	9
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
ill	66.3	52.4	61.8	84.6	73.6	83.3	59.7	(X)
interested	15.4	20.2	21.2	9.4	12.7	6.6	7.0	(X)
ne to accompany	0.1	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	(X)
t afford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)
ransportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)
r	6.2	5.6	10.3	0.3	10.1	7.7	0.5	(X)
ntly admitted	3.6	7.9	-	-	-	-	20.5	(X)
reported	8.4	14.0	6.7	5.8	3.0	2.4	12.3	(X)

Represents zero.
Not applicable.

Table II-135. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND

Line No.	Frequency of visitors	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	1,550,100	670,400	652,020	227,680	1,182,670	564,860	576,390	41,410	37,780	4,670	17,160	15,950
2	Never	221,420	71,430	84,490	65,500	116,130	47,210	61,010	7,910	13,350	1,210	6,230	5,910
3	Don't know if any	31,480	6,590	16,420	8,460	21,350	4,680	15,210	1,470	1,730	110	330	1,290
4	Nearly every week	769,830	395,210	339,760	34,860	701,020	360,040	324,710	16,270	6,480	1,380	2,570	2,530
5	Monthly	257,960	95,940	124,530	37,490	187,410	73,850	106,440	7,130	8,620	880	5,370	2,370
6	Several times a year	160,800	58,760	54,950	47,100	90,200	42,980	42,200	5,020	5,460	890	2,280	2,280
7	Once a year or less	48,070	12,130	10,460	25,480	17,460	8,610	7,760	1,090	1,170	140	250	790
8	Other	44,040	27,440	11,330	5,260	38,070	25,730	10,260	2,080	160	40	60	60
9	Don't know frequency	8,030	2,630	3,520	1,870	5,350	1,690	3,320	340	530	20	40	470
10	Not reported	8,480	260	6,560	1,660	5,670	70	5,490	110	280	-	30	240
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Never	14.3	10.7	13.0	28.8	9.8	8.4	10.6	19.1	35.3	25.9	36.3	37.1
3	Don't know if any	2.0	1.0	2.5	3.7	1.8	0.8	2.6	3.5	4.6	2.4	1.9	8.1
4	Nearly every week	49.7	59.0	52.1	15.3	59.3	63.7	56.3	39.3	17.2	29.6	15.0	15.8
5	Monthly	16.6	14.3	19.1	16.5	15.8	13.1	18.5	17.2	22.8	18.9	31.3	14.9
6	Several times a year	10.4	8.8	8.4	20.7	7.6	7.6	7.3	12.1	14.4	19.1	13.3	14.3
7	Once a year or less	3.1	1.8	1.6	11.2	1.5	1.5	1.3	2.6	3.1	2.9	1.4	5.0
8	Other	2.8	4.1	1.7	2.3	3.2	4.6	1.8	5.0	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.4
9	Don't know frequency	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.4	0.2	3.0
10	Not reported	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.7	-	0.2	1.5

- Represents zero.

Table II-136. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY FREQUENCY OF VISITORS

Frequency of visitors	Total	Federal	Other government	Propri-etary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church Related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,650
Never	221,420	1,380	84,620	88,850	46,580	10,510	23,530	12,530
Don't know if any	31,480	1,980	7,450	10,310	11,740	6,290	4,230	1,230
Nearly every week	769,830	770	79,730	441,120	248,200	72,570	150,060	25,560
Monthly	257,960	660	52,340	119,490	85,470	29,110	43,070	13,290
Several times a year	160,800	240	60,680	60,540	39,340	16,150	20,020	3,180
Once a year or less	48,070	190	27,500	11,340	9,030	840	5,550	2,630
Other	44,040	30	5,330	27,870	10,810	8,390	2,330	90
Don't know frequency	8,030	20	2,030	2,280	3,690	2,120	1,570	-
Not reported	8,480	50	1,300	5,550	1,580	30	1,410	130
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never	14.3	25.9	26.4	11.6	10.2	7.2	9.3	21.4
Don't know if any	2.0	37.1	2.3	1.3	2.6	4.3	1.7	2.1
Nearly every week	49.7	14.6	24.8	57.5	54.4	49.7	59.6	43.6
Monthly	16.6	12.5	16.3	15.6	18.7	19.9	17.1	22.7
Several times a year	10.4	4.4	18.9	7.9	8.6	11.1	7.9	5.4
Once a year or less	3.1	3.6	8.6	1.5	2.0	0.6	2.2	4.5
Other	2.8	0.6	1.7	3.6	2.4	5.7	0.9	0.2
Don't know frequency	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.5	0.6	-
Not reported	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.2

- Represents zero.

SIZE OF FACILITY BY FREQUENCY OF VISITORS

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
								Number								
65,400	37,840	15,350	12,210	189,210	26,970	21,370	140,860	43,790	28,170	12,710	2,910	31,270	7,880	9,040	14,350	1
19,660	9,160	5,900	4,600	57,900	8,720	7,440	41,730	7,940	4,750	2,670	510	6,440	370	1,230	4,840	2
4,120	1,060	510	2,560	1,690	90	50	1,550	830	580	190	60	1,760	80	140	1,540	3
17,360	13,280	2,720	1,370	18,590	4,560	2,930	11,100	13,430	10,080	2,960	380	12,940	5,860	3,860	3,210	4
11,990	7,650	2,610	1,730	31,280	5,040	3,420	22,820	12,390	7,780	3,700	910	6,270	740	3,000	2,530	5
8,500	5,190	1,910	1,410	47,320	5,840	5,580	35,900	7,290	3,570	2,750	980	2,030	290	240	1,500	6
1,430	970	310	140	26,610	2,190	1,740	22,680	510	180	280	50	880	40	120	720	7
780	170	500	120	3,600	460	140	3,000	660	570	80	20	760	470	290	-	8
330	220	60	50	1,070	30	30	1,010	710	650	60	-	30	20	10	-	9
1,230	150	830	250	1,140	30	50	1,060	30	20	20	-	140	-	140	-	10
								Percent								
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
30.1	24.2	38.5	37.7	30.6	32.3	34.8	29.6	18.1	16.9	21.0	17.6	20.6	4.7	13.6	33.7	2
6.3	2.8	3.3	21.0	0.9	0.3	0.2	1.1	1.9	2.0	1.5	2.2	5.6	1.0	1.6	10.7	3
26.6	35.1	17.7	11.2	9.8	16.9	13.7	7.9	30.7	35.8	23.3	13.2	41.4	74.4	42.7	22.4	4
18.3	20.2	17.0	14.1	16.5	18.7	16.0	16.2	28.3	27.6	29.1	31.3	20.1	9.4	33.1	17.6	5
13.0	13.7	12.4	11.5	25.0	21.7	26.1	25.5	16.7	12.7	21.6	33.5	6.5	3.7	2.6	10.5	6
2.2	2.6	2.0	1.2	14.1	8.1	8.1	16.1	1.2	0.6	2.2	1.6	2.8	0.5	1.4	5.0	7
1.2	0.4	3.3	0.9	1.9	1.7	0.7	2.1	1.5	2.0	0.6	0.5	2.4	6.0	3.2	-	8
0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.6	2.3	0.4	-	0.1	0.3	0.1	-	9
1.9	0.4	5.4	2.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.4	-	1.6	-	10

Table II-137. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY FREQUENCY OF VISITORS

Frequency of visitors	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
		Number		
Total	1,550,100	144,200	1,384,690	21,210
Never	221,420	54,130	156,400	10,890
Don't know if any	31,480	2,320	25,440	3,720
Nearly every week	769,830	41,550	725,310	2,970
Monthly	257,960	24,790	233,030	150
Several times a year	160,800	11,240	149,010	550
Once a year or less	48,070	6,510	41,480	70
Other	44,040	2,660	41,370	-
Don't know frequency	8,030	260	7,340	430
Not reported	8,480	750	5,310	2,430
		Percent		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never	14.3	37.5	11.3	51.3
Don't know if any	2.0	1.6	1.8	17.5
Nearly every week	49.7	28.8	52.4	14.0
Monthly	16.6	17.2	16.8	0.7
Several times a year	10.4	7.8	10.8	2.6
Once a year or less	3.1	4.5	3.0	0.4
Other	2.8	1.8	3.0	-
Don't know frequency	0.5	0.2	0.5	2.0
Not reported	0.5	0.5	0.4	11.4

- Represents zero.

Table II-138. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY FREQUENCY OF VISITORS

Frequency of visitors	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,600
Never	221,420	34,990	87,690	93,500	5,240
Don't know if any	31,480	2,960	9,750	17,140	1,630
Nearly every week	769,830	35,740	85,770	630,610	17,710
Monthly	257,960	31,490	61,640	159,170	5,670
Several times a year	160,800	30,820	54,500	73,280	2,200
Once a year or less	48,070	10,180	21,940	15,530	420
Other	44,040	2,150	8,290	32,020	1,590
Don't know frequency	8,030	2,230	1,590	3,370	840
Not reported	8,480	990	2,960	3,240	1,290
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never	14.3	23.1	26.2	9.1	14.3
Don't know if any	2.0	2.0	2.9	1.7	4.5
Nearly every week	49.7	23.6	25.7	61.4	48.4
Monthly	16.6	20.8	18.4	15.5	15.5
Several times a year	10.4	20.3	16.3	7.1	6.0
Once a year or less	3.1	6.7	6.6	1.5	1.1
Other	2.8	1.4	2.5	3.1	4.3
Don't know frequency	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.3	2.3
Not reported	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.3	3.5

Table II-140. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND

Line No.	Most frequent visitor	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	1,297,210	592,380	551,110	153,710	1,045,180	512,970	500,170	32,040	22,700	3,350	10,600	8,750
2	Relative	1,061,950	463,370	465,150	133,430	857,810	405,930	425,380	26,500	17,100	2,440	7,440	7,220
3	Friend, neighbor, or lawyer	178,660	100,530	66,720	11,410	148,000	84,210	59,200	4,600	4,850	720	3,000	1,130
4	Court appointed guardian	3,480	3,240	60	170	3,090	2,950	20	110	30	10	10	10
5	Minister, priest, or rabbi	21,870	14,760	5,510	1,610	19,800	14,440	4,880	480	80	50	20	20
6	Other	15,790	8,440	3,830	3,520	6,420	4,060	2,220	140	350	120	100	130
7	Don't know	7,370	1,740	3,830	1,800	5,260	1,390	3,670	210	50	20	10	20
8	Not reported	8,090	290	6,020	1,780	4,800	-	4,800	-	240	10	20	210
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Relative	81.9	78.2	84.4	86.8	82.1	79.1	85.0	82.7	75.3	72.8	70.2	82.5
3	Friend, neighbor, or lawyer	13.8	17.0	12.1	7.4	14.2	16.4	11.8	14.4	21.4	21.4	28.3	12.9
4	Court appointed guardian	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
5	Minister, priest, or rabbi	1.7	2.5	1.0	1.0	1.9	2.8	1.0	1.5	0.4	1.4	0.2	0.3
6	Other	1.2	1.4	0.7	2.3	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.6	3.5	1.0	1.5
7	Don't know	0.6	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2
8	Not reported	0.6	0.0	1.1	1.2	0.5	-	1.0	-	1.0	0.2	0.2	2.4

- Represents zero.

Table II-141. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY MOST FREQUENT VISITOR

Most frequent visitor	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	1,297,210	1,970	228,930	668,180	398,130	129,220	224,020	44,890
Relative	1,061,950	1,320	195,360	562,810	302,460	90,550	173,560	38,340
Friend, neighbor, or lawyer	178,660	470	23,890	82,440	71,860	34,070	31,300	6,490
Court appointed guardian	3,480	-	110	980	2,380	1,010	1,380	-
Minister, priest, or rabbi	21,870	-	2,580	9,440	9,840	970	8,870	-
Other	15,790	-	3,760	4,500	7,530	1,820	5,670	30
Don't know	7,370	140	1,640	3,210	2,390	690	1,670	20
Not reported	8,090	50	1,580	4,800	1,660	110	1,550	-
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relative	81.9	66.9	85.3	84.2	76.0	70.1	77.5	85.4
Friend, neighbor, or lawyer	13.8	23.8	10.4	12.3	18.1	26.4	14.0	14.5
Court appointed guardian	0.3	-	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.6	-
Minister, priest, or rabbi	1.7	-	1.1	1.4	2.5	0.8	4.0	-
Other	1.2	-	1.6	0.7	1.9	1.4	2.5	0.1
Don't know	0.6	7.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.0
Not reported	0.6	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.7	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-139. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY FREQUENCY OF VISITORS

Frequency of visitora	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 yeara	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median montha
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	524,960	273,130	280,000	272,420	142,450	57,140	23
Never	221,420	62,670	28,280	34,430	38,820	46,750	10,460	38
Don't know if any	31,480	16,740	3,330	5,130	3,380	2,360	530	10
Nearly every week	769,830	300,500	153,460	148,120	115,840	20,000	31,900	19
Monthly	257,960	83,120	45,210	43,660	50,710	29,010	6,240	25
Several timea a year	160,800	25,050	29,710	34,370	43,800	25,100	2,780	42
Once a year or less	48,070	2,940	4,490	7,850	16,100	14,920	1,770	81
Other	44,040	24,500	6,180	5,580	2,160	3,710	1,900	10
Don't know frequency	8,030	2,760	1,950	410	1,450	520	920	20
Not reported	8,480	6,680	520	430	140	70	640	7
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Never	14.3	11.9	10.4	12.3	14.3	32.8	18.3	(X)
Don't know if any	2.0	3.2	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.7	0.9	(X)
Nearly every week	49.7	57.2	56.2	52.9	42.5	14.0	55.8	(X)
Monthly	16.6	15.8	16.6	15.6	18.6	20.4	10.9	(X)
Several times a year	10.4	4.8	10.9	12.3	16.1	17.6	4.9	(X)
Once a year or less	3.1	0.6	1.6	2.8	5.9	10.5	3.1	(X)
Other	2.8	4.7	2.3	2.0	0.8	2.6	3.3	(X)
Don't know frequency	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.6	(X)
Not reported	0.5	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.1	(X)

- Represents zero.
X Not applicable.

SIZE OF FACILITY BY MOST FREQUENT VISITOR

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
Number																
41,610	27,620	8,940	5,050	129,620	18,160	13,880	97,570	35,030	22,840	9,850	2,340	23,060	7,440	7,660	7,960	1
27,370	17,740	5,910	3,720	115,800	15,780	11,320	88,700	25,050	15,120	8,120	1,810	18,820	6,370	6,970	5,480	2
10,100	7,610	1,700	780	5,790	1,580	1,240	2,980	7,050	5,440	1,190	420	2,860	970	390	1,500	3
110	100	-	-	70	30	20	20	130	100	-	30	40	40	-	-	4
160	70	90	-	1,330	180	390	760	-	-	-	-	500	20	140	340	5
2,400	1,910	420	70	4,160	560	570	3,030	2,360	1,760	520	80	100	30	-	70	6
370	30	90	250	780	-	30	750	310	310	-	-	600	-	30	570	7
1,110	150	730	230	1,680	30	320	1,340	120	100	20	-	140	-	140	-	8
Percent																
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
65.8	64.2	66.1	73.6	89.3	86.9	81.5	90.9	71.5	66.2	82.5	77.4	81.6	85.7	91.0	68.8	2
24.3	27.6	19.0	15.5	4.5	8.7	8.9	3.1	20.1	23.8	12.1	17.8	12.4	13.1	5.1	18.8	3
0.3	0.4	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	-	1.4	0.2	0.5	-	-	4
0.4	0.2	1.0	-	1.0	1.0	2.8	0.8	-	-	-	-	2.2	0.3	1.8	4.3	5
5.8	6.9	4.7	1.4	3.2	3.1	4.1	3.1	6.7	7.7	5.2	3.4	0.4	0.4	-	0.9	6
0.9	0.1	1.1	5.0	0.6	-	0.2	0.8	0.9	1.4	-	-	2.6	-	0.3	7.2	7
2.7	0.5	8.1	4.6	1.3	0.2	2.3	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	-	0.6	-	1.8	-	8

Table II-142. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY MOST FREQUENT VISITOR

Most frequent visitor	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	1,297,210	87,760	1,202,850	6,600
Relative	1,061,950	30,630	1,031,320	-
Friend, neighbor, or lawyer	178,660	43,590	131,890	3,170
Court appointed guardian	3,480	990	2,450	30
Minister, priest, or rabbi	21,870	6,860	14,730	280
Other	15,790	4,120	11,390	280
Don't know	7,370	830	6,140	400
Not reported	8,090	730	4,930	2,430
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relative	81.9	34.9	85.7	-
Friend, neighbor, or lawyer	13.8	49.7	11.0	48.1
Court appointed guardian	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.4
Minister, priest, or rabbi	1.7	7.8	1.2	4.3
Other	1.2	4.7	0.9	4.3
Don't know	0.6	0.9	0.5	6.1
Not reported	0.6	0.8	0.4	36.8

- Represents zero.

Table II-143. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY MOST FREQUENT VISITOR

Most frequent visitor	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	1,297,210	113,590	236,680	917,210	29,730
Relative	1,061,950	88,920	189,200	759,290	24,530
Friend, neighbor, or lawyer	178,660	15,070	28,240	132,280	3,060
Court appointed guardian	3,480	240	1,050	2,150	30
Minister, priest, or rabbi	21,870	490	7,440	13,900	50
Other	15,790	6,530	6,420	2,840	-
Don't know	7,370	1,120	1,150	4,350	760
Not reported	8,090	1,220	3,170	2,410	1,290
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relative	81.9	78.3	79.9	82.8	82.5
Friend, neighbor, or lawyer	13.8	13.3	11.9	14.4	10.3
Court appointed guardian	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1
Minister, priest, or rabbi	1.7	0.4	3.1	1.5	0.2
Other	1.2	5.7	2.7	0.3	-
Don't know	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.5	2.5
Not reported	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.3	4.3

- Represents zero.

Table II-145. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE

Line No.	Overnight leave	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	1,550,100	670,400	652,020	227,680	1,182,670	564,860	576,390	41,410	37,780	4,670	17,160	15,950
2	Never	1,134,110	511,700	475,060	147,350	954,060	473,000	447,650	33,410	10,320	840	3,880	5,600
3	Don't know	40,160	19,500	17,520	3,140	36,450	18,340	17,130	990	90	70	-	10
4	Nearly every week	34,190	13,330	13,620	7,250	4,880	1,500	3,020	360	10,050	1,080	5,600	3,360
5	Monthly	68,920	34,090	23,970	10,870	23,430	11,080	11,900	450	5,470	570	3,060	1,840
6	Several times a year	157,850	58,540	65,210	34,110	87,060	36,270	47,130	3,660	8,170	1,430	3,090	3,660
7	Once a year or less	85,930	25,450	41,070	19,410	60,320	20,230	37,680	2,410	1,520	330	880	320
8	Other	15,100	4,620	7,450	3,030	7,460	2,250	5,090	130	1,810	340	520	950
9	Don't know frequency	3,210	1,530	1,370	310	2,620	1,390	1,220	10	40	-	20	10
10	Not reported	10,620	1,640	6,760	2,220	6,380	820	5,560	-	320	10	100	200
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Never	73.2	76.3	72.9	64.7	80.7	83.7	77.7	80.7	27.3	17.9	22.6	35.1
3	Don't know	2.6	2.9	2.7	1.4	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.4	0.2	1.6	-	0.1
4	Nearly every week	2.2	2.0	2.1	3.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.9	26.6	23.1	32.7	21.1
5	Monthly	4.4	5.1	3.7	4.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.1	14.5	12.2	17.8	11.6
6	Several times a year	10.2	8.7	10.0	15.0	7.4	6.4	8.2	8.8	21.6	30.6	18.0	22.9
7	Once a year or less	5.5	3.8	6.3	8.5	5.1	3.6	6.5	5.8	4.0	7.0	5.1	2.0
8	Other	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.3	4.8	7.2	3.0	6.0
9	Don't know frequency	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
10	Not reported	0.7	0.2	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.1	1.0	-	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.2

- Represents zero.

Table II-144. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY MOST FREQUENT VISITOR

Most frequent visitor	Total	Leas than 1 year	1 and 2 yeara	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more yeara	Not reported	Median montha
	Number							
Totsl	1,297,210	445,550	241,530	240,430	230,210	93,330	46,150	22
Relative	1,061,950	369,630	195,900	194,560	183,570	79,140	39,150	22
Friend, neighbor, or lawyer	178,660	52,980	36,060	37,120	37,770	9,500	5,240	25
Court appointed guardian	3,480	2,410	50	950	10	20	30	8
Minister, priest, or rabbi	21,870	7,650	4,360	3,850	3,490	2,530	-	21
Other	15,790	5,730	3,610	2,390	2,700	1,120	240	19
Don't know	7,370	1,300	1,020	1,360	2,150	690	850	49
Not reported	8,090	5,850	520	210	520	350	640	8
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Relative	81.9	83.0	81.1	80.9	79.7	84.8	84.8	(X)
Friend, neighbor, or lawyer	13.8	11.9	14.9	15.4	16.4	10.2	11.3	(X)
Court appointed guardian	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	(X)
Miniater, priest, or rabbi	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	2.7	-	(X)
Other	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.5	(X)
Don't know	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.8	(X)
Not reported	0.6	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.4	(X)

- Represents zero.
X Not applicable.

AND SIZE OF FACILITY BY OVERNIGHT LEAVE

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
								Number								
65,400	37,840	15,350	12,210	189,210	26,970	21,370	140,860	43,790	28,170	12,710	2,910	31,270	7,880	9,040	14,350	1
26,280	13,440	5,230	7,610	111,640	12,410	8,960	90,270	8,360	5,130	2,460	770	23,460	6,890	6,870	9,700	2
1,160	440	220	510	1,370	90	-	1,290	640	570	70	-	440	-	100	340	3
7,560	4,590	1,830	1,130	5,960	2,550	1,580	1,820	5,040	3,330	1,550	160	720	280	30	410	4
15,710	11,190	3,600	920	12,380	3,190	2,860	6,330	11,600	8,060	2,520	1,020	330	-	40	290	5
10,020	6,040	2,500	1,480	34,180	6,010	5,540	22,630	14,300	8,480	5,180	640	4,130	320	1,750	2,050	6
1,910	1,090	610	200	17,910	1,790	1,250	14,860	2,620	1,730	580	300	1,660	270	70	1,320	7
1,160	540	520	100	3,600	880	1,000	1,720	860	560	290	20	200	60	30	110	8
190	150	50	-	350	-	70	290	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	9
1,410	370	790	250	1,820	60	100	1,650	370	310	60	-	320	60	140	110	10
								Percent								
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
40.2	35.5	34.1	62.3	59.0	46.0	41.9	64.1	19.1	18.2	19.4	26.4	75.0	87.5	76.0	67.6	2
1.8	1.2	1.4	4.2	0.7	0.3	-	0.9	1.5	2.0	0.5	-	1.4	-	1.1	2.4	3
11.6	12.1	11.9	9.3	3.1	9.5	7.4	1.3	11.5	11.8	12.2	5.5	2.3	3.5	0.3	2.9	4
24.0	29.6	23.4	7.6	6.5	11.8	13.4	4.5	26.5	28.6	19.8	35.2	1.1	-	0.4	2.0	5
15.3	16.0	16.3	12.1	18.1	22.3	25.9	16.1	32.7	30.1	40.8	22.0	13.2	4.1	19.4	14.3	6
2.9	2.9	4.0	1.7	9.5	6.6	5.9	10.5	6.0	6.2	4.5	10.4	5.3	3.4	0.8	9.2	7
1.8	1.4	3.4	0.8	1.9	3.3	4.7	1.2	2.0	2.0	2.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.8	8
0.3	0.4	0.3	-	0.2	-	0.3	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.1	-	9
2.2	1.0	5.1	2.1	1.0	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.5	-	1.0	0.8	1.6	0.8	10

Table II-146. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY OVERNIGHT LEAVE

Overnight leave	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,650
Never	1,134,110	1,800	214,000	634,190	284,130	81,110	160,700	42,320
Don't know	40,160	500	4,730	19,180	15,740	11,330	3,550	860
Nearly every week	34,190	680	13,130	3,180	17,190	4,300	11,670	1,220
Monthly	68,920	650	17,050	12,770	38,450	10,750	25,580	2,120
Several times a year	157,850	1,230	42,500	51,240	62,890	27,520	28,690	6,690
Once a year or less	85,930	380	23,160	34,130	28,270	9,510	15,060	3,700
Other	15,100	-	4,020	3,780	7,300	1,040	4,730	1,530
Don't know frequency	3,210	10	310	2,460	430	300	120	10
Not reported	10,620	70	2,100	6,410	2,040	170	1,680	190
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
Never	73.2	33.8	66.7	82.6	62.2	55.5	63.8	72.
Don't know	2.6	9.4	1.5	2.5	3.4	7.8	1.4	1.
Nearly every week	2.2	12.9	4.1	0.4	3.8	2.9	4.6	2.
Monthly	4.4	12.2	5.3	1.7	8.4	7.4	10.2	3.
Several times a year	10.2	23.0	13.2	6.7	13.8	18.8	11.4	11.
Once a year or less	5.5	7.0	7.2	4.4	6.2	6.5	6.0	6.
Other	1.0	-	1.3	0.5	1.6	0.7	1.9	2.
Don't know frequency	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.
Not reported	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.

- Represents zero.

Table II-147. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY OVERNIGHT LEAVE

Overnight leave	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	1,550,100	144,200	1,384,690	21,
Never	1,134,110	116,200	1,000,680	17,
Don't know	40,160	3,870	36,030	
Nearly every week	34,190	920	33,230	
Monthly	68,920	3,990	64,340	
Several times a year	157,850	10,910	146,490	
Once a year or less	85,930	5,890	79,910	
Other	15,100	830	14,200	
Don't know frequency	3,210	190	3,020	
Not reported	10,620	1,400	6,790	2,
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
Never	73.2	80.6	72.3	8
Don't know	2.6	2.7	2.6	
Nearly every week	2.2	0.6	2.4	
Monthly	4.4	2.8	4.6	
Several times a year	10.2	7.6	10.6	
Once a year or less	5.5	4.1	5.8	
Other	1.0	0.6	1.0	
Don't know frequency	0.2	0.1	0.2	
Not reported	0.7	1.0	0.5	

- Represents zero.

Table II-148. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY OVERNIGHT LEAVE

Overnight leave	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,600
er	1,134,110	48,220	219,980	833,760	32,160
't know	40,160	1,790	3,010	35,120	230
rly every week	34,190	19,070	10,700	4,280	150
thly	68,920	30,450	20,770	16,290	1,410
eral times a year	157,850	35,730	47,860	73,000	1,260
e a year or less	85,930	10,450	24,570	50,840	60
er	15,100	4,170	3,050	7,850	30
't know frequency	3,210	120	470	2,620	-
reported	10,620	1,530	3,710	4,090	1,290
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
er	73.2	31.8	65.8	81.1	87.9
't know	2.6	1.2	0.9	3.4	0.6
rly every week	2.2	12.6	3.2	0.4	0.4
thly	4.4	20.1	6.2	1.6	3.9
eral times a year	10.2	23.6	14.3	7.1	3.4
e a year or less	5.5	6.9	7.4	4.9	0.2
er	1.0	2.8	0.9	0.8	0.1
't know frequency	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	-
reported	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.4	3.5

- Represents zero.

Table II-149. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY OVERNIGHT LEAVE

Overnight leave	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	524,960	273,130	280,000	272,420	142,450	57,140	23
er	1,134,110	380,910	194,680	205,950	208,860	101,250	42,470	23
t know	40,160	17,820	8,480	8,370	4,240	1,140	120	15
ly every week	34,190	17,030	4,680	3,290	4,930	2,470	1,790	12
ly	68,920	28,210	11,940	9,450	11,890	4,140	3,280	18
ral times a year	157,850	38,610	34,740	36,360	23,090	19,860	5,190	29
a year or less	85,930	27,890	14,200	14,020	16,610	11,210	2,000	26
t	15,100	6,340	2,410	700	2,320	1,690	1,630	18
know frequency	3,210	1,700	1,100	110	280	20	-	10
eported	10,620	6,450	910	1,740	190	670	650	9
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
	73.2	72.6	71.3	73.6	76.7	71.1	74.3	(X)
know	2.6	3.4	3.1	3.0	1.6	0.8	0.2	(X)
y every week	2.2	3.2	1.7	1.2	1.8	1.7	3.1	(X)
ly	4.4	5.4	4.4	3.4	4.4	2.9	5.7	(X)
al times a year	10.2	7.4	12.7	13.0	8.5	13.9	9.1	(X)
a year or less	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.0	6.1	7.9	3.5	(X)
	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.9	1.2	2.9	(X)
know frequency	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	(X)
eported	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.5	1.1	(X)

Represents zero.
Not applicable.

Table II-150. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND

Line No.	Usual residence on leave	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	375,830	139,200	159,440	77,190	192,150	73,530	111,610	7,010	27,370	3,760	13,280	10,330
2	Own home	26,480	11,060	9,110	6,300	9,120	4,430	4,550	140	4,220	720	1,980	1,520
3	Home of family or relatives	297,850	105,910	133,210	58,730	165,840	61,510	98,610	5,720	19,810	2,840	9,320	7,650
4	Home of friends	17,160	9,080	5,490	2,590	4,150	2,610	860	690	1,790	60	1,660	70
5	Home of staff members	1,230	560	600	80	30	-	30	-	40	20	20	-
6	Foster home	3,280	1,410	1,060	820	-	-	-	-	180	20	90	70
7	Boarding house	50	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10
8	Other	16,870	9,260	2,660	4,950	6,100	4,170	1,680	250	500	80	140	280
9	Don't know	2,780	380	600	1,800	340	-	260	80	550	-	-	550
10	Not reported	10,130	1,550	6,720	1,870	6,550	820	5,610	120	270	10	70	180
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Own home	7.0	7.9	5.7	8.2	4.7	6.0	4.1	2.0	15.4	19.1	14.9	14.7
3	Home of family or relatives	79.3	76.1	83.5	76.1	86.3	83.6	88.4	81.7	72.4	75.7	70.2	74.0
4	Home of friends	4.6	6.5	3.4	3.4	2.2	3.5	0.8	9.9	6.5	1.6	12.5	0.6
5	Home of staff members	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.2	0.7	0.1	-
6	Foster home	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.1	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7
7	Boarding house	0.0	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
8	Other	4.5	6.7	1.7	6.4	3.2	5.7	1.5	3.6	1.8	2.1	1.0	2.7
9	Don't know	0.7	0.3	0.4	2.3	0.2	-	0.2	1.1	2.0	-	-	5.4
10	Not reported	2.7	1.1	4.2	2.4	3.4	1.1	5.0	1.8	1.0	0.4	0.5	1.8

- Represents zero.

Table II-151. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY USUAL RESIDENCE ON LEAVE

Usual residence on leave	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	375,830	3,020	102,260	113,970	156,580	53,580	87,520	15,470
Own home	26,480	490	8,080	5,850	12,060	1,890	6,820	3,340
Home of family or relatives	297,850	1,130	80,120	96,540	120,050	44,060	67,510	8,480
Home of friends	17,160	130	5,060	1,490	10,490	3,460	6,780	240
Home of staff members	1,230	-	190	250	790	110	670	-
Foster home	3,280	-	1,120	240	1,930	320	1,610	-
Boarding house	50	-	50	-	-	-	-	-
Other	16,870	550	4,770	2,990	8,560	3,350	1,950	3,260
Don't know	2,780	640	1,150	180	810	230	550	30
Not reported	10,130	70	1,720	6,450	1,890	150	1,630	120
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own home	7.0	16.3	7.9	5.1	7.7	3.5	7.8	21.6
Home of family or relatives	79.3	37.6	78.4	84.7	76.7	82.2	77.1	54.8
Home of friends	4.6	4.3	4.9	1.3	6.7	6.5	7.8	1.5
Home of staff members	0.3	-	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.8	-
Foster home	0.9	-	1.1	0.2	1.2	0.6	1.8	-
Boarding house	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Other	4.5	18.3	4.7	2.6	5.5	6.3	2.2	21.1
Don't know	0.7	21.2	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2
Not reported	2.7	2.3	1.7	5.7	1.2	0.3	1.9	0.7

- Represents zero.

SIZE OF FACILITY BY USUAL RESIDENCE ON LEAVE

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
								Number								
37,960	23,970	9,900	4,090	76,200	14,480	12,410	49,300	34,790	22,470	10,170	2,140	7,360	990	2,060	4,310	1
4,600	3,130	710	760	6,250	970	1,530	3,740	1,960	1,640	290	30	330	170	40	110	2
25,600	16,150	7,120	2,330	58,630	11,040	8,410	39,170	23,390	13,760	7,900	1,730	4,580	600	1,840	2,130	3
2,670	2,160	430	80	2,580	360	1,170	1,050	5,430	3,850	1,380	210	530	40	-	490	4
290	230	60	-	770	280	410	80	70	-	70	-	30	20	10	-	5
1,040	670	230	140	1,230	250	480	500	830	470	250	110	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	40	7
1,590	1,060	380	150	5,140	1,460	230	3,450	2,700	2,430	200	60	840	60	30	760	8
940	350	200	390	100	30	70	-	70	-	70	-	780	-	-	780	9
1,230	220	760	250	1,510	90	110	1,310	340	310	30	-	230	90	140	-	10
								Percent								
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
12.1	13.1	7.2	18.5	8.2	6.7	12.4	7.6	5.6	7.3	2.8	1.5	4.5	17.4	2.1	2.6	2
67.4	67.4	72.0	56.8	76.9	76.2	67.8	79.5	67.2	61.3	77.6	80.6	62.2	61.1	89.2	49.5	3
7.0	9.0	4.4	2.0	3.4	2.5	9.4	2.1	15.6	17.1	13.5	9.7	7.3	4.4	-	11.4	4
0.8	1.0	0.6	-	1.0	1.9	3.3	0.2	0.2	-	0.7	-	0.5	2.2	0.6	-	5
2.7	2.8	2.4	3.4	1.6	1.7	3.9	1.0	2.4	2.1	2.4	5.2	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	0.8	7
4.2	4.4	3.8	3.6	6.7	10.1	1.9	7.0	7.8	10.8	2.0	3.0	11.5	6.3	1.2	17.6	8
2.5	1.4	2.1	9.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	-	0.2	-	0.7	-	10.6	-	-	18.1	9
3.3	0.9	7.7	6.2	2.0	0.6	0.9	2.6	1.0	1.4	0.3	-	3.1	8.6	6.8	-	10

Table II-152. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY USUAL RESIDENCE ON LEAVE

Usual residence on leave	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	375,830	24,130	347,980	3,720
Own home	26,480	2,170	23,990	310
Home of family or relatives	297,850	9,590	288,260	-
Home of friends	17,160	5,450	11,220	490
Home of staff members	1,230	290	910	30
Foster home	3,280	750	2,210	310
Boarding house	50	-	50	-
Other	16,870	4,200	12,520	150
Don't know	2,780	270	2,510	-
Not reported	10,130	1,400	6,300	2,430
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own home	7.0	9.0	6.9	8.3
Home of family or relatives	79.3	39.7	82.8	-
Home of friends	4.6	22.6	3.2	13.2
Home of staff members	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.8
Foster home	0.9	3.1	0.6	8.4
Boarding house	0.0	-	0.0	-
Other	4.5	17.4	3.6	4.1
Don't know	0.7	1.1	0.7	-
Not reported	2.7	5.8	1.8	65.2

- Represents zero.

Table II-153. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY USUAL RESIDENCE ON LEAVE

Usual residence on leave	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	375,830	101,530	111,120	158,970	4,210
Own home	26,480	10,340	8,150	7,950	30
Home of family or relatives	297,850	73,120	81,050	141,630	2,050
Home of friends	17,160	7,480	6,870	2,040	770
Home of staff members	1,230	1,060	120	40	-
Foster home	3,280	3,110	170	-	-
Boarding house	50	-	-	40	10
Other	16,870	4,660	9,480	2,720	10
Don't know	2,780	530	1,830	390	30
Not reported	10,130	1,230	3,450	4,160	1,290
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own home	7.0	10.2	7.3	5.0	0.8
Home of family or relatives	79.3	72.0	72.9	89.1	48.8
Home of friends	4.6	7.4	6.2	1.3	18.3
Home of staff members	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.0	-
Foster home	0.9	3.1	0.2	-	-
Boarding house	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.4
Other	4.5	4.6	8.5	1.7	0.3
Don't know	0.7	0.5	1.6	0.2	0.8
Not reported	2.7	1.2	3.1	2.6	30.7

- Represents zero.

Table II-155. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND SIZE

Line No.	Services needed by resident	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	1,550,100	670,400	652,020	227,680	1,182,670	564,860	576,390	41,410	37,780	4,670	17,160	15,950
2	None	64,010	25,880	32,480	5,640	49,250	17,050	30,460	1,740	700	340	190	180
3	Total needing services	1,478,840	644,410	613,850	220,580	1,128,650	547,810	541,160	39,680	36,890	4,330	16,960	15,670
4	Medical	1,165,770	490,840	511,920	163,000	954,260	445,910	475,120	33,240	19,980	2,620	9,110	8,250
5	Nursing	1,255,050	521,160	571,330	162,560	1,058,850	487,060	532,520	39,270	19,440	2,390	8,760	2,280
6	Psychiatric	161,560	41,920	33,980	85,660	31,290	16,430	11,860	3,010	13,680	1,450	6,540	5,680
7	Physical or speech therapy	304,270	82,130	143,940	78,200	199,710	65,980	124,120	9,610	15,400	2,940	6,240	6,210
8	Occupational therapy	235,180	77,520	96,850	60,810	163,140	65,440	84,070	13,630	5,230	1,910	1,670	1,650
9	Educational training	197,490	76,860	46,470	74,160	18,510	14,170	3,570	770	24,320	3,050	12,100	9,170
10	Social workers	626,810	235,990	256,910	133,910	420,610	174,390	222,500	23,720	11,190	2,100	1,860	7,240
11	Other	579,130	217,150	234,690	127,300	401,970	182,650	204,830	14,490	10,570	1,990	2,860	5,720
12	Not reported	7,250	110	5,690	1,460	4,770	-	4,770	-	180	-	20	170
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	None	4.1	3.9	5.0	2.5	4.2	3.0	5.3	4.2	1.9	7.2	1.1	1.1
3	Total needing services	95.4	96.1	94.1	96.9	95.4	97.0	93.9	95.8	97.7	92.8	98.8	97.8
4	Medical	75.2	73.2	78.5	71.6	80.7	78.9	82.4	80.3	52.9	56.1	53.1	51.7
5	Nursing	81.0	77.7	87.6	71.4	89.5	86.2	92.4	94.8	51.4	51.1	51.1	51.9
6	Psychiatric	10.4	6.3	5.2	37.6	2.6	2.9	2.1	7.3	36.2	31.2	38.1	35.6
7	Physical or speech therapy	19.6	12.3	22.1	34.3	16.9	11.7	21.5	23.2	40.8	63.1	36.3	39.0
8	Occupational therapy	15.2	11.6	14.9	26.7	13.8	11.6	14.6	32.9	13.8	40.8	9.7	10.4
9	Educational training	12.7	11.5	7.1	32.6	1.6	2.5	0.6	1.9	64.4	65.4	70.5	57.5
10	Social workers	40.4	35.2	39.4	58.8	35.6	30.9	38.6	57.3	29.6	44.9	10.8	45.4
11	Other	37.4	32.4	36.0	55.9	34.0	32.3	35.5	35.0	28.0	42.5	16.7	35.9
12	Not reported	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	-	0.8	-	0.5	-	0.1	1.0

- Represents zero.

Table II-154. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY USUAL RESIDENCE ON LEAVE

Usual residence on leave	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more yeara	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	375,830	126,240	69,980	65,680	59,320	40,060	14,550	23
Own home	26,480	11,680	2,350	3,310	4,130	3,850	1,150	20
Home of family or relatives	297,850	96,670	58,320	55,240	47,730	30,360	9,530	23
Home of friends	17,160	4,720	4,360	2,830	3,280	1,920	50	23
Home of staff members	1,230	130	150	380	200	320	60	46
Foster home	3,280	1,400	500	370	920	70	20	18
Boarding house	50	-	10	-	40	-	-	66
Other	16,870	4,220	2,660	1,370	2,610	2,970	3,040	53
Don't know	2,780	1,080	800	430	210	190	70	17
Not reported	10,130	6,330	830	1,750	200	390	640	9
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Own home	7.0	9.3	3.4	5.0	7.0	9.6	7.9	(X)
Home of family or relatives	79.3	76.6	83.3	84.1	80.5	75.8	65.5	(X)
Home of friends	4.6	3.7	6.2	4.3	5.5	4.8	0.3	(X)
Home of staff members	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.4	(X)
Foster home	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.6	0.2	0.1	(X)
Boarding house	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.1	-	-	(X)
Other	4.5	3.3	3.8	2.1	4.4	7.4	20.9	(X)
Don't know	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	(X)
Not reported	2.7	5.0	1.2	2.7	0.3	1.0	4.4	(X)

- Represents zero.
X Not applicable.

OF FACILITY BY SERVICES NEEDED BY RESIDENT

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Lin. No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
							Number									
65,400	37,840	15,350	12,210	189,210	26,970	21,370	140,860	43,790	28,170	12,710	2,910	31,270	7,880	9,040	14,350	1
3,740	3,560	170	20	7,190	3,770	970	2,460	1,920	1,180	690	50	1,210	-	-	1,210	2
60,630	34,210	14,450	11,960	180,900	23,180	20,380	137,340	41,860	27,000	12,000	2,860	29,920	7,880	8,900	13,140	3
25,640	13,150	5,700	6,790	129,920	11,800	16,440	101,680	14,130	10,600	2,440	1,090	21,840	6,770	3,120	11,950	4
17,560	6,660	4,990	5,910	123,150	10,830	14,900	97,410	7,830	6,340	1,280	210	28,230	7,880	8,870	11,480	5
24,160	13,350	4,240	6,570	83,050	4,990	9,500	68,560	7,400	5,370	1,800	220	1,980	330	40	1.610	6
5,080	1,920	1,080	2,080	73,850	7,300	9,200	57,350	2,240	1,400	730	110	7,990	2,580	2,570	2,840	7
8,620	2,790	1,860	3,980	50,190	4,510	8,030	37,650	850	710	70	60	7,150	2,160	1,160	3,830	8
32,070	20,260	8,670	3,150	84,640	14,790	11,160	58,690	37,660	24,450	10,940	2,270	290	130	40	110	9
41,550	23,590	10,630	7,330	114,210	12,940	12,600	88,670	29,120	19,450	7,580	2,100	10,140	3,530	1,760	4,850	10
28,510	1,273	5,310	10,470	118,090	11,220	14,480	92,390	7,220	5,610	1,470	140	12,770	2,950	5,730	4,080	11
1,030	70	730	230	1,120	30	20	1,060	20	-	20	-	140	-	140	-	12
							Percent									
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
5.7	9.4	1.1	0.1	3.8	14.0	4.5	1.7	4.4	4.2	5.5	1.6	3.9	-	-	8.4	2
92.7	90.4	94.2	98.0	95.6	85.9	95.4	97.5	95.6	95.8	94.4	98.4	95.7	100.0	98.4	91.6	3
39.2	34.7	37.1	55.6	68.7	43.7	76.9	72.2	32.3	37.6	19.2	37.4	69.9	85.9	34.5	83.3	4
26.8	17.6	32.5	48.4	65.1	40.2	69.7	69.2	17.9	22.5	10.1	7.1	90.3	100.0	98.1	80.0	5
36.9	35.3	27.6	53.9	43.9	18.5	44.5	48.7	16.9	19.1	14.2	7.7	6.3	4.2	0.4	11.2	6
7.8	5.1	7.1	17.0	39.0	27.1	43.0	40.7	5.1	5.0	5.7	3.8	25.6	32.7	28.4	19.8	7
13.2	7.4	12.1	32.6	26.5	16.7	37.6	26.7	1.9	2.5	0.5	2.2	22.9	27.4	12.8	26.7	8
49.0	53.5	56.5	25.8	44.7	54.8	52.2	41.7	86.0	86.8	86.1	78.0	0.9	1.7	0.4	0.8	9
63.5	62.3	69.2	60.0	60.4	48.0	58.9	62.9	66.5	69.0	59.6	72.0	32.4	44.7	19.4	33.8	10
43.6	33.6	34.6	85.8	62.4	41.6	67.8	65.6	16.5	19.9	11.6	4.9	40.8	37.5	63.4	28.5	11
1.6	0.2	4.7	1.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.0	-	0.1	-	0.4	-	1.6	-	12

Table II-156. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY SERVICES NEEDED BY RESIDENT

Services needed by resident	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,6
None	64,010	1,490	4,850	25,820	31,840	25,860	4,560	1,4
Total needing services	1,478,840	3,780	314,910	736,760	423,390	120,140	246,030	57,2
Medical	1,165,770	2,770	235,220	591,630	336,140	82,100	200,420	53,6
Nursing	1,255,050	2,120	240,340	701,930	310,660	90,740	191,820	28,0
Psychiatric	161,560	1,810	97,870	24,290	37,600	8,040	26,020	3,5
Physical or speech therapy	304,270	1,580	104,110	129,190	69,390	24,620	36,530	8,2
Occupational therapy	235,180	1,450	79,570	85,820	68,340	11,320	50,210	6,8
Educational training	197,490	670	95,630	27,700	73,490	24,240	45,470	3,7
Social workers	626,810	2,100	187,770	265,170	171,770	29,130	114,990	27,6
Other	579,130	1,940	145,120	284,340	147,730	25,290	117,810	4,6
Not reported	7,250	50	1,230	4,770	1,210	20	1,190	
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	10
None	4.1	28.1	1.5	3.4	7.0	17.7	1.8	2
Total needing services	95.4	71.1	98.1	96.0	92.8	82.3	97.7	9
Medical	75.2	52.1	73.3	77.1	73.6	56.2	79.6	9
Nursing	81.0	39.9	74.9	91.5	68.1	62.1	76.2	4
Psychiatric	10.4	33.9	30.5	3.2	8.2	5.5	10.3	[illegible]
Physical or speech therapy	19.6	29.7	32.4	16.8	15.2	16.9	14.5	14
Occupational therapy	15.2	27.2	24.8	11.2	15.0	7.7	19.9	1
Educational training	12.7	12.6	29.8	3.6	16.1	16.6	18.1	[illegible]
Social workers	40.4	39.5	58.5	34.6	37.6	20.0	45.7	4
Other	37.4	36.5	45.2	37.1	32.4	17.3	46.8	
Not reported	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.5	

- Represents zero.

Table II-157. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY SERVICES NEEDED BY RESIDENT

Services needed by resident	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	1,550,100	144,200	1,384,690	21
None	64,010	3,030	60,940	
Total needing services	1,478,840	140,520	1,319,580	18
Medical	1,165,770	113,300	1,038,550	13
Nursing	1,255,050	120,540	1,120,580	13
Psychiatric	161,560	17,290	136,530	7
Physical or speech therapy	304,270	28,600	271,100	4
Occupational therapy	235,180	19,170	212,990	3
Educational training	197,490	16,890	174,840	5
Social workers	626,810	73,790	544,000	9
Other	579,130	49,860	518,570	10
Not reported	7,250	650	4,170	2
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
None	4.1	2.1	4.4	
Total needing services	95.4	97.4	95.3	
Medical	75.2	78.6	75.0	
Nursing	81.0	83.6	80.9	
Psychiatric	10.4	12.0	9.9	
Physical or speech therapy	19.6	19.8	19.6	
Occupational therapy	15.2	13.3	15.4	
Educational training	12.7	11.7	12.6	
Social workers	40.4	51.2	39.3	
Other	37.4	34.6	37.5	
Not reported	0.5	0.5	0.3	

Table II-158. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY SERVICES NEEDED BY RESIDENT

Services needed by resident	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,600
one	64,010	2,460	13,300	46,030	2,210
otal needing services	1,478,840	148,280	318,060	979,420	33,090
Medical	1,165,770	75,350	235,810	824,620	29,980
Nursing	1,255,050	67,940	229,600	930,780	26,740
Psychiatric	161,560	48,940	82,920	25,290	4,410
Physical or speech therapy	304,270	45,630	78,170	175,600	4,870
Occupational therapy	235,180	21,360	62,680	148,520	2,610
Educational training	197,490	116,200	72,220	5,560	3,500
Social workers	626,810	91,320	167,300	353,560	14,630
Other	579,130	62,150	145,940	366,430	4,620
ot reported	7,250	790	2,760	2,410	1,290
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ne	4.1	1.6	4.0	4.5	6.0
tal needing services	95.4	97.9	95.2	95.3	90.4
Medical	75.2	49.7	70.6	80.2	81.9
Nursing	81.0	44.8	68.7	90.6	73.1
Psychiatric	10.4	32.3	24.8	2.5	12.0
Physical or speech therapy	19.6	30.1	23.4	17.1	13.3
Occupational therapy	15.2	14.1	18.8	14.4	7.1
Educational training	12.7	76.7	21.6	0.5	9.6
Social workers	40.4	60.3	50.1	34.4	40.0
Other	37.4	41.0	43.7	35.6	12.6
t reported	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.2	3.5

Table II-159. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY SERVICES NEEDED BY RESIDENT

Services needed by resident	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	524,960	273,130	280,000	272,420	142,450	57,140	23
e	64,010	13,710	12,290	12,670	14,390	7,520	3,420	36
al needing services	1,478,840	505,510	260,330	267,160	257,900	134,860	53,080	23
edical	1,165,770	387,070	211,510	213,070	211,160	99,480	43,470	23
ırsing	1,255,050	432,680	231,990	242,970	219,880	101,680	25,850	22
sychiatric	161,560	41,350	15,270	22,120	33,360	44,580	4,870	53
ıysical or speech therapy	304,270	106,060	52,750	50,360	51,010	37,590	6,490	22
cupational therapy	235,180	79,820	37,080	41,210	41,000	30,610	5,460	25
lucational training	197,490	60,270	25,050	25,410	40,300	38,000	8,450	37
ocial workers	626,810	208,970	108,550	103,580	110,010	63,990	31,700	24
her	579,130	194,910	104,500	100,310	96,140	70,360	12,910	23
reported	7,250	5,750	510	170	120	70	640	7
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
	4.1	2.6	4.5	4.5	5.3	5.3	6.0	(X)
l needing services	95.4	96.3	95.3	95.4	94.7	94.7	92.9	(X)
dical	75.2	73.7	77.4	76.1	77.5	69.8	76.1	(X)
rsing	81.0	82.4	84.9	86.8	80.7	71.4	45.2	(X)
ychiatric	10.4	7.9	5.6	7.9	12.2	31.3	8.5	(X)
ysical or speech therapy	19.6	20.2	19.3	18.0	18.7	26.4	11.4	(X)
cupational therapy	15.2	15.2	13.6	14.7	15.0	21.5	9.5	(X)
ucational training	12.7	11.5	9.2	9.1	14.8	26.7	14.8	(X)
cial workers	40.4	39.8	39.7	37.0	40.4	44.9	55.5	(X)
her	37.4	37.1	38.3	35.8	35.3	49.4	22.6	(X)
reported	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	(X)

Not applicable.

Table II-160. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND SIZE OF

Line No.	Monthly service needed by resident	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	1,486,090	644,520	619,540	222,040	1,133,420	547,810	545,930	39,680	37,080	4,330	16,970	15,770
2	None	43,100	29,190	9,750	4,160	35,220	26,900	8,030	300	510	30	260	220
3	Total services received	1,442,990	615,330	609,780	217,880	1,098,200	520,910	537,900	39,380	36,560	4,300	16,710	15,550
4	Medical	861,540	355,610	395,750	110,180	730,850	331,040	374,400	25,420	11,580	1,170	3,380	7,030
5	Nursing	1,250,660	520,950	567,350	162,360	1,056,250	488,060	529,040	39,160	18,650	2,410	8,640	7,600
6	Psychiatric	114,470	32,740	25,140	56,580	25,410	9,200	14,520	1,690	6,300	420	1,460	4,410
7	Physical or speech therapy	225,530	58,600	120,450	46,480	156,430	44,570	104,090	7,770	11,640	2,600	4,840	4,200
8	Occupational therapy	193,700	63,540	86,610	43,550	140,360	53,050	76,380	10,930	3,790	1,760	650	1,370
9	Educational training	187,540	75,810	44,040	67,690	16,640	14,080	1,910	650	23,990	3,020	11,840	9,130
10	Social workers	449,190	169,250	194,130	85,810	298,900	115,330	165,650	17,920	9,740	1,550	1,280	6,910
11	Other	541,770	202,270	223,180	116,320	377,400	169,580	194,880	12,930	10,140	1,840	2,620	5,680
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	None	2.9	4.5	1.6	1.9	3.1	4.9	1.5	0.7	1.4	0.8	1.5	1.4
3	Total services received	97.1	95.5	98.4	98.1	96.9	95.1	98.5	99.3	98.6	99.2	98.5	98.6
4	Medical	58.0	55.2	63.9	49.6	64.5	60.4	68.6	64.1	31.2	27.0	19.9	44.6
5	Nursing	84.2	80.8	91.6	73.1	93.2	89.1	96.9	98.7	50.3	55.6	50.9	48.2
6	Psychiatric	7.7	5.1	4.1	25.5	2.2	1.7	2.7	4.3	17.0	9.7	8.6	28.0
7	Physical or speech therapy	15.2	9.1	19.4	20.9	13.8	8.1	19.1	19.6	31.4	59.9	28.5	26.6
8	Occupational therapy	13.0	9.9	14.0	19.6	12.4	9.7	14.0	27.5	10.2	40.6	3.8	8.7
9	Educational training	12.6	11.8	7.1	30.5	1.5	2.6	0.4	1.6	64.7	69.6	69.7	57.9
10	Social workers	30.2	26.3	31.3	38.6	26.4	21.1	30.3	45.2	26.3	35.7	7.5	43.8
11	Other	36.5	31.4	36.0	52.4	33.3	31.0	35.7	32.6	27.4	42.4	15.4	36.0

- Represents zero.

Table II-161. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY SERVICES NEEDED AND RECEIVED MONTHLY

Monthly service needed by resident	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	1,486,090	3,830	316,140	741,520	424,600	120,160	247,220	57,220
None	43,100	160	4,960	11,680	26,300	2,640	3,140	20,530
Total services received	1,442,990	3,670	311,180	729,850	398,300	117,520	244,090	36,690
Medical	861,540	2,620	152,540	465,980	240,400	65,900	146,670	27,830
Nursing	1,250,660	2,240	236,920	702,460	309,040	89,520	192,090	27,430
Psychiatric	114,470	410	64,720	19,780	29,550	7,210	20,080	2,270
Physical or speech therapy	225,530	490	69,220	96,200	59,620	20,310	31,100	8,220
Occupational therapy	193,700	1,150	59,830	73,390	59,320	9,290	43,460	6,570
Educational training	187,540	670	88,520	25,710	72,630	24,100	44,930	3,600
Social workers	449,190	490	122,830	194,970	130,910	25,630	100,820	4,460
Other	541,770	1,890	131,500	267,880	140,490	23,030	113,160	4,310
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	2.9	4.2	1.6	1.6	6.2	2.2	1.3	35.9
Total services received	97.1	95.8	98.4	98.4	93.8	97.8	98.7	64.1
Medical	58.0	68.5	48.2	62.8	56.6	54.8	59.3	48.6
Nursing	84.2	58.6	74.9	94.7	72.8	74.5	77.7	47.9
Psychiatric	7.7	10.8	20.5	2.7	7.0	6.0	8.1	4.0
Physical or speech therapy	15.2	12.7	21.9	13.0	14.0	16.9	12.6	14.4
Occupational therapy	13.0	30.1	18.9	9.9	14.0	7.7	17.6	11.5
Educational training	12.6	17.6	28.0	3.5	17.1	20.1	18.2	6.3
Social workers	30.2	12.8	38.9	26.3	30.8	21.3	40.8	7.8
Other	36.5	49.4	41.6	36.1	33.1	19.2	45.8	7.5

FACILITY BY SERYVICES NEEDED AND RECEIVED MONTHLY

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Line No.
								Number								
61,660	34,280	15,180	12,190	182,020	23,210	20,410	138,400	41,870	27,000	12,010	2,860	30,060	7,880	9,040	13,140	1
2,620	1,500	880	250	4,020	640	370	3,010	360	120	70	160	370	-	140	230	2
59,040	32,790	14,300	11,950	178,000	22,570	20,030	135,390	41,510	26,870	11,940	2,700	29,690	7,880	8,900	12,910	3
16,640	7,560	3,780	5,300	76,620	5,180	10,490	60,950	5,790	4,610	890	290	20,050	6,050	2,800	11,200	4
17,910	6,750	4,850	6,300	124,060	11,240	15,180	97,630	5,450	4,630	750	60	28,340	7,860	8,880	11,600	5
26,220	16,190	4,470	5,560	49,710	2,460	3,250	44,000	5,770	4,180	1,380	210	1,060	290	50	710	6
3,630	1,920	840	870	44,890	6,000	7,770	31,130	1,600	1,060	420	110	7,340	2,450	2,490	2,400	7
7,970	2,700	1,700	3,570	35,000	3,640	6,880	24,480	520	460	-	60	6,050	1,930	1,000	3,130	8
31,290	19,760	8,570	2,970	78,200	14,550	10,890	52,760	37,250	24,280	10,800	2,180	160	130	30	-	9
37,820	22,640	9,660	5,520	69,960	8,800	9,090	52,080	26,890	18,010	6,980	1,900	5,880	2,930	1,480	1,480	10
27,580	12,300	5,080	10,200	107,880	10,240	13,570	84,070	7,080	5,510	1,420	140	11,690	2,790	5,600	3,300	11
								Percent								
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
4.2	4.4	5.8	2.0	2.2	2.7	1.8	2.2	0.9	0.5	0.6	5.6	1.2	-	1.6	1.7	2
95.8	95.6	94.2	98.0	97.8	97.3	98.2	97.8	99.1	99.5	99.4	94.4	98.8	100.0	98.4	98.3	3
27.0	22.1	24.9	43.4	42.1	22.3	51.4	44.0	13.8	17.1	7.4	10.1	66.7	76.8	31.0	85.2	4
29.0	19.7	32.0	51.7	68.2	48.4	74.4	70.5	13.0	17.2	6.3	2.2	94.3	99.7	98.3	88.3	5
42.5	47.2	29.4	45.6	27.3	10.6	15.9	31.8	13.8	15.5	11.5	7.3	3.5	3.7	0.6	5.4	6
5.9	5.6	5.6	7.1	24.7	25.8	38.1	22.5	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.9	24.4	31.1	27.5	18.3	7
12.9	7.9	11.2	29.3	19.2	15.7	33.7	17.7	1.2	1.7	-	2.2	20.1	24.5	11.0	23.8	8
50.8	57.6	56.5	24.3	43.0	62.7	53.3	38.1	89.0	89.9	89.9	76.0	0.5	1.7	0.3	-	9
61.3	66.0	63.6	45.3	38.4	37.9	44.5	37.6	64.2	66.7	58.1	66.5	19.6	37.1	16.3	11.3	10
44.7	35.9	33.5	83.6	59.3	44.1	66.5	60.7	16.9	20.4	11.9	5.0	38.9	35.4	62.0	25.1	11

Table II-162. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY SERVICES NEEDED AND RECEIVED MONTHLY

Monthly service needed by resident	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
		Number		
Total	1,486,090	141,170	1,323,750	21,180
None	43,100	6,610	33,700	2,790
Total services received	1,442,990	134,560	1,290,040	18,390
Medical	861,540	80,260	770,750	10,530
Nursing	1,250,660	119,170	1,117,640	13,850
Psychiatric	114,470	11,060	96,960	6,450
Physical or speech therapy	225,530	19,740	203,960	1,820
Occupational therapy	193,700	15,530	176,260	1,910
Educational training	187,540	15,730	166,140	5,670
Social workers	449,190	56,820	387,310	5,060
Other	541,770	46,790	485,050	9,930
		Percent		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	2.9	4.7	2.5	13.2
Total services received	97.1	95.3	97.5	86.8
Medical	58.0	56.9	58.2	49.7
Nursing	84.2	84.4	84.4	65.4
Psychiatric	7.7	7.8	7.3	30.5
Physical or speech therapy	15.2	14.0	15.4	8.6
Occupational therapy	13.0	11.0	13.3	9.0
Educational training	12.6	11.1	12.6	26.8
Social workers	30.2	40.3	29.3	23.9
Other	36.5	33.1	36.6	46.9

Table II-163. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY SERVICES NEEDED AND RECEIVED MONTHLY

Monthly service needed by resident	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	1,486,090	149,070	320,810	981,820	34,380
None	43,100	1,990	13,760	24,340	3,010
Total services received	1,442,990	147,080	307,050	957,480	31,370
Medical	861,540	43,610	153,510	639,580	24,850
Nursing	1,250,660	64,330	232,020	928,390	25,930
Psychiatric	114,470	33,720	55,510	21,860	3,380
Physical or speech therapy	225,530	34,410	47,900	139,870	3,340
Occupational therapy	193,700	15,000	46,360	129,900	2,440
Educational training	187,540	114,330	65,670	4,560	2,970
Social workers	449,190	73,760	113,460	251,040	10,930
Other	541,770	58,770	136,010	342,870	4,120
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	2.9	1.3	4.3	2.5	8.8
Total services received	97.1	98.7	95.7	97.5	91.2
Medical	58.0	29.3	47.8	65.1	72.3
Nursing	84.2	43.2	72.3	94.6	75.4
Psychiatric	7.7	22.6	17.3	2.2	9.8
Physical or speech therapy	15.2	23.1	14.9	14.2	9.7
Occupational therapy	13.0	10.1	14.5	13.2	7.1
Educational training	12.6	76.7	20.5	0.5	8.6
Social workers	30.2	49.5	35.4	25.6	31.8
Other	36.5	39.4	42.4	34.9	12.0

Table II-165. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND SIZE

Line No.	Needed service never received	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	1,486,090	644,520	619,540	222,040	1,133,420	547,810	545,930	39,680	37,080	4,330	16,970	15,770
2	None	1,394,390	618,530	585,450	190,410	1,079,170	525,760	516,370	37,050	35,560	4,090	16,090	15,390
3	Total needed, but not received	91,700	25,990	34,090	31,630	54,250	22,060	29,560	2,630	1,510	250	880	380
4	Medical	11,210	710	8,140	2,350	7,860	100	7,650	110	450	10	210	230
5	Nursing	1,370	930	30	410	1,020	910	-	110	-	-	-	-
6	Psychiatric	18,630	7,290	5,330	6,010	10,430	5,630	3,890	910	600	10	330	270
7	Physical or speech therapy	42,680	11,650	13,460	17,580	23,450	10,740	11,970	740	460	70	320	70
8	Occupational therapy	22,610	6,680	5,970	9,960	12,500	5,870	5,320	1,320	310	110	190	10
9	Educational training	8,660	410	1,480	6,770	1,160	100	950	110	140	30	70	40
10	Social workers	6,230	2,000	1,310	2,920	2,490	1,460	1,030	-	120	20	80	20
11	Other	14,210	4,210	3,810	6,200	6,380	3,470	2,430	480	240	90	150	-
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	None	93.8	96.0	94.5	85.8	95.2	96.0	94.6	93.4	95.9	94.3	94.8	97.6
3	Total needed, but not received	6.2	4.0	5.5	14.2	4.8	4.0	5.4	6.6	4.1	5.7	5.2	2.4
4	Medical	0.8	0.1	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.2	1.5
5	Nursing	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	-	0.3	-	-	-	-
6	Psychiatric	1.3	1.1	0.9	2.7	0.9	1.0	0.7	2.3	1.6	0.2	1.9	1.7
7	Physical or speech therapy	2.9	1.8	2.2	7.9	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.2	1.6	1.9	0.4
8	Occupational therapy	1.5	1.0	1.0	4.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	3.3	0.8	2.5	1.1	0.1
9	Educational training	0.6	0.1	0.2	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3
10	Social workers	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	-	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1
11	Other	1.0	0.7	0.6	2.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.6	2.1	0.9	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-164. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY SERVICES NEEDED AND RECEIVED MONTHLY

Monthly service needed by resident	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	1,486,090	511,250	260,840	267,320	258,030	134,930	53,720	23
None	43,100	13,340	4,590	2,210	6,040	2,160	14,770	63
Total services received	1,442,990	497,920	256,250	265,110	251,980	132,780	38,950	22
Medical	861,540	303,220	163,060	152,590	151,180	65,570	25,920	21
Nursing	1,250,660	429,610	231,670	242,440	218,170	103,000	25,770	22
Psychiatric	114,470	34,300	11,920	16,090	22,070	27,710	2,380	41
Physical or speech therapy	225,530	87,010	41,830	36,420	34,140	21,010	5,110	19
Occupational therapy	193,700	69,910	32,580	34,340	31,590	20,270	4,990	22
Educational training	187,540	57,660	24,560	25,060	38,670	34,000	7,590	36
Social workers	449,190	165,930	83,230	72,190	78,060	37,690	12,080	20
Other	541,770	183,690	100,870	92,080	87,880	64,510	12,740	22
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
None	2.9	2.6	1.8	0.8	2.3	1.6	27.5	(X)
Total services received	97.1	97.4	98.2	99.2	97.7	98.4	72.5	(X)
Medical	58.0	59.3	62.5	57.1	58.6	48.6	48.3	(X)
Nursing	84.2	84.0	88.8	90.7	84.6	76.3	48.0	(X)
Psychiatric	7.7	6.7	4.6	6.0	8.6	20.5	4.4	(X)
Physical or speech therapy	15.2	17.0	16.0	13.6	13.2	15.6	9.5	(X)
Occupational therapy	13.0	13.7	12.5	12.8	12.2	15.0	9.3	(X)
Educational training	12.6	11.3	9.4	9.4	15.0	25.2	14.1	(X)
Social workers	30.2	32.5	31.9	27.0	30.3	27.9	22.5	(X)
Other	36.5	35.9	38.7	34.4	34.1	47.8	23.7	(X)

X Not applicable.

OF FACILITY BY NEEDED SERVICES NOT RECEIVED

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
							Number									
61,660	34,280	15,180	12,190	182,020	23,210	20,410	138,400	41,870	27,000	12,010	2,860	30,060	7,880	9,040	13,140	1
59,240	33,460	14,180	11,610	152,210	21,710	18,620	111,880	40,240	25,940	11,460	2,850	27,960	7,590	8,740	11,640	2
2,410	830	1,000	580	29,810	1,500	1,790	26,520	1,630	1,060	550	20	2,090	300	300	1,500	3
80	-	80	-	2,120	280	200	1,630	260	260	-	-	440	50	10	380	4
30	-	30	-	320	30	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
1,230	480	560	190	4,790	390	250	4,140	960	690	250	20	620	100	40	490	6
330	10	210	120	17,650	580	600	16,470	460	190	270	-	340	70	80	180	7
260	-	90	170	8,320	380	140	7,800	240	170	70	-	990	160	160	670	8
390	170	100	110	6,660	30	250	6,380	190	90	100	-	130	-	10	110	9
130	70	60	-	3,130	370	130	2,640	90	90	-	-	270	-	10	260	10
400	110	300	-	6,440	450	840	5,160	-	-	-	-	750	100	90	560	11
							Percent									
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
96.1	97.6	93.4	95.2	83.6	93.5	91.2	80.8	96.1	96.1	95.4	99.4	93.0	96.2	96.7	88.6	2
3.9	2.4	6.6	4.8	16.4	6.5	8.8	19.2	3.9	3.9	4.6	0.6	7.0	3.8	3.3	11.4	3
0.1	-	0.5	-	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.6	1.0	-	-	1.5	0.7	0.1	2.9	4
0.0	-	0.2	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
2.0	1.4	3.7	1.6	2.6	1.7	1.2	3.0	2.3	2.6	2.1	0.6	2.1	1.2	0.4	3.7	6
0.5	0.0	1.4	0.9	9.7	2.5	3.0	11.9	1.1	0.7	2.2	-	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.4	7
0.4	-	0.6	1.4	4.6	1.6	0.7	5.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	-	3.3	2.0	1.7	5.1	8
0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	3.7	0.1	1.2	4.6	0.5	0.3	0.8	-	0.4	-	0.1	0.9	9
0.2	0.2	0.4	-	1.7	1.6	0.6	1.9	0.2	0.3	-	-	0.9	-	0.1	2.0	10
0.6	0.3	1.9	-	3.5	1.9	4.1	3.7	-	-	-	-	2.5	1.2	1.0	4.3	11

Table II-166. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY NEEDED SERVICES NOT RECEIVED

Needed service never received	Total	Federal	Other government	Propri-etary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	1,486,090	3,830	316,140	741,520	424,600	120,160	247,220	57,22
None	1,394,390	3,650	279,950	709,170	401,620	113,220	232,350	56,06
Total needed, but not received	91,700	180	36,190	32,350	22,980	6,940	14,880	1,16
Medical	11,210	-	3,360	7,150	690	100	530	5
Nursing	1,370	-	440	110	830	-	830	
Psychiatric	18,630	-	6,960	3,870	7,800	1,690	5,210	90
Physical or speech therapy	42,680	40	18,720	17,130	6,790	4,150	2,640	
Occupational therapy	22,610	130	11,180	5,280	6,020	1,980	3,910	13
Educational training	8,660	-	7,160	1,030	470	160	260	6
Social workers	6,230	-	3,160	1,460	1,610	1,360	210	3
Other	14,210	30	7,260	3,810	3,110	1,070	1,930	11
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
None	93.8	95.3	88.6	95.6	94.6	94.2	94.0	98
Total needed, but not received	6.2	4.7	11.4	4.4	5.4	5.8	6.0	2
Medical	0.8	-	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0
Nursing	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	0.2	-	0.3	
Psychiatric	1.3	-	2.2	0.5	1.8	1.4	2.1	1
Physical or speech therapy	2.9	1.1	5.9	2.3	1.6	3.5	1.1	
Occupational therapy	1.5	3.4	3.5	0.7	1.4	1.6	1.6	0
Educational training	0.6	-	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
Social workers	0.4	-	1.0	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.1	0
Other	1.0	0.7	2.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.8	0

- Represents zero.

Table II-167. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY NEEDED SERVICES NOT RECEIVED

Needed service never received	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	1,486,090	141,170	1,323,750	21,
None	1,394,390	132,530	1,243,130	18,
Total needed, but not received	91,700	8,640	80,620	2,
Medical	11,210	870	10,290	
Nursing	1,370	110	1,210	
Psychiatric	18,630	2,350	16,170	
Physical or speech therapy	42,680	4,540	35,990	2,
Occupational therapy	22,610	2,820	18,990	
Educational training	8,660	880	7,440	
Social workers	6,230	270	5,970	
Other	14,210	390	13,530	
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	10
None	93.8	93.9	93.9	8
Total needed, but not received	6.2	6.1	6.1	1
Medical	0.8	0.6	0.8	
Nursing	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Psychiatric	1.3	1.7	1.2	
Physical or speech therapy	2.9	3.2	2.7	1
Occupational therapy	1.5	2.0	1.4	
Educational training	0.6	0.6	0.6	
Social workers	0.4	0.2	0.5	
Other	1.0	0.3	1.0	

- Represents zero.

Table II-168. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY NEEDED SERVICES NOT RECEIVED

Needed service never received	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
			Number		
Total	1,486,090	149,070	320,810	981,820	34,380
e	1,394,390	136,630	287,320	937,220	33,220
al needed, but not received	91,700	12,440	33,490	44,610	1,160
edical	11,210	1,490	2,300	7,420	-
ursing	1,370	-	430	940	-
sychiatric	18,630	2,990	5,390	9,670	580
hysical or speech therapy	42,680	5,590	19,160	17,100	830
ccupational therapy	22,610	3,400	8,030	11,150	30
ducational training	8,660	1,590	6,310	270	500
ocial workers	6,230	940	2,580	2,710	-
ther	14,210	1,790	5,550	6,600	270
			Percent		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	93.8	91.7	89.6	95.5	96.6
l needed, but not received	6.2	8.3	10.4	4.5	3.4
dical	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	-
rsing	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-
ychiatric	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.0	1.7
ysical or speech therapy	2.9	3.7	6.0	1.7	2.4
cupational therapy	1.5	2.3	2.5	1.1	0.1
ucational training	0.6	1.1	2.0	0.0	1.4
cial workers	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	-
her	1.0	1.2	1.7	0.7	0.8

Represents zero.

Table II-169. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY NEEDED SERVICES NOT RECEIVED

Needed service never received	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
				Number				
Total	1,486,090	511,250	260,840	267,320	258,030	134,930	53,720	23
	1,394,390	483,930	249,850	251,880	241,050	115,860	51,830	22
l needed, but not received	91,700	27,320	10,990	15,450	16,980	19,070	1,890	36
dical	11,210	3,650	2,930	2,050	1,030	840	700	20
rsing	1,370	860	-	130	140	250	-	9
ychiatric	18,630	4,100	1,670	4,490	4,530	3,410	430	43
ysical or speech therapy	42,680	9,120	8,050	6,850	7,830	9,680	1,160	39
cupational therapy	22,610	7,180	1,660	2,430	4,120	6,770	450	50
ucational training	8,660	1,370	460	430	1,570	4,200	640	109
cial workers	6,230	1,060	60	1,420	1,760	1,930	-	68
her	14,210	3,900	700	2,570	3,360	3,570	110	47
				Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
	93.8	94.7	95.8	94.2	93.4	85.9	96.5	(X)
l needed, but not received	6.2	5.3	4.2	5.8	6.6	14.1	3.5	(X)
ical	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.3	(X)
sing	0.1	0.2	-	0.0	0.1	0.2	-	(X)
chiatric	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.7	1.8	2.5	0.8	(X)
sical or speech therapy	2.9	1.8	3.1	2.6	3.0	7.2	2.2	(X)
uapational therapy	1.5	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.6	5.0	0.8	(X)
cational training	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	3.1	1.2	(X)
ial workers	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.7	1.4	-	(X)
er	1.0	0.8	0.3	1.0	1.3	2.6	0.2	(X)

Represents zero.
Not applicable.

Table II-170. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND

Line No.	Facility available in ward	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	1,550,100	670,400	652,020	227,680	1,182,670	564,860	576,390	41,410	37,780	4,670	17,160	15,950
2	None of following facilities	54,670	35,800	11,860	7,020	37,080	27,360	9,170	550	260	160	30	70
3	Facilities available	1,488,180	634,500	634,470	219,210	1,140,820	537,500	562,460	40,860	37,330	4,510	17,120	15,710
4	Separate dining room	771,350	343,940	302,750	124,660	575,540	283,440	268,070	24,030	8,860	1,710	3,270	3,890
5	Separate lounge area	1,182,620	449,810	530,760	202,040	867,220	358,970	470,240	38,010	33,780	3,520	16,350	13,900
6	Wheelchair bathrooms	1,114,230	472,920	527,830	113,470	979,170	448,070	496,280	34,820	16,880	2,560	9,630	4,690
7	Sleeping area for staff	124,510	80,520	31,730	12,260	35,300	27,420	7,450	430	14,060	2,140	6,060	5,870
8	Not reported	7,250	110	5,690	1,460	4,770	-	4,770	-	180	-	20	170
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	None of following facilities	3.5	5.3	1.8	3.1	3.1	4.8	1.6	1.3	0.7	3.7	0.2	0.5
3	Facilities available	96.0	94.6	97.3	96.3	96.5	95.2	97.6	98.7	98.8	96.6	99.7	98.5
4	Separate dining room	49.8	51.3	46.4	54.8	48.7	50.2	46.5	58.0	23.5	36.6	19.0	24.4
5	Separate lounge area	76.3	67.1	81.4	88.7	73.3	63.5	81.6	91.8	89.4	75.5	95.3	87.2
6	Wheelchair bathrooms	71.9	70.5	81.0	49.8	82.8	79.3	86.1	84.1	44.7	54.8	56.1	29.4
7	Sleeping area for staff	8.0	12.0	4.9	5.4	3.0	4.9	1.3	1.0	37.2	45.7	35.3	36.8
8	Not reported	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	-	0.8	-	0.5	-	0.1	1.0

- Represents zero.

Table II-171. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN WARD

Facility available in ward	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Total	Private nonprofit		
						Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,650
None of following facilities	54,670	230	16,930	15,640	21,870	5,620	6,190	10,060
Facilities available	1,488,180	5,050	302,830	746,940	433,360	140,380	244,390	48,590
Separate dining room	771,350	2,610	156,890	346,070	265,780	86,890	153,070	25,820
Separate lounge area	1,182,620	5,050	270,870	509,580	397,120	137,540	216,880	42,710
Wheelchair bathrooms	1,114,230	2,830	174,810	669,500	267,090	65,710	173,230	28,160
Sleeping area for staff	124,510	750	20,530	21,530	81,700	28,330	35,480	17,880
Not reported	7,250	50	1,230	4,770	1,210	20	1,190	-
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None of following facilities	3.5	4.3	5.3	2.0	4.8	3.8	2.5	17.2
Facilities available	96.0	94.9	94.3	97.3	94.9	96.1	97.1	82.8
Separate dining room	49.8	49.1	48.9	45.1	58.2	59.5	60.8	44.0
Separate lounge area	76.3	94.9	84.4	66.4	87.0	94.2	86.1	72.8
Wheelchair bathrooms	71.9	53.1	54.5	87.2	58.5	45.0	68.8	48.0
Sleeping area for staff	8.0	14.1	6.4	2.8	17.9	19.4	14.1	30.5
Not reported	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.5	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-172. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN WARD

Facility available in ward	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	1,550,100	144,200	1,384,590	21,210
None of following facilities	54,670	7,220	47,120	340
Facilities available	1,488,180	136,330	1,333,400	18,450
Separate dining room	771,350	61,780	697,790	11,780
Separate lounge area	1,182,620	105,000	1,062,410	15,210
Wheelchair bathrooms	1,114,230	105,550	998,280	10,400
Sleeping area for staff	124,510	8,910	114,350	1,250
Not reported	7,250	650	4,170	2,430
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None of following facilities	3.5	5.0	3.4	1.6
Facilities available	96.0	94.5	96.3	87.0
Separate dining room	49.8	42.8	50.4	55.5
Separate lounge area	76.3	72.8	76.7	71.7
Wheelchair bathrooms	71.9	73.2	72.1	49.0
Sleeping area for staff	8.0	6.2	8.3	5.9
Not reported	0.5	0.5	0.3	11.4

SIZE OF FACILITY BY FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN WARD

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Line No.
Number																
65,400	37,840	15,350	12,210	189,210	26,970	21,370	140,860	43,790	28,170	12,710	2,910	31,270	7,880	9,040	14,350	1
6,250	3,160	1,690	1,400	8,720	3,520	440	4,760	1,890	1,550	340	-	470	50	190	230	2
58,110	34,600	12,930	10,580	179,370	23,420	20,910	135,040	41,880	26,620	12,350	2,910	30,660	7,840	8,700	14,120	3
35,680	23,900	8,390	3,380	111,380	14,970	11,370	85,040	25,190	14,230	8,960	2,000	14,710	5,690	2,700	6,330	4
55,190	32,960	12,160	10,070	162,520	21,140	17,320	124,060	40,310	25,960	11,550	2,800	23,590	7,260	3,130	13,200	5
10,970	4,680	1,760	4,520	78,460	8,910	11,030	58,520	1,590	1,010	560	20	27,160	7,690	8,580	10,890	6
23,970	17,210	5,400	1,360	17,050	11,010	4,490	1,560	33,170	22,640	8,280	2,260	960	110	50	800	7
1,030	70	730	230	1,120	30	20	1,060	20	-	20	-	140	-	140	-	8
Percent																
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
9.6	8.4	11.0	11.5	4.6	13.0	2.1	3.4	4.3	5.5	2.6	-	1.5	0.6	2.1	1.6	2
88.9	91.4	84.3	86.6	94.8	86.8	97.8	95.9	95.6	94.5	97.2	100.0	98.1	99.4	96.3	98.4	3
54.6	63.2	54.7	27.7	58.9	55.5	53.2	60.4	57.5	50.5	70.5	68.7	47.1	72.2	29.8	44.1	4
84.4	87.1	79.2	82.5	85.9	78.4	81.1	88.1	92.1	92.2	90.9	96.2	75.5	92.1	34.6	92.0	5
16.8	12.4	11.5	37.1	41.5	33.0	51.6	41.5	3.6	3.6	4.4	0.5	86.9	97.5	94.9	75.9	6
36.7	45.5	35.2	11.1	9.0	40.8	21.0	1.1	75.7	80.3	65.1	77.5	3.1	1.4	0.6	5.5	7
1.6	0.2	4.7	1.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.0	-	0.1	-	0.4	-	1.6	-	8

Table II-173. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN WARD

Facilities available in ward	Total	Less than 18 yeara	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,600
None of following facilities	54,670	5,200	20,710	27,520	1,250
Facilities available	1,488,180	145,540	310,650	997,930	34,050
Separate dining room	771,350	81,750	157,320	509,840	22,450
Separate lounge area	1,182,620	132,340	248,160	774,550	27,570
Wheelchair bathrooms	1,114,230	40,820	189,060	857,600	26,740
Sleeping area for staff	124,510	62,020	29,880	29,310	3,300
Not reported	7,250	790	2,760	2,410	1,290
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None of following facilities	3.5	3.4	6.2	2.7	3.4
Facilities available	96.0	96.0	93.0	-97.1	93.0
Separate dining room	49.8	54.0	47.1	49.6	61.3
Separate lounge area	76.3	87.3	74.3	75.4	75.3
Wheelchair bathrooms	71.9	26.9	56.6	83.4	73.1
Sleeping area for staff	8.0	40.9	8.9	2.9	9.0
Not reported	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.2	3.5

Table II-174. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN WARD

Facility available in ward	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	524,960	273,130	280,000	272,420	142,450	57,140	23
None of following facilities	54,670	14,290	8,710	8,440	7,220	4,560	11,460	37
Facilitiea available	1,488,180	504,930	263,920	271,390	265,080	137,820	45,040	23
Separate dining room	771,350	267,190	139,040	128,770	136,380	74,110	25,870	22
Separate lounge area	1,182,620	393,150	201,970	214,330	210,890	125,510	36,770	24
Wheelchair bathrooms	1,114,230	403,340	206,300	218,920	190,840	73,720	21,100	21
Sleeping area for staff	124,510	48,340	20,000	15,080	18,830	6,790	15,460	20
Not reported	7,250	5,750	510	170	120	70	640	7
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
None of following facilities	3.5	2.7	3.2	3.0	2.7	3.2	20.1	(X)
Facilities available	96.0	96.2	96.6	96.9	97.3	96.8	78.8	(X)
Separate dining room	49.8	50.9	50.9	46.0	50.1	52.0	45.3	(X)
Separate lounge area	76.3	74.9	73.9	76.5	77.4	88.1	64.3	(X)
Wheelchair bathrooms	71.9	76.8	75.5	78.2	70.1	51.8	36.9	(X)
Sleeping area for staff	8.0	9.2	7.3	5.4	6.9	4.8	27.1	(X)
Not reported	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	(X)

X Not applicable.

Table II-175. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND

Line No.	Number of beds in ward	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	1,550,100	670,400	652,020	227,680	1,182,670	564,860	576,390	41,410	37,780	4,670	17,160	15,950
2	Less than 5 beds	65,460	46,460	17,120	1,880	55,940	39,200	16,400	340	730	410	300	20
3	5 to 9 beds	93,770	84,100	5,540	4,130	65,310	62,320	2,760	230	1,050	590	350	100
4	10 to 19 beds	237,010	136,820	81,030	19,170	150,090	96,100	50,840	3,150	11,860	1,010	9,560	1,290
5	20 to 29 beds	232,450	130,510	64,560	37,380	167,100	112,180	51,100	3,830	7,440	1,150	3,350	2,940
6	30 to 49 beds	500,340	213,490	190,050	96,800	395,260	201,650	174,260	19,360	8,840	1,150	2,240	5,450
7	50 beds or more	398,310	57,690	274,640	65,980	330,030	52,620	263,220	14,200	7,350	270	1,320	5,760
8	Not reported	22,750	1,330	19,080	2,340	18,930	810	17,810	310	510	80	40	390
9	Median	35	25	45	40	37	27	47	43	26	22	17	42
10	Mean	37	27	46	41	38	29	47	45	34	24	25	47
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Less than 5 beds	4.2	6.9	2.6	0.8	4.7	6.9	2.8	0.8	1.9	8.8	1.7	0.1
3	5 to 9 beds	6.0	12.5	0.9	1.8	5.5	11.0	0.5	0.5	2.8	12.7	2.1	0.6
4	10 to 19 beds	15.3	20.4	12.4	8.4	12.7	17.0	8.8	7.6	31.4	21.6	55.7	8.1
5	20 to 29 beds	15.0	19.5	9.9	16.4	14.1	19.9	8.9	9.2	19.7	24.6	19.5	18.4
6	30 to 49 beds	32.3	31.8	29.1	42.5	33.4	35.7	30.2	46.7	23.4	24.7	13.1	34.2
7	50 beds or more	25.7	8.6	42.1	29.0	27.9	9.3	45.7	34.3	19.5	5.9	7.7	36.1
8	Not reported	1.5	0.2	2.9	1.0	1.6	0.1	3.1	0.8	1.3	1.8	0.2	2.4

- Represents zero.

Table II-176. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY NUMBER OF BEDS IN WARD

Number of beds in ward	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,650
Less than 5 beds	65,460	570	10,920	29,710	24,260	10,490	4,880	8,890
5 to 9 beds	93,770	340	7,000	21,170	65,260	12,110	26,660	26,500
10 to 19 beds	237,010	2,330	33,470	89,810	111,400	54,190	50,130	7,080
20 to 29 beds	232,450	720	52,260	119,510	59,950	34,280	24,920	750
30 to 49 beds	500,340	510	116,370	284,040	99,430	30,180	66,700	2,550
50 beds or more	398,310	800	98,700	206,710	92,100	2,240	77,070	12,790
Not reported	22,750	50	2,280	16,390	4,040	2,530	1,430	80
Median	35	17	39	38	24	18	35	8
Mean	37	27	40	40	30	21	36	22
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 beds	4.2	10.7	3.4	3.9	5.3	7.2	1.9	15.2
5 to 9 beds	6.0	6.4	2.2	2.8	14.3	8.3	10.6	45.2
10 to 19 beds	15.3	43.8	10.4	11.7	24.4	37.1	19.9	12.1
20 to 29 beds	15.0	13.6	16.3	15.6	13.1	23.5	9.9	1.3
30 to 49 beds	32.3	9.6	36.3	37.0	21.8	20.7	26.5	4.3
50 beds or more	25.7	15.1	30.7	26.9	20.2	1.5	30.6	21.8
Not reported	1.5	0.9	0.7	2.1	0.9	1.7	0.6	0.1

Table II-177. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY NUMBER OF BEDS IN WARD

Number of beds in ward	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	1,550,100	144,200	1,384,590	21,210
Less than 5 beds	65,460	4,960	60,350	150
5 to 9 beds	93,770	14,000	79,680	90
10 to 19 beds	237,010	20,530	214,260	2,220
20 to 29 beds	232,450	22,010	208,800	1,640
30 to 49 beds	500,340	40,720	456,030	3,600
50 beds or more	398,310	41,190	346,040	11,080
Not reported	22,750	800	19,520	2,430
Median	35	35	35	50
Mean	37	36	37	49
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 beds	4.2	3.4	4.4	0.7
5 to 9 beds	6.0	9.7	5.8	0.4
10 to 19 beds	15.3	14.2	15.5	10.5
20 to 29 beds	15.0	15.3	15.1	7.7
30 to 49 beds	32.3	28.2	32.9	17.0
50 beds or more	25.7	28.6	25.0	52.2
Not reported	1.5	0.6	1.4	11.4

SIZE OF FACILITY BY NUMBER OF BEDS IN WARD

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Line No.
								Number								
65,400	37,840	15,350	12,210	189,210	26,970	21,370	140,860	43,790	28,170	12,710	2,910	31,270	7,880	9,040	14,350	1
2,940	2,750	100	90	2,980	2,090	160	730	1,610	1,530	60	20	1,250	480	90	680	2
9,460	8,270	800	390	9,110	5,920	580	2,600	7,850	6,670	970	210	1,010	330	80	600	3
21,360	14,350	6,070	940	24,540	8,680	4,640	11,220	24,410	16,230	6,850	1,330	4,750	450	3,070	1,240	4
11,850	7,870	1,560	2,420	35,000	4,880	3,580	26,540	5,150	2,200	2,450	500	5,910	2,230	2,520	1,160	5
9,110	2,410	2,720	3,970	74,860	3,700	8,260	62,900	2,450	1,190	1,000	260	9,810	3,380	1,560	4,870	6
9,590	2,110	3,320	4,160	41, 190	1,530	4,090	35,560	1,910	200	1,110	610	8,230	960	1,580	5,690	7
1,080	70	780	230	1,530	170	50	1,310	410	150	260	-	300	50	140	110	8
18	15	22	40	36	16	34	39	15	13	17	18	35	32	24	43	9
29	18	48	41	36	19	36	39	17	13	21	30	36	32	32	41	10
								Percent								
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
4.5	7.3	0.7	0.8	1.6	7.7	0.8	0.5	3.7	5.4	0.5	0.5	4.0	6.1	1.0	4.8	2
14.5	21.8	5.2	3.2	4.8	21.9	2.7	1.8	17.9	23.7	7.7	7.1	3.2	4.2	0.8	4.2	3
32.7	37.9	39.5	7.7	13.0	32.2	21.7	8.0	55.8	57.6	53.9	45.6	15.2	5.7	34.0	8.6	4
18.1	20.8	10.1	19.8	18.5	18.1	16.7	18.8	11.8	7.8	19.3	17.0	18.9	28.3	27.9	8.1	5
13.9	6.4	17.7	32.5	39.6	13.7	38.7	44.7	5.6	4.2	7.9	8.8	31.4	42.9	17.2	34.0	6
14.7	5.6	21.6	34.1	21.8	5.7	19.2	25.2	4.4	0.7	8.7	20.9	26.3	12.2	17.5	39.7	7
1.7	0.2	5.1	1.9	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.5	2.0	-	1.0	0.6	1.6	0.8	8

Table II-178. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY NUMBER OF BEDS IN WARD

Number of beds in ward	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
			Number		
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,600
Less than 5 beds	65,460	2,720	12,120	49,590	1,020
5 to 9 beds	93,770	16,810	20,050	51,700	5,220
10 to 19 beds	237,010	53,320	48,520	130,460	4,720
20 to 29 beds	232,450	31,450	53,150	144,140	3,700
30 to 49 beds	500,340	29,110	112,110	346,870	12,250
50 beds or more	398,310	16,660	84,800	288,600	8,260
Not reported	22,750	1,470	3,370	16,500	1,420
Median	35	35	35	37	35
Mean	37	24	38	38	33
			Percent		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 beds	4.2	1.8	3.6	4.8	2.8
5 to 9 beds	6.0	11.1	6.0	5.0	14.3
10 to 19 beds	15.3	35.2	14.5	12.7	12.9
20 to 29 beds	15.0	20.8	15.9	14.0	10.1
30 to 49 beds	32.3	19.2	33.6	33.7	33.5
50 beds or more	25.7	11.0	25.4	28.1	22.6
Not reported	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.6	3.9

Table II-179. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY NUMBER OF BEDS IN WARD

Number of beds in ward	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
				Number				
Total	1,550,100	524,960	273,130	280,000	272,420	142,450	57,140	23
Less than 5 beds	65,460	19,730	9,890	11,700	18,510	1,790	3,840	31
5 to 9 beds	93,770	22,740	8,700	16,530	18,550	5,800	21,460	47
10 to 19 beds	237,010	77,590	47,650	35,690	48,600	20,320	7,170	22
20 to 29 beds	232,450	85,520	32,150	42,680	40,240	25,480	6,380	23
30 to 49 beds	500,340	148,520	102,080	88,940	92,320	56,570	11,920	24
50 beds or more	398,310	159,960	65,430	82,270	53,020	32,030	5,600	19
Not reported	22,750	10,900	7,250	2,190	1,190	460	770	13
Median	35	37	36	37	32	36	14	(X)
Mean	37	39	38	38	34	37	22	(X)
				Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Less than 5 beds	4.2	3.8	3.6	4.2	6.8	1.3	6.7	(X)
5 to 9 beds	6.0	4.3	3.2	5.9	6.8	4.1	37.6	(X)
10 to 19 beds	15.3	14.8	17.4	12.7	17.8	14.3	12.5	(X)
20 to 29 beds	15.0	16.3	11.8	15.2	14.8	17.9	11.2	(X)
30 to 49 beds	32.3	28.3	37.4	31.8	33.9	39.7	20.9	(X)
50 beds or more	25.7	30.5	24.0	29.4	19.5	22.5	9.8	(X)
Not reported	1.5	2.1	2.7	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.3	(X)

X Not applicable.

Table II-180. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND

Line No.	Number of residents in ward	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	1,550,100	670,400	652,020	227,680	1,182,670	564,860	576,390	41,410	37,780	4,670	17,160	15,950
2	Less than 5 residents	87,350	62,170	23,120	2,060	73,550	51,180	21,670	690	800	490	250	60
3	5 to 9 residents	105,460	83,820	17,400	4,250	68,030	57,630	10,140	260	3,850	820	2,910	120
4	10 to 19 residents	248,700	141,730	81,850	25,120	157,930	103,060	51,180	3,690	11,330	1,020	8,410	1,890
5	20 to 29 residents	255,850	149,920	62,140	43,780	191,770	134,800	52,190	4,780	6,820	1,230	2,790	2,800
6	30 to 49 residents	475,240	179,500	201,740	94,000	373,140	169,460	185,770	17,920	7,800	740	1,610	5,450
7	50 residents or more	338,010	47,960	235,770	54,280	285,880	45,200	227,120	13,550	6,510	240	1,050	5,220
8	Not reported	39,500	5,300	30,000	4,200	32,370	3,530	28,320	530	660	130	130	390
9	Median	32	23	42	37	34	25	44	42	23	18	16	40
10	Mean	34	25	42	39	35	27	43	43	30	21	21	43
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Less than 5 residents	5.6	9.3	3.5	0.9	6.2	9.1	3.8	1.7	2.1	10.4	1.5	0.4
3	5 to 9 residents	6.8	12.5	2.7	1.9	5.8	10.2	1.8	0.6	10.2	17.7	16.9	0.8
4	10 to 19 residents	16.0	21.1	12.6	11.0	13.4	18.2	8.9	8.9	30.0	21.9	49.0	11.9
5	20 to 29 residents	16.5	22.4	9.5	19.2	16.2	23.9	9.1	11.5	18.1	26.3	16.3	17.6
6	30 to 49 residents	30.7	26.8	30.9	41.3	31.6	30.0	32.2	43.3	20.7	15.9	9.4	34.2
7	50 residents or more	21.8	7.2	36.2	23.8	24.2	8.0	39.4	32.7	17.2	5.1	6.1	32.8
8	Not reported	2.5	0.8	4.6	1.8	2.7	0.6	4.9	1.3	1.7	2.7	0.8	2.5

- Represents zero.

Table II-181. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY NUMBER OF RESIDENTS IN WARD

Number of residents in ward	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Total	Private nonprofit		
						Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,650
Less than 5 residents	87,350	570	11,290	37,890	37,600	15,570	6,650	15,380
5 to 9 residents	105,460	1,120	10,630	23,260	70,450	20,150	30,020	20,280
10 to 19 residents	248,700	1,790	38,940	99,110	108,860	48,430	53,150	7,290
20 to 29 residents	255,850	380	56,300	135,640	63,520	29,140	33,470	910
30 to 49 residents	475,240	760	116,890	274,510	83,080	28,890	52,210	1,980
50 residents or more	338,010	510	82,270	170,720	84,520	1,460	70,540	12,520
Not reported	39,500	200	4,670	26,210	8,420	2,390	5,740	290
Median	32	14	37	35	21	17	29	8
Mean	34	24	37	36	27	19	34	20
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 residents	5.6	10.7	3.5	4.9	8.2	10.7	2.6	26.2
5 to 9 residents	6.8	21.0	3.3	3.0	15.4	13.6	11.9	34.6
10 to 19 residents	16.0	33.6	12.1	12.9	23.9	33.2	21.1	12.4
20 to 29 residents	16.5	7.2	17.5	17.7	13.9	20.0	13.3	1.6
30 to 49 residents	30.7	14.2	36.4	35.8	18.2	19.8	20.7	3.4
50 residents or more	21.8	9.5	25.6	22.2	18.5	1.0	28.0	21.3
Not reported	2.5	3.8	1.5	3.4	1.8	1.6	2.3	0.5

Table II-182. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY NUMBER OF RESIDENTS IN WARD

Number of residents in ward	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	1,550,100	144,200	1,384,690	21,210
Less than 5 residents	87,350	6,390	80,780	180
5 to 9 residents	105,460	14,780	89,880	790
10 to 19 residents	248,700	25,220	221,260	2,220
20 to 29 residents	255,850	19,110	234,630	2,110
30 to 49 residents	475,240	43,080	426,380	5,770
50 residents or more	338,010	33,100	297,480	7,430
Not reported	39,500	2,520	34,280	2,710
Median	32	32	32	43
Mean	34	33	34	45
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 residents	5.6	4.4	5.8	0.8
5 to 9 residents	6.8	10.3	6.5	3.7
10 to 19 residents	16.0	17.5	16.0	10.5
20 to 29 residents	16.5	13.2	16.9	10.0
30 to 49 residents	30.7	29.9	30.8	27.2
50 residents or more	21.8	23.0	21.5	35.0
Not reported	2.5	1.7	2.6	12.8

SIZE OF FACILITY BY NUMBER OF RESIDENTS IN WARD

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Totsl	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Totsl	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Line No.
Number																
65,400	37,840	15,350	12,210	189,210	26,970	21,370	140,860	43,790	28,170	12,710	2,910	31,270	7,880	9,040	14,350	1
4,050	3,530	470	50	4,360	3,360	510	500	3,320	3,000	120	190	1,270	610	90	570	2
12,350	10,630	1,330	390	7,630	4,670	600	2,370	12,740	9,890	2,330	510	850	180	80	600	3
20,470	13,600	5,440	1,430	30,540	10,380	4,970	15,190	20,830	12,960	6,530	1,340	7,600	700	5,320	1,570	4
9,480	5,770	1,550	2,160	39,570	3,680	3,830	32,060	3,370	1,790	1,520	60	4,830	2,650	260	1,910	5
8,210	2,080	2,450	3,680	73,540	3,930	8,530	61,080	2,090	330	1,480	270	10,460	2,960	1,900	5,600	6
8,380	1,410	3,040	3,930	30,410	510	2,810	27,100	1,280	200	580	500	5,560	400	1,170	3,980	7
2,460	820	1,070	570	3,140	450	130	2,560	160	-	130	30	710	380	220	110	8
17	13	19	39	33	15	32	36	12	11	15	15	31	28	17	38	9
26	15	44	39	34	18	32	37	14	11	18	26	33	29	28	38	10
Percent																
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
6.2	9.3	3.1	0.4	2.3	12.5	2.4	0.4	7.6	10.7	1.0	6.6	4.1	7.7	1.0	4.0	2
18.9	28.1	8.7	3.2	4.0	17.3	2.8	1.7	29.1	35.1	18.4	17.6	2.7	2.2	0.8	4.2	3
31.3	35.9	35.4	11.7	16.1	38.5	23.2	10.8	47.6	46.0	51.4	46.2	24.3	8.9	58.9	10.9	4
14.5	15.3	10.1	17.7	20.9	13.6	17.9	22.8	7.7	6.4	12.0	2.2	15.4	33.6	2.9	13.3	5
12.6	5.5	16.0	30.1	38.9	14.6	39.9	43.4	4.8	1.2	11.7	9.3	33.4	37.6	21.0	39.0	6
12.8	3.7	19.8	32.2	16.1	1.9	13.1	19.2	2.9	0.7	4.6	17.0	17.8	5.1	13.0	27.7	7
3.8	2.2	7.0	4.7	1.7	1.7	0.6	1.8	0.4	-	1.0	1.1	2.3	4.8	2.4	0.8	8

Table II-183. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY NUMBER OF RESIDENTS IN WARD

Number of residents in ward	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Age not reported
	Number				
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,600
Less than 5 residents	87,350	5,580	15,590	65,140	1,040
5 to 9 residents	105,460	24,010	23,150	53,080	5,220
10 to 19 residents	248,700	50,110	53,590	140,010	4,980
20 to 29 residents	255,850	30,190	59,220	160,220	6,230
30 to 49 residents	475,240	26,500	103,790	334,360	10,580
50 residents or more	338,010	12,040	72,560	247,250	6,160
Not reported	39,500	3,100	6,220	27,790	2,390
Median	32	18	32	35	28
Mean	34	22	35	36	31
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 residents	5.6	3.7	4.7	6.3	2.8
5 to 9 residents	6.8	15.8	6.9	5.2	14.3
10 to 19 residents	16.0	33.1	16.0	13.6	13.6
20 to 29 residents	16.5	19.9	17.7	15.6	17.0
30 to 49 residents	30.7	17.5	31.1	32.5	28.9
50 reaidents or more	21.8	7.9	21.7	24.1	16.8
Not reported	2.5	2.0	1.9	2.7	6.5

Table II-184. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY NUMBER OF RESIDENTS IN WARD

Number of residents in ward	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Totsl	1,550,100	524,960	273,130	280,000	272,420	142,450	57,140	23
Less than 5 residents	87,350	23,790	12,530	16,050	24,000	2,330	8,650	36
5 to 9 residents	105,460	30,600	12,600	16,370	18,530	9,470	17,890	38
10 to 19 residents	248,700	83,140	47,770	39,030	50,170	21,230	7,350	22
20 to 29 residents	255,850	93,730	35,960	46,440	43,620	26,400	9,690	23
30 to 49 residents	475,240	140,200	97,350	86,220	86,890	55,270	9,300	25
50 residents or more	338,010	138,380	55,240	70,590	45,360	25,830	2,600	19
Not reported	39,500	15,110	11,680	5,290	3,850	1,920	1,650	17
Median	32	33	34	34	29	34	11	(X)
Mean	34	36	35	35	31	35	19	(X)
	Percent							
Totsl	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Less than 5 residents	5.6	4.5	4.6	5.7	8.8	1.6	15.1	(X)
5 to 9 residents	6.8	5.8	4.6	5.8	6.8	6.7	31.3	(X)
10 to 19 residents	16.0	15.8	17.5	13.9	18.4	14.9	12.9	(X)
20 to 29 residents	16.5	17.9	13.2	16.6	16.0	18.5	17.0	(X)
30 to 49 residents	30.7	26.7	35.6	30.8	31.9	38.8	16.3	(X)
50 residents or more	21.8	26.4	20.2	25.2	16.7	18.1	4.6	(X)
Not reported	2.5	2.9	4.3	1.9	1.4	1.3	2.9	(X)

X Not applicable.

Table II-185. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND

Line No.	Staff members in ward	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	1,550,100	670,400	652,020	227,680	1,182,670	564,860	576,390	41,410	37,780	4,670	17,160	15,950
2	None	47,320	41,210	2,820	3,290	40,020	38,190	930	910	390	160	20	220
3	1 to 3 staff members	426,880	222,650	142,290	61,940	283,850	167,280	106,970	9,600	20,990	2,030	13,350	5,600
4	4 to 6 staff members	449,190	171,490	214,000	63,700	362,390	147,290	203,930	11,180	4,890	710	1,730	2,450
5	7 to 9 staff members	224,210	34,490	151,840	37,880	183,600	29,910	144,170	9,520	3,360	410	610	2,340
6	10 to 19 staff members	181,940	81,360	55,170	45,410	132,170	75,220	48,080	8,870	4,990	760	600	3,630
7	20 to 29 staff members	37,050	28,380	3,880	4,800	30,480	27,390	2,750	340	630	80	50	490
8	30 to 49 staff members	20,190	9,740	8,860	1,590	16,930	9,430	6,920	570	590	10	310	280
9	50 staff members or more	880	20	770	90	220	-	220	-	290	-	200	90
10	Not reported	162,450	81,060	72,400	8,990	133,000	70,160	62,410	420	1,650	510	290	850
11	Median	5.4	4.5	6.0	6.0	5.6	4.8	6.1	6.6	3.4	3.7	2.8	6.0
12	Mean	6.5	6.0	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.4	6.9	7.0	5.5	5.8	3.8	7.3
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	None	3.1	6.1	0.4	1.4	3.4	6.8	0.2	2.2	1.0	3.4	0.1	1.4
3	1 to 3 staff members	27.5	33.2	21.8	27.2	24.0	29.6	18.6	23.2	55.6	43.4	77.8	35.2
4	4 to 6 staff members	29.0	25.6	32.8	28.0	30.6	26.1	35.4	27.0	12.9	15.1	10.1	15.4
5	7 to 9 staff members	14.5	5.1	23.3	16.6	15.5	5.3	25.0	23.0	8.9	8.8	3.5	14.7
6	10 to 19 staff members	11.7	12.1	8.5	19.9	11.2	13.3	8.3	21.4	13.2	16.4	3.5	22.8
7	20 to 29 staff members	2.4	4.2	0.6	2.1	2.6	4.8	0.5	0.8	1.7	1.8	0.3	3.1
8	30 to 49 staff members	1.3	1.5	1.4	0.7	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.6	0.2	1.8	1.7
9	50 staff members or more	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.8	-	1.2	0.5
10	Not reported	10.5	12.1	11.1	3.9	11.2	12.4	10.8	1.0	4.4	10.9	1.7	5.3

- Represents zero.

Table II-186. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY STAFF MEMBERS IN WARD

Staff members in ward	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,650
None	47,320	-	2,670	36,310	8,350	3,840	3,820	690
1 to 3 staff members	426,980	1,900	92,840	161,480	170,650	47,270	94,160	29,230
4 to 6 staff members	449,190	210	95,190	230,890	122,890	48,680	60,080	14,130
7 to 9 staff members	224,210	80	54,820	127,550	41,750	7,080	30,200	4,470
10 to 19 staff members	181,940	-	52,590	80,190	49,160	8,940	39,690	540
20 to 29 staff members	37,050	-	6,000	18,400	12,560	320	12,020	220
30 to 49 staff members	20,190	-	1,590	16,350	2,250	380	1,690	180
50 staff members or more	1,880	-	20	240	620	200	190	220
Not reported	162,450	3,120	15,260	95,840	48,230	29,330	9,940	8,960
Median	5.4	2.7	5.7	5.7	4.6	4.4	5.1	3.4
Mean	6.5	2.7	6.4	6.7	6.1	4.4	6.6	7.9
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	3.1	-	0.8	4.7	1.8	2.6	1.5	1.2
1 to 3 staff members	27.5	35.8	28.9	21.0	37.4	32.4	37.4	49.8
4 to 6 staff members	29.0	3.9	29.7	30.1	26.9	33.3	23.9	24.1
7 to 9 staff members	14.5	1.6	17.1	16.6	9.1	4.8	12.0	7.6
10 to 19 staff members	11.7	-	16.4	10.5	10.8	6.1	15.8	0.9
20 to 29 staff members	2.4	-	1.9	2.4	2.8	0.2	4.8	0.4
30 to 49 staff members	1.3	-	0.5	2.1	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.3
50 staff members or more	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Not reported	10.5	58.7	4.8	12.5	10.6	20.1	3.9	15.3

- Represents zero.

SIZE OF FACILITY BY STAFF MEMBERS IN WARD

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Line No.
Number																
65,400	37,840	15,350	12,210	189,210	26,970	21,370	140,860	43,790	28,170	12,710	2,910	31,270	7,880	9,040	14,350	1
3,860	2,390	1,420	60	2,220	380	390	1,450	110	100	-	20	710	-	60	650	2
28,500	16,100	5,590	6,820	58,150	15,270	7,190	35,690	32,240	21,190	8,760	2,290	3,150	780	430	1,940	3
17,760	12,990	2,800	1,970	50,320	4,140	2,940	43,240	6,610	3,920	2,160	540	7,200	2,460	430	4,320	4
2,210	810	890	510	27,780	1,150	4,610	22,020	660	280	340	30	6,600	1,920	1,220	3,450	5
1,830	1,180	570	80	37,860	2,160	4,940	30,770	410	210	190	20	4,680	1,830	790	2,050	6
300	-	300	-	5,170	430	770	3,960	-	-	-	-	470	470	-	-	7
1,360	250	1,110	-	780	40	-	740	-	-	-	-	530	20	510	-	8
240	-	240	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	9
9,330	4,130	2,430	2,770	6,900	3,390	520	2,990	3,750	2,470	1,270	20	7,820	400	5,480	1,940	10
3.5	3.6	3.6	3.0	5.8	3.2	6.8	6.1	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.8	7.3	7.8	9.0	6.4	11
4.6	3.6	8.3	2.9	6.7	4.1	6.8	7.1	2.5	2.3	3.0	2.6	8.1	8.4	13.3	6.4	12
Percent																
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
5.9	6.3	9.2	0.5	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.0	0.3	0.3	-	0.5	2.3	-	0.7	4.5	2
43.6	42.5	36.4	55.8	30.7	56.6	33.7	25.3	73.6	75.2	68.9	78.6	10.1	9.9	4.7	13.5	3
27.2	34.3	18.3	16.1	26.6	15.3	13.8	30.7	15.1	13.9	17.0	18.7	23.0	31.1	4.8	30.1	4
3.4	2.1	5.8	4.2	14.7	4.3	21.6	15.6	1.5	1.0	2.7	1.1	21.1	24.4	13.5	24.1	5
2.8	3.1	3.7	0.7	20.0	8.0	23.1	21.8	0.9	0.8	1.5	0.5	15.0	23.2	8.7	14.3	6
0.5	-	2.0	-	2.7	1.6	3.6	2.8	-	-	-	-	1.5	6.0	-	-	7
2.1	0.7	7.2	-	0.4	0.1	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	1.7	0.2	5.7	-	8
0.4	-	1.6	-	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	1.1	-	9
14.3	10.9	15.8	22.7	3.6	12.6	2.4	2.1	8.6	8.8	10.0	0.5	25.0	5.1	60.7	13.5	10

Table II-187. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY STAFF MEMBERS IN WARD

Staff members in ward	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	1,550,100	144,200	1,384,690	21,210
None	47,320	4,000	43,290	40
1 to 3 staff members	426,880	40,210	383,810	2,850
4 to 6 staff members	449,190	43,820	399,850	5,510
7 to 9 staff members	224,210	24,540	197,680	1,990
10 to 19 staff members	181,940	20,940	153,600	7,400
20 to 29 staff members	37,050	1,390	35,670	-
30 to 49 staff members	20,190	910	19,030	250
50 staff members or more	880	100	780	-
Not reported	162,450	8,280	150,980	3,180
Median	5.4	5.6	5.4	7.9
Mean	6.5	6.0	6.5	8.5
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	3.1	2.8	3.1	0.2
1 to 3 staff members	27.5	27.9	27.7	13.4
4 to 6 staff members	29.0	30.4	28.9	26.0
7 to 9 staff members	14.5	17.0	14.3	9.4
10 to 19 staff members	11.7	14.5	11.1	34.9
20 to 29 staff members	2.4	1.0	2.6	-
30 to 49 staff members	1.3	0.6	1.4	1.2
50 staff members or more	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
Not reported	10.5	5.7	10.9	15.0

- Represents zero.

Table II-188. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY STAFF MEMBERS IN WARD

Staff members in ward	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,604
None	47,320	1,100	14,090	30,460	1,670
1 to 3 staff members	426,880	71,510	103,840	242,410	9,110
4 to 6 staff members	449,190	40,610	89,940	308,600	10,040
7 to 9 staff members	224,210	12,730	40,080	162,470	8,930
10 to 19 staff members	181,940	15,910	43,730	117,660	4,640
20 to 29 staff members	37,050	1,740	8,140	27,140	30
30 to 49 staff members	20,190	270	6,170	13,750	-
50 staff members or more	880	260	190	410	20
Not reported	162,450	7,390	27,940	124,960	2,150
Median	5.4	3.9	5.1	5.7	5.9
Mean	6.5	4.9	6.4	6.8	5.6
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	3.1	0.7	4.2	3.0	4.6
1 to 3 staff members	27.5	47.2	31.1	23.6	24.9
4 to 6 staff members	29.0	26.8	26.9	30.0	27.4
7 to 9 staff members	14.5	8.4	12.0	15.8	24.4
10 to 19 staff members	11.7	10.5	13.1	11.4	12.7
20 to 29 staff members	2.4	1.1	2.4	2.6	0.1
30 to 49 staff members	1.3	0.2	1.8	1.3	-
50 staff members or more	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Not reported	10.5	4.9	8.4	12.2	5.9

- Represents zero.

Table II-190. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND

Line No.	Daytime staff per 10 residents	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	1,550,100	670,400	652,020	227,680	1,182,670	564,860	576,390	41,410	37,780	4,670	17,160	15,950
2	Less than 1 staff member	96,570	49,590	29,870	17,110	73,310	43,950	25,240	4,130	2,550	190	820	1,540
3	1 or 2 staff members	938,160	328,620	461,620	147,930	738,730	286,130	423,260	29,340	26,100	2,300	13,240	10,560
4	3 or 4 staff members	244,450	137,270	62,250	44,930	161,300	108,710	46,220	6,370	4,880	990	1,620	2,270
5	5 to 9 staff members	68,550	54,980	7,800	5,760	44,860	41,040	3,350	480	1,650	500	610	540
6	10 staff members or more	22,940	14,790	7,010	1,130	17,910	12,140	5,430	340	700	140	480	80
7	Not reported	179,440	85,150	83,470	10,820	146,550	72,890	72,900	760	1,900	550	390	960
8	Median	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.1
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Less than 1 staff member	6.2	7.4	4.6	7.5	6.2	7.8	4.4	10.0	6.7	4.2	4.8	9.6
3	1 or 2 staff members	60.5	49.0	70.8	65.0	62.5	50.7	73.4	70.9	69.1	49.3	77.2	66.2
4	3 or 4 staff members	15.8	20.5	9.5	19.7	13.6	19.2	8.0	15.4	12.9	21.1	9.4	14.3
5	5 to 9 staff members	4.4	8.2	1.2	2.5	3.8	7.3	0.6	1.2	4.4	10.8	3.6	3.4
6	10 staff members or more	1.5	2.2	1.1	0.5	1.5	2.1	0.9	0.8	1.8	3.0	2.8	0.5
7	Not reported	11.6	12.7	12.8	4.8	12.4	12.9	12.6	1.8	5.0	11.7	2.3	6.0

- Represents zero.

Table II-189. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY STAFF MEMBERS IN WARD

Staff members in ward	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	524,960	273,130	280,000	272,420	142,450	57,140	23
None	47,320	30,180	770	5,570	3,240	1,440	6,120	9
1 to 3 staff members	426,880	139,210	71,190	71,100	69,600	45,440	30,330	26
4 to 6 staff members	449,190	147,250	78,020	86,110	83,290	42,520	11,990	24
7 to 9 staff members	224,210	72,240	43,490	47,360	37,040	19,490	4,590	23
10 to 19 staff members	181,940	66,750	34,810	28,330	28,010	23,170	870	20
20 to 29 staff members	37,050	12,010	4,360	7,720	10,390	2,450	110	31
30 to 49 staff members	20,190	10,670	3,930	2,680	1,610	960	350	10
50 staff members or more	880	270	200	50	90	110	150	22
Not reported	162,450	46,370	36,350	31,060	39,160	6,880	2,630	24
Median	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4	3.0	(X)
Mean	6.5	6.5	7.1	6.3	6.4	7.0	3.1	(X)
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
None	3.1	5.7	0.3	2.0	1.2	1.0	10.7	(X)
1 to 3 staff members	27.5	26.5	26.1	25.4	25.5	31.9	53.1	(X)
4 to 6 staff members	29.0	28.0	28.6	30.8	30.6	29.8	21.0	(X)
7 to 9 staff members	14.5	13.8	15.9	16.9	13.6	13.7	8.0	(X)
10 to 19 staff members	11.7	12.7	12.7	10.1	10.3	16.3	1.5	(X)
20 to 29 staff members	2.4	2.3	1.6	2.8	3.8	1.7	0.2	(X)
30 to 49 staff members	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	(X)
50 staff members or more	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	(X)
Not reported	10.5	8.8	13.3	11.1	14.4	4.8	4.6	(X)

X Not applicable.

SIZE OF FACILITY BY DAYTIME STAFF PER 10 RESIDENTS

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
Number																
65,400	37,840	15,350	12,210	189,210	26,970	21,370	140,860	43,790	28,170	12,710	2,910	31,270	7,880	9,040	14,350	1
10,300	3,560	2,370	4,370	6,870	1,020	800	5,050	2,040	870	580	590	1,500	-	60	1,430	2
21,010	11,740	5,370	3,890	115,880	11,090	11,100	93,690	21,580	13,590	6,580	1,410	14,860	3,760	2,050	9,040	3
14,340	9,790	3,730	810	47,890	7,290	6,880	33,710	12,190	8,460	3,100	620	3,850	2,020	690	1,140	4
7,930	6,950	870	100	8,750	3,320	1,530	3,900	3,110	2,170	880	60	2,250	1,000	570	680	5
1,240	920	300	20	1,560	590	450	520	1,030	610	250	180	490	390	100	-	6
10,580	4,870	2,710	3,000	8,270	3,670	600	3,990	3,830	2,470	1,310	50	8,320	710	5,560	2,050	7
2.5	3.2	2.4	1.1	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.0	8
Percent																
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
15.8	9.4	15.4	35.8	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.6	4.7	3.1	4.6	20.3	4.8	-	0.7	10.0	2
32.1	31.0	35.0	31.9	61.2	41.1	51.9	66.5	49.3	48.2	51.8	48.4	47.5	47.7	22.7	63.0	3
21.9	25.9	24.3	6.7	25.3	27.0	32.2	23.9	27.8	30.0	24.4	21.4	12.3	25.6	7.7	7.9	4
12.1	18.4	5.7	0.8	4.6	12.3	7.2	2.8	7.1	7.7	6.9	2.2	7.2	12.7	6.3	4.7	5
1.9	2.4	1.9	0.2	0.8	2.2	2.1	0.4	2.4	2.2	1.9	6.0	1.6	5.0	1.1	-	6
16.2	12.9	17.6	24.6	4.4	13.6	2.8	2.8	8.7	8.8	10.3	1.6	26.6	9.0	61.5	14.3	7

Table II-191. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY DAYTIME STAFF PER 10 RESIDENTS

Daytime staff per 10 residents	Total	Federal	Other government	Propri-etary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,65
Less than 1 staff member	96,570	790	16,860	64,440	14,480	6,890	5,690	1,19
1 or 2 staff members	938,160	590	221,340	458,760	257,460	70,450	153,290	33,72
3 or 4 staff members	244,450	780	53,140	100,040	90,480	30,360	49,760	10,37
5 or 9 staff members	68,550	-	9,860	27,600	31,080	5,570	22,620	2,89
10 staff members or more	22,940	-	1,930	12,880	8,130	1,400	6,150	58
Not reported	179,440	3,170	17,860	103,610	54,810	31,360	14,260	9,18
Median	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
Less than 1 staff member	6.2	14.8	5.3	8.4	3.2	4.7	2.3	3.
1 or 2 staff members	60.5	11.1	69.0	59.6	56.4	48.2	60.9	57.
3 or 4 staff members	15.8	14.6	16.6	13.0	19.8	20.8	19.8	17.
5 or 9 staff members	4.4	-	3.1	3.6	6.8	3.8	9.0	4.
10 staff members or more	1.5	-	0.6	1.7	1.8	1.0	2.4	1.
Not reported	11.6	59.5	5.6	13.5	12.0	21.5	5.7	15.

- Represents zero.

Table II-192. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY DAYTIME STAFF PER 10 RESIDENTS

Daytime staff per 10 residents	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	1,550,100	144,200	1,384,690	21,2
Less than 1 staff member	96,570	7,320	88,710	5
1 or 2 staff members	938,160	87,640	837,030	13,4
3 or 4 staff members	244,450	32,060	209,300	3,0
5 or 9 staff members	88,550	6,030	62,190	
10 staff members or more	22,940	1,160	21,470	
Not reported	179,440	10,000	165,980	3,4
Median	2.2	2.3	2.2	
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	10
Less than 1 staff member	6.2	5.1	6.4	
1 or 2 staff members	60.5	60.8	60.4	6
3 or 4 staff members	15.8	22.2	15.1	1
5 or 9 staff members	4.4	4.2	4.5	
10 staff members or more	1.5	0.8	1.6	
Not reported	11.6	6.9	12.0	1

Table II-193. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY DAYTIME STAFF PER 10 RESIDENTS

Daytime staff per 10 residents	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,600
ess than 1 staff member	96,570	3,700	30,200	59,520	3,060
or 2 staff members	938,160	77,380	204,150	633,320	23,310
or 4 staff members	244,450	43,290	53,080	143,440	4,640
or 9 staff members	68,550	14,920	10,430	40,740	2,450
0 staff members or more	22,940	2,800	5,760	14,360	20
ot reported	179,440	9,360	30,500	136,470	3,120
edian	2.2	2.7	2.1	2.2	2.1
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ess than 1 staff member	6.2	2.5	9.0	5.8	8.4
or 2 staff members	60.5	51.1	61.1	61.6	63.7
or 4 staff members	15.8	28.6	15.9	14.0	12.7
or 9 staff members	4.4	9.8	3.1	4.0	6.7
0 staff members or more	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.4	0.1
ot reported	11.6	6.2	9.1	13.3	8.5

Table II-194. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY DAYTIME STAFF PER 10 RESIDENTS

Daytime staff per 10 residents	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	524,906	273,130	280,000	272,420	142,450	57,140	23
ess than 1 staff member	96,570	46,820	10,620	14,780	11,340	6,440	6,560	14
or 2 staff members	938,160	317,120	161,360	179,360	149,470	96,180	34,660	23
or 4 staff members	244,450	75,540	48,460	33,460	50,790	25,400	10,800	24
or 9 staff members	68,550	26,660	11,140	12,460	12,600	4,630	1,050	20
0 staff members or more	22,940	7,860	1,610	4,150	7,180	1,710	420	36
ot reported	179,440	50,960	39,940	35,780	41,030	8,090	3,640	24
edian	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	(X)
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
ss than 1 staff member	6.2	8.9	3.9	5.3	4.2	4.5	11.5	(X)
or 2 staff members	60.5	60.4	59.1	64.1	54.9	67.5	60.7	(X)
or 4 staff members	15.8	14.4	17.7	11.9	18.6	17.8	18.9	(X)
or 9 staff members	4.4	5.1	4.1	4.5	4.6	3.3	1.8	(X)
staff members or more	1.5	1.5	0.6	1.5	2.6	1.2	0.7	(X)
t reported	11.6	9.7	14.6	12.8	15.1	5.7	6.4	(X)

X Not applicable.

Table II-195. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND

Line No.	Others using resident's bath	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	1,550,100	670,400	652,020	227,680	1,182,670	564,860	576,390	41,410	37,780	4,670	17,160	15,950
2	1 or 2 persons	473,040	216,070	242,260	14,710	438,660	198,130	230,640	9,880	1,810	1,260	460	90
3	3 or 4 persons	373,410	181,410	178,340	13,660	326,370	152,920	167,710	5,740	5,230	930	3,420	880
4	5 to 9 persons	220,750	124,060	80,230	16,470	159,170	94,810	61,670	2,680	10,090	1,050	6,960	2,080
5	10 persons or more	307,880	66,610	73,560	167,710	101,270	40,440	43,280	17,550	19,950	1,270	6,080	12,600
6	None	158,210	78,000	68,410	11,790	146,160	75,310	65,660	5,190	220	100	100	10
7	Not reported	16,810	4,250	9,220	3,340	11,040	3,250	7,420	360	480	60	140	280
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	1 or 2 persons	30.5	32.2	37.2	6.5	37.1	35.1	40.0	23.9	4.8	27.0	2.7	0.6
3	3 or 4 persons	24.1	27.1	27.4	6.0	27.6	27.1	29.1	13.9	13.8	19.8	19.9	5.5
4	5 to 9 persons	14.2	18.5	12.3	7.2	13.5	16.8	10.7	6.5	26.7	22.5	40.5	13.0
5	10 persons or more	19.9	9.9	11.3	73.7	8.6	7.2	7.5	42.4	52.8	27.3	35.4	79.0
6	None	10.2	11.6	10.5	5.2	12.4	13.3	11.4	12.5	0.6	2.2	0.6	0.1
7	Not reported	1.1	0.6	1.4	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.8

- Represents zero.

Table II-196. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY OTHERS USING RESIDENT'S BATH

Others using resident's bath	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,650
1 or 2 persons	473,040	870	30,000	268,620	173,560	47,640	97,600	28,320
3 or 4 persons	373,410	850	38,430	256,350	77,780	14,870	50,570	12,330
5 to 9 persons	220,750	800	36,280	132,480	51,190	15,010	34,960	1,210
10 persons or more	307,880	2,400	200,090	48,530	56,860	10,930	33,630	12,310
None	158,210	360	12,590	53,200	92,050	57,130	30,490	4,430
Not reported	16,810	50	3,590	8,170	5,010	440	4,520	50
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 or 2 persons	30.5	16.3	9.3	35.0	38.0	32.6	38.8	48.3
3 or 4 persons	24.1	16.1	12.0	33.4	17.0	10.2	20.1	21.0
5 to 9 persons	14.2	15.0	11.3	17.3	11.2	10.3	13.9	2.1
10 persons or more	19.9	45.0	62.3	6.3	12.5	7.5	13.4	21.0
None	10.2	6.7	3.9	6.9	20.2	39.1	12.1	7.5
Not reported	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.3	1.8	0.1

Table II-197. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY OTHERS USING RESIDENT'S BATH

Others using resident's bath	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	1,550,100	144,200	1,384,690	21,210
1 or 2 persons	473,040	42,580	429,750	710
3 or 4 persons	373,410	26,980	341,490	4,940
5 to 9 persons	220,750	23,720	194,020	3,010
10 persons or more	307,880	35,340	262,950	9,600
None	158,210	14,240	143,500	470
Not reported	16,810	1,340	12,990	2,490
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 or 2 persons	30.5	29.5	31.0	3.3
3 or 4 persons	24.1	18.7	24.7	23.3
5 to 9 persons	14.2	16.4	14.0	14.2
10 persons or more	19.9	24.5	19.0	45.2
None	10.2	9.9	10.4	2.2
Not reported	1.1	0.9	0.9	11.7

SIZE OF FACILITY BY OTHERS USING RESIDENT'S BATH

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Line No.
Number																
65,400	37,840	15,350	12,210	189,210	26,970	21,370	140,860	43,790	28,170	12,710	2,910	31,270	7,880	9,040	14,350	1
8,770	5,700	2,540	530	7,440	2,710	1,780	2,940	6,140	4,100	1,790	260	10,220	4,170	5,040	1,010	2
13,630	10,150	1,700	1,780	14,370	8,220	2,290	3,860	9,790	7,220	2,200	370	4,030	1,980	1,020	1,030	3
16,820	11,890	2,860	2,070	17,850	5,880	5,230	6,750	14,360	10,220	3,340	800	2,460	200	170	2,090	4
23,810	9,240	7,040	7,540	140,360	8,730	11,430	120,200	12,690	6,400	5,000	1,280	9,810	530	730	8,550	5
710	250	420	40	6,050	1,160	180	4,710	520	180	140	210	4,540	1,000	1,900	1,630	6
1,650	620	790	250	3,130	270	460	2,400	290	50	240	-	210	-	180	40	7
Percent																
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
13.4	15.1	16.6	4.3	3.9	10.1	8.3	2.1	14.0	14.5	14.1	8.8	32.7	52.9	55.7	7.1	2
20.8	26.8	11.1	14.6	7.6	30.5	10.7	2.7	22.3	25.6	17.3	12.6	12.9	25.1	11.3	7.1	3
25.7	31.4	18.6	17.0	9.4	21.8	24.5	4.8	32.8	36.3	26.3	27.5	7.9	2.6	1.8	14.6	4
36.4	24.4	45.8	61.7	74.2	32.4	53.5	85.3	29.0	22.7	39.4	44.0	31.4	6.7	8.1	59.6	5
1.1	0.6	2.8	0.3	3.2	4.3	0.9	3.3	1.2	0.6	1.1	7.1	14.5	12.7	21.0	11.4	6
2.5	1.6	5.1	2.1	1.7	1.0	2.2	1.7	0.7	0.2	1.9	-	0.7	-	2.0	0.3	7

Table II-198. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY OTHERS USING RESIDENT'S BATH

Others using resident's bath	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,600
1 or 2 persons	473,040	12,260	53,730	397,640	9,400
3 or 4 persons	373,410	22,690	65,910	274,420	10,390
5 to 9 persons	220,750	32,770	56,690	124,550	6,730
10 persons or more	307,880	75,600	135,060	93,170	4,060
None	158,210	5,420	16,560	131,650	4,570
Not reported	16,810	2,800	6,160	6,420	1,440
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 or 2 persons	30.5	8.1	16.1	38.7	25.7
3 or 4 persons	24.1	15.0	19.7	26.7	28.4
5 to 9 persons	14.2	21.6	17.0	12.1	18.4
10 persons or more	19.9	49.9	40.4	9.1	11.1
None	10.2	3.6	5.0	12.8	12.5
Not reported	1.1	1.8	1.8	0.6	3.9

Table II-199. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY OTHERS USING RESIDENT'S BATH

Others using resident's bath	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	1,550,100	524,960	273,130	280,000	272,420	142,450	57,140	23
1 or 2 persons	473,040	194,950	87,810	85,910	64,790	16,210	23,360	18
3 or 4 persons	373,410	137,520	73,850	78,280	56,680	12,560	14,510	20
5 to 9 persons	220,750	79,430	41,820	34,680	41,630	17,060	6,130	21
10 persons or more	307,880	65,160	38,380	43,160	68,920	85,660	6,610	55
None	158,210	38,270	28,200	37,430	38,500	9,990	5,810	33
Not reported	16,810	9,620	3,070	530	1,900	980	720	10
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
1 or 2 persons	30.5	37.1	32.2	30.7	23.8	11.4	40.9	(X)
3 or 4 persons	24.1	26.2	27.0	28.0	20.8	8.8	25.4	(X)
5 to 9 persons	14.2	15.1	15.3	12.4	15.3	12.0	10.7	(X)
10 persons or more	19.9	12.4	14.1	15.4	25.3	60.1	11.6	(X)
None	10.2	7.3	10.3	13.4	14.1	7.0	10.2	(X)
Not reported	1.1	1.8	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.3	(X)

X Not applicable.

Table II-200. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND SIZE

Line No.	Work status before admission	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	871,870	410,270	381,780	79,820	727,620	357,520	343,040	27,060	19,130	2,140	10,830	6,160
2	Employed	157,320	73,640	66,900	16,770	126,990	60,870	60,570	5,550	3,520	330	1,880	1,320
3	Full time	117,800	53,960	51,120	12,710	97,250	45,640	47,120	4,490	2,630	230	1,570	830
4	Part time	32,410	16,170	12,820	3,430	23,190	11,970	10,630	580	890	100	300	490
5	Not reported	7,110	3,510	2,960	630	6,550	3,250	2,820	480	-	-	-	-
6	On sick leave	960	-	840	110	840	-	840	-	-	-	-	-
7	Retired	216,170	101,440	106,170	8,560	207,940	99,520	102,240	6,180	630	150	10	460
8	Laid off	6,250	2,360	2,710	1,180	3,420	1,380	1,580	460	800	10	760	20
9	Unable to work	186,770	97,470	68,050	21,250	151,760	88,290	59,450	4,020	5,110	620	3,290	1,200
10	Looking for work	6,290	2,430	1,620	2,240	1,290	290	780	230	220	40	50	130
11	Student	34,200	17,610	10,290	6,300	-	-	-	-	5,150	670	3,090	1,390
12	Keeping house	219,240	97,230	108,980	13,030	206,910	93,890	104,970	8,040	1,020	190	760	70
13	Other	26,780	11,250	11,540	3,990	19,300	8,150	9,350	1,800	490	50	100	340
14	Under 14 years of age at admission	5,550	830	1,120	3,600	-	-	-	-	1,380	50	650	690
15	Not reported	12,350	6,010	3,560	2,780	9,170	5,120	3,250	800	820	30	240	540
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Employed	18.0	17.9	17.5	21.0	17.5	17.0	17.7	20.5	18.4	15.2	17.3	21.5
3	Full time	13.5	13.2	13.4	15.9	13.4	12.8	13.7	16.6	13.8	10.7	14.5	13.5
4	Part time	3.7	3.9	3.4	4.3	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.1	4.6	4.5	2.8	7.9
5	Not reported	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.8	-	-	-	-
6	On sick leave	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
7	Retired	24.8	24.7	27.8	10.7	28.6	27.8	29.8	22.8	3.3	7.2	0.1	7.5
8	Laid off	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.7	4.2	0.6	7.0	0.4
9	Unable to work	21.4	23.8	17.8	26.6	20.9	24.7	17.3	14.8	26.7	29.1	30.4	19.4
10	Looking for work	0.7	0.6	0.4	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.1	1.9	0.5	2.1
11	Student	3.9	4.3	2.7	7.9	-	-	-	-	26.9	31.1	28.5	22.6
12	Keeping house	25.1	23.7	28.5	16.3	28.4	26.3	30.6	29.7	5.3	9.0	7.0	1.1
13	Other	3.1	2.7	3.0	5.0	2.7	2.3	2.7	6.6	2.5	2.2	0.9	5.5
14	Uoder 14 years of age at admission	0.6	0.2	0.3	4.5	-	-	-	-	7.2	2.3	6.0	11.1
15	Not reported	1.4	1.5	0.9	3.5	1.3	1.4	0.9	2.9	4.3	1.4	2.2	8.8

- Repreaents zero.

Table II-201. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY WORK STATUS BEFORE ADMISSION

Work status before admission	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	871,870	4,490	129,780	445,800	291,800	104,480	147,790	39,530
Employed	157,320	2,030	24,960	72,760	57,570	22,380	29,300	5,890
Full time	117,300	1,920	17,390	53,680	44,810	21,180	19,630	4,000
Part time	32,410	120	7,090	14,640	10,560	1,180	7,710	1,670
Not reported	7,110	-	470	4,440	2,200	20	1,960	210
On sick leave	960	-	110	810	30	-	-	30
Retired	216,170	630	22,170	119,390	73,970	31,040	29,420	12,610
Laid off	6,250	120	2,250	3,120	770	30	680	50
Unable to work	186,770	1,060	30,280	119,090	36,330	2,610	27,140	6,580
Looking for work	6,290	380	2,720	1,190	2,010	80	1,800	130
Student	34,200	20	10,790	1,570	21,830	7,390	13,820	630
Keeping house	219,240	20	22,700	109,770	86,750	38,660	41,370	6,710
Other	26,780	230	6,880	11,530	8,150	320	2,750	5,080
Under 14 years of age at admission	5,550	-	3,780	40	1,730	190	1,100	440
Not reported	12,350	-	3,140	6,550	2,660	870	400	1,390
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	18.0	45.3	19.2	16.3	19.7	21.4	19.8	14.9
Full time	13.5	42.7	13.4	12.0	15.4	20.3	13.3	10.1
Part time	3.7	2.6	5.5	3.3	3.6	1.1	5.2	4.2
Not reported	0.8	-	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.0	1.3	0.5
On sick leave	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.0	-	-	0.1
Retired	24.8	14.1	17.1	26.8	25.3	30.6	19.9	31.9
Laid off	0.7	2.7	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.1
Unable to work	21.4	23.6	23.3	26.7	12.5	2.5	18.4	16.6
Looking for work	0.7	8.4	2.1	0.3	0.7	0.1	1.2	0.3
Student	3.9	0.4	8.3	0.4	7.5	7.1	9.3	1.6
Keeping house	25.1	0.5	17.5	24.6	29.7	37.0	28.0	17.0
Other	3.1	5.1	5.3	2.6	2.8	0.3	1.9	12.8
Under 14 years of age at admission	0.6	-	2.9	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.7	1.1
Not reported	1.4	-	2.4	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.3	3.5

- Represents zero.

OF FACILITY BY WORK STATUS BEFORE ADMISSION

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
Number																
42,340	22,910	9,360	10,060	43,290	10,620	7,090	25,580	18,390	12,660	4,170	1,550	21,110	4,410	7,290	9,410	1
12,660	6,560	2,300	3,800	6,940	2,920	880	3,140	3,710	2,440	870	400	3,490	510	410	2,560	2
9,150	4,690	1,240	3,220	4,480	1,990	580	1,900	1,420	930	270	220	2,870	480	340	2,040	3
3,240	1,690	1,000	560	2,380	900	240	1,240	2,260	1,500	600	160	460	10	40	410	4
270	190	60	20	90	30	60	-	40	20	-	20	160	20	30	110	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	-	-	110	6
890	200	140	540	160	90	70	-	-	-	-	-	6,560	1,480	3,700	1,380	7
1,540	810	290	440	340	100	-	250	130	30	80	20	30	30	-	-	8
8,460	3,750	2,200	2,510	16,150	3,280	2,520	10,350	940	610	320	20	4,350	920	270	3,160	9
3,390	1,630	610	1,150	310	30	10	270	770	410	170	190	300	40	-	260	10
9,790	6,820	2,320	640	7,890	2,140	2,350	3,400	11,360	7,980	2,520	860	10	-	10	-	11
1,860	970	310	590	3,510	710	60	2,740	120	90	30	-	5,820	1,370	2,860	1,590	12
3,300	1,790	1,130	380	2,900	900	770	1,240	470	310	150	20	320	60	40	230	13
140	140	-	-	3,460	150	440	2,870	560	480	30	50	-	-	-	-	14
310	250	60	-	1,620	300	-	1,330	310	310	-	-	110	-	-	110	15
Percent																
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
29.9	28.6	24.5	37.8	16.0	27.5	12.4	12.3	20.2	19.3	20.8	25.8	16.5	11.7	5.6	27.2	2
21.6	20.5	13.2	32.0	10.3	18.7	8.2	7.4	7.7	7.3	6.4	14.4	13.6	10.9	4.7	21.7	3
7.7	7.4	10.6	5.5	5.5	8.5	3.4	4.8	12.3	11.8	14.4	10.3	2.2	0.3	0.5	4.3	4
0.6	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	-	0.2	0.2	-	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.2	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	1.2	6
2.1	0.9	1.5	5.4	0.4	0.9	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	31.1	33.5	50.8	14.6	7
3.6	3.5	3.1	4.4	0.8	0.9	-	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.9	1.0	0.1	0.6	-	-	8
20.0	16.4	23.5	25.0	37.3	30.9	35.5	40.5	5.1	4.8	7.7	1.0	20.6	21.0	3.7	33.6	9
8.0	7.1	6.5	11.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	1.1	4.2	3.2	4.2	12.4	1.4	0.8	-	2.8	10
23.1	29.7	24.8	6.4	18.2	20.2	33.1	13.3	61.8	63.0	60.3	55.7	0.1	-	0.2	-	11
4.4	4.2	3.3	5.8	8.1	6.7	0.8	10.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	-	27.6	31.1	39.2	16.9	12
7.8	7.8	12.1	3.7	6.7	8.5	10.8	4.8	2.6	2.4	3.6	1.0	1.5	1.3	0.5	2.4	13
0.3	0.6	-	-	8.0	1.4	6.3	11.2	3.0	3.8	0.8	3.1	-	-	-	-	14
0.7	1.1	0.7	-	3.7	2.8	-	5.2	1.7	2.5	-	-	0.5	-	-	1.2	15

Table II-202. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY WORK STATUS BEFORE ADMISSION

Work status before admission	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	871,870	72,570	798,400	900
Employed	157,320	17,490	139,730	90
Full time	117,800	14,830	102,960	-
Part time	32,410	1,890	30,430	90
Not reported	7,110	770	6,340	-
On sick leave	960	-	960	-
Retired	216,170	22,180	193,760	230
Laid off	6,250	1,090	5,160	-
Unable to work	186,770	13,840	172,590	340
Looking for work	6,290	670	5,620	-
Student	3,420	1,570	32,640	-
Keeping house	219,240	11,150	208,090	-
Other	26,780	1,950	24,580	250
Under 14 years of age at admission	5,550	110	5,440	-
Not reported	12,350	2,520	9,830	-
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	18.0	24.1	17.5	9.7
Full time	13.5	20.4	12.9	-
Part time	3.7	2.6	3.8	9.7
Not reported	0.8	1.1	0.8	-
On sick leave	0.1	-	0.1	-
Retired	24.8	30.6	24.3	25.6
Laid off	0.7	1.5	0.6	-
Unable to work	21.4	19.1	21.6	37.2
Looking for work	0.7	0.9	0.7	-
Student	3.9	2.2	4.1	-
Keeping house	25.1	15.4	26.1	-
Other	3.1	2.7	3.1	27.4
Under 14 years of age at admission	0.6	0.2	0.7	-
Not reported	1.4	3.5	1.2	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-203. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY WORK STATUS BEFORE ADMISSION

Work status before admission	Total	Less than 18 years	38 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	871,870	42,200	184,410	638,900	6,350
Employed	157,320	5,630	45,130	105,060	1,500
Full time	117,800	1,640	34,760	81,270	120
Part time	32,410	3,940	9,270	17,820	1,380
Not reported	7,110	50	1,100	5,960	-
On sick leave	960	-	30	920	-
Retired	216,170	730	11,730	201,370	2,340
Laid off	6,250	160	4,390	1,710	-
Unable to work	186,770	2,170	71,320	112,370	910
Looking for work	6,290	700	4,700	850	30
Student	34,200	25,530	8,640	-	30
Keeping house	219,240	1,880	21,910	194,590	870
Other	26,780	1,630	11,870	13,240	30
Under 14 years of age at admission	5,550	2,740	2,810	-	-
Not reported	12,350	1,050	1,880	8,790	640
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	18.0	13.3	24.5	16.4	23.6
Full time	13.5	3.9	18.8	12.7	1.8
Part time	3.7	9.3	5.0	2.8	21.7
Not reported	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.9	-
On sick leave	0.1	-	0.0	0.1	-
Retired	24.8	1.7	6.4	31.5	36.9
Laid off	0.7	0.4	2.4	0.3	-
Unable to work	21.4	5.1	38.7	17.6	14.3
Looking for work	0.7	1.7	2.5	0.1	0.5
Student	3.9	60.5	4.7	-	0.5
Keeping house	25.1	4.4	11.9	30.5	13.7
Other	3.1	3.9	6.4	2.1	0.5
Under 14 years of age at admission	0.6	6.5	1.5	-	-
Not reported	1.4	2.5	1.0	1.4	10.0

- Represents zero.

Table II-205. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND

Line No.	Reason for part-time work	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	36,160	17,980	14,230	3,950	26,490	13,530	11,900	1,060	890	100	300	490
2	Disability	6,240	2,920	2,590	740	4,450	1,960	2,330	170	150	30	50	80
3	Only available job	4,890	2,040	2,070	790	3,200	1,440	1,520	240	140	10	110	10
4	Wanted part-time job	12,900	6,000	5,420	1,480	8,840	4,250	4,480	110	480	30	90	370
5	Other	5,080	3,650	1,070	360	3,740	2,950	760	30	40	-	-	30
6	Not reported	7,040	3,380	3,080	580	6,260	2,940	2,810	510	70	20	60	-
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Disability	17.3	16.2	18.2	18.8	16.8	14.4	19.5	15.9	17.1	31.3	15.4	15.4
3	Only available job	13.5	11.4	14.5	19.9	12.1	10.7	12.8	22.4	15.9	13.5	37.4	3.0
4	Wanted part-time job	35.7	33.3	38.1	37.6	33.4	31.4	37.6	10.8	54.3	33.1	28.3	74.6
5	Other	14.0	20.3	7.5	9.1	14.1	21.8	6.4	3.0	4.3	4.5	-	7.0
6	Not reported	19.5	18.8	21.6	14.7	23.6	21.7	23.7	48.0	8.4	17.7	19.0	-

- Represents zero

Table II-204. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY WORK STATUS BEFORE ADMISSION

Work status before admission	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	871,870	316,660	170,800	166,430	132,020	51,940	34,020	20
Employed	157,320	46,800	37,270	30,240	26,910	9,840	6,260	22
Full time	117,800	32,930	26,270	25,440	21,020	7,580	4,550	24
Part time	32,410	12,740	7,480	4,120	4,140	2,220	1,720	18
Not reported	7,110	1,120	3,510	680	1,750	30	-	20
On aick leave	960	820	-	20	-	110	-	7
Retired	216,170	83,830	40,300	46,300	29,350	5,530	10,860	19
Laid off	6,250	4,480	300	840	320	310	-	8
Unable to work	186,770	65,830	34,630	34,370	29,000	15,210	7,730	22
Looking for work	6,290	4,200	430	950	460	80	160	8
Student	34,200	12,150	6,190	5,900	5,830	2,910	1,230	22
Keeping house	219,240	81,960	45,290	44,320	31,550	13,190	2,930	19
Other	26,780	10,710	4,070	1,820	4,450	1,450	4,290	20
Under 14 years of age at admission	5,550	230	40	200	1,990	2,790	310	109
Not reported	12,350	5,660	2,300	1,470	2,160	510	250	15
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Employed	18.0	14.8	21.8	18.2	20.4	18.9	18.4	(X)
Full time	13.5	10.4	15.4	15.3	15.9	14.6	13.4	(X)
Part time	3.7	4.0	4.4	2.5	3.1	4.3	5.0	(X)
Not reported	0.8	0.4	2.1	0.4	1.3	0.1	-	(X)
On sick leave	0.1	0.3	-	0.0	-	0.2	-	(X)
Retired	24.8	26.5	23.6	27.8	22.2	10.6	31.9	(X)
Laid off	0.7	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	-	(X)
Unable to work	21.4	20.8	20.3	20.7	22.0	29.3	22.7	(X)
Looking for work	0.7	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	(X)
Student	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	4.4	0.2	3.6	(X)
Keeping house	25.1	25.9	26.5	26.6	23.9	5.6	8.6	(X)
Other	3.1	3.4	2.4	1.1	3.4	25.4	12.6	(X)
Under 14 years of age at admission	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.5	2.8	0.9	(X)
Not reported	1.4	1.8	1.3	0.9	1.6	5.4	0.7	(X)

- Represents zero.
X Not applicable.

SIZE OF FACILITY BY REASON FOR PART-TIME WORK

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
Number																
3,510	1,880	1,060	580	2,470	930	300	1,240	2,290	1,520	600	180	510	30	70	410	1
660	470	110	90	800	460	100	250	20	-	-	20	160	-	10	150	2
890	220	320	350	130	130	-	-	330	230	100	-	200	-	10	190	3
1,160	670	410	80	990	130	120	740	1,350	920	320	110	80	-	10	70	4
330	180	100	50	420	150	20	250	530	350	180	-	10	10	-	-	5
470	320	120	20	120	60	60	-	70	20	-	50	50	20	30	-	6
Percent																
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
18.9	25.2	10.0	14.7	32.5	49.3	32.1	19.9	0.7	-	-	9.1	32.0	-	19.5	36.6	2
25.3	12.0	30.0	59.9	5.4	14.3	-	-	14.5	15.2	17.0	-	39.7	-	22.0	45.7	3
32.9	35.7	38.6	13.5	40.3	13.6	41.1	60.1	58.7	60.8	52.4	63.6	16.7	-	19.5	17.6	4
9.5	9.8	9.7	7.9	17.1	16.4	7.7	19.9	23.1	22.8	30.6	-	2.5	38.4	-	-	5
13.4	17.3	11.7	4.0	4.8	6.4	19.1	-	3.0	1.4	-	27.3	9.1	61.6	39.0	-	6

Table II-206. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY REASON FOR PART-TIME WORK

Reason for part-time work	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	36,160	120	7,420	16,730	11,890	1,210	8,800	1,890
Disability	6,240	70	1,600	3,790	790	230	460	90
Only available job	4,890	50	1,150	1,400	2,300	80	2,150	70
Wanted part-time job	12,900	-	2,900	5,620	4,390	690	3,560	130
Other	5,080	-	1,250	3,010	820	180	640	-
Not reported	7,040	-	520	2,920	3,600	20	1,980	1,600
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Disability	17.3	60.0	21.6	22.6	6.6	19.2	5.3	4.9
Only available job	13.5	40.0	15.5	8.4	19.3	6.4	24.5	3.5
Wanted part-time job	35.7	-	39.1	33.6	36.9	57.6	40.4	7.0
Other	14.0	-	16.8	18.0	6.9	14.8	7.3	-
Not reported	19.5	-	7.1	17.4	30.3	2.0	22.5	84.5

- Represents zero.

Table II-207. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY PART-TIME WORK

Reason for part-time work	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	36,160	1,890	34,180	
Disability	6,240	240	6,000	
Only available job	4,890	350	4,550	
Wanted part-time job	12,900	1,240	11,580	
Other	5,080	30	5,050	
Not reported	7,040	30	7,010	
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
Disability	17.3	12.7	17.6	
Only available job	13.5	18.4	13.3	
Wanted part-time job	35.7	65.5	33.9	100
Other	14.0	1.6	14.8	
Not reported	19.5	1.7	20.5	

- Represents zero.

Table II-208. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY PART-TIME WORK

Reason for part-time work	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	36,160	3,980	10,330	20,470	1,380
isability	6,240	50	2,210	3,990	–
nly available job	4,890	570	1,680	2,640	–
anted part-time job	12,900	2,490	3,710	6,700	–
ther	5,080	730	660	3,690	–
ot reported	7,040	140	2,060	3,450	1,380
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
isability	17.3	1.2	21.4	19.5	–
ly available job	13.5	14.3	16.3	12.9	–
nted part-time job	35.7	62.5	36.0	32.7	–
her	14.0	18.4	6.3	18.0	–
t reported	19.5	3.6	20.0	16.9	100.0

- Represents zero.

Table II-209. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY PART-TIME WORK

Reason for part-time work	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	36,160	13,830	7,820	4,690	5,890	2,220	1,720	19
ability	6,240	700	1,630	1,030	2,100	710	70	43
y available job	4,890	2,430	130	1,020	1,080	220	20	13
ted part-time job	12,900	5,840	4,460	1,050	900	470	180	14
er	5,080	3,540	1,230	230	–	–	60	8
reported	7,040	1,320	360	1,360	1,800	820	1,380	65
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
ability	17.3	5.1	20.9	22.0	35.6	32.2	4.1	(X)
y available job	13.5	17.6	1.6	21.7	18.3	10.0	1.1	(X)
ted part-time job	35.7	42.2	57.1	22.3	15.4	21.1	10.6	(X)
er	14.0	25.6	15.8	4.9	0.1	–	3.7	(X)
reported	19.5	9.5	4.6	29.1	30.6	36.8	80.5	(X)

- Represents zero.
X Not applicable.

Table II-210. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE

Line No.	Usual occupation	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	871,870	410,270	381,780	79,820	727,620	357,520	343,040	27,060	19,130	2,140	10,830	6,160
2	Professional, technical	70,650	31,710	36,950	1,990	66,400	29,410	35,830	1,160	190	100	40	50
3	Administration, except farm	20,590	13,870	5,300	1,420	19,060	12,910	5,090	1,070	80	40	-	40
4	Clerical	82,200	35,900	41,160	5,140	75,840	33,190	39,520	3,130	340	170	130	40
5	Sales	38,400	14,550	20,990	2,870	35,750	13,540	20,480	1,730	190	90	40	60
6	Craft and kindred workers	56,520	25,960	24,400	6,160	46,900	22,320	21,680	2,910	180	60	80	40
7	Operatives	118,300	46,580	61,390	10,320	103,210	41,360	57,410	4,440	2,230	290	880	1,060
8	Farmers and farm managers	17,440	10,460	5,580	1,400	15,670	10,330	4,750	600	750	-	750	-
9	Farm laborers and foremen	37,580	25,970	10,520	1,090	33,390	23,690	9,230	470	150	40	80	30
10	Service workers	150,810	76,910	63,570	10,330	128,430	67,300	57,230	3,910	3,410	210	2,460	740
11	Laborers, except farm	35,400	16,900	14,080	4,420	24,340	11,610	11,430	1,300	680	120	190	370
12	Never worked	174,840	77,390	69,530	27,910	122,810	63,500	54,700	4,610	9,380	900	5,560	2,920
13	Not reported	69,140	34,070	28,300	6,760	55,810	28,360	25,690	1,750	1,560	120	620	810
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Professional, technical	8.1	7.7	9.7	2.5	9.1	8.2	10.4	4.3	1.0	4.8	0.4	0.8
3	Administration, except farm	2.4	3.4	1.4	1.8	2.6	3.6	1.5	3.9	0.4	1.9	-	0.6
4	Clerical	9.4	8.7	10.8	6.4	10.4	9.3	11.5	11.6	1.8	7.8	1.2	0.6
5	Sales	4.4	3.5	5.5	3.6	4.9	3.8	6.0	6.4	1.0	4.1	0.4	0.9
6	Craft and kindred workers	6.5	6.3	6.4	7.7	6.4	6.2	6.3	10.7	0.9	2.9	0.7	0.7
7	Operatives	13.6	11.4	16.1	12.9	14.2	11.6	16.7	16.4	11.6	13.4	8.1	17.2
8	Farmers and farm managers	2.0	2.5	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.9	1.4	2.2	3.9	-	6.9	-
9	Farm laborers and foremen	4.3	6.3	2.8	1.4	4.6	6.6	2.7	1.7	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.5
10	Service workers	17.3	18.7	16.7	12.9	17.7	18.8	16.7	14.4	17.8	9.7	22.7	12.1
11	Laborers, except farm	4.1	4.1	3.7	5.5	3.3	3.2	3.3	4.8	3.6	5.8	1.8	6.0
12	Never worked	20.1	18.9	18.2	35.0	16.9	17.8	15.9	17.0	49.0	42.1	51.3	47.4
13	Not reported	7.9	8.3	7.4	8.5	7.7	7.9	7.5	6.5	8.2	5.8	5.8	13.2

- Represents zero.

Table II-211. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY USUAL OCCUPATION

Usual occupation	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Total	Private nonprofit		
						Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	871,870	4,490	129,780	445,800	291,800	104,480	147,790	39,530
Professional, technical	70,650	230	3,830	30,270	36,320	25,710	6,220	4,390
Administration, except farm	20,590	20	1,940	12,980	5,640	2,580	2,990	70
Clerical	82,200	250	5,590	42,380	33,980	11,940	17,220	4,820
Sales	38,400	110	2,940	18,230	17,110	4,010	11,520	1,580
Craft and kindred workers	56,520	1,250	9,330	30,050	15,890	2,360	10,290	3,240
Operatives	118,300	1,260	13,220	70,010	33,810	10,930	17,940	4,950
Farmers and farm managers	17,440	-	3,590	9,900	3,960	-	3,890	70
Farm laborers and foremen	37,580	300	7,040	23,240	7,000	240	4,250	2,500
Service workers	150,810	310	24,690	68,670	57,140	17,570	31,600	7,980
Laborers, except farm	35,400	390	8,490	20,130	6,390	1,760	4,380	260
Never worked	174,840	20	38,770	79,430	56,620	20,490	27,300	8,840
Not reported	69,140	340	10,340	40,510	17,940	6,900	10,190	850
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical	8.1	5.1	3.0	6.8	12.4	24.6	4.2	11.1
Administration, except farm	2.4	0.5	1.5	2.9	1.9	2.5	2.0	0.2
Clerical	9.4	5.6	4.3	9.5	11.6	11.4	11.7	12.2
Sales	4.4	2.5	2.3	4.1	5.9	3.8	7.8	4.0
Craft and kindred workers	6.5	27.9	7.2	6.7	5.4	2.3	7.0	8.2
Operatives	13.6	28.0	10.2	15.7	11.6	10.5	12.1	12.5
Farmers and farm managers	2.0	-	2.8	2.2	1.4	-	2.6	0.2
Farm laborers and foremen	4.3	6.8	5.4	5.2	2.4	0.2	2.9	6.3
Service workers	17.3	6.9	19.0	15.4	19.6	16.8	21.4	20.2
Laborers, except farm	4.1	8.8	6.5	4.5	2.2	1.7	3.0	0.7
Never worked	20.1	0.4	29.9	17.8	19.4	19.6	18.5	22.4
Not reported	7.9	7.6	8.0	9.1	6.1	6.6	6.9	2.1

- Represents zero.

AND SIZE OF FACILITY BY USUAL OCCUPATION

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
								Number								
42,340	22,910	9,360	10,060	43,290	10,620	7,090	25,580	18,390	12,660	4,170	1,550	21,110	4,410	7,290	9,410	1
1,830	1,470	50	310	310	220	70	20	110	80	-	30	1,800	420	970	410	2
790	620	140	20	140	110	30	-	-	-	-	-	520	190	40	290	3
3,080	1,160	1,060	860	710	440	270	-	670	550	50	60	1,560	390	130	1,040	4
1,420	490	330	600	30	-	30	-	420	330	70	30	590	100	40	450	5
5,270	2,490	790	1,990	720	400	70	250	430	270	80	80	3,020	410	1,710	900	6
6,700	3,090	1,450	2,160	1,380	1,150	200	20	610	160	260	190	4,170	520	1,200	2,440	7
80	-	30	60	360	30	30	290	-	-	-	-	590	100	30	460	8
1,340	880	310	150	750	400	60	290	750	690	30	30	1,200	280	810	110	9
7,030	4,710	1,190	1,130	5,500	1,640	670	3,190	3,510	2,420	980	110	2,930	650	1,040	1,240	10
5,170	2,860	1,290	1,030	1,600	460	380	760	2,660	1,780	650	220	950	60	150	750	11
6,760	3,520	2,060	1,180	27,230	4,730	4,670	17,840	6,190	3,970	1,480	740	2,470	780	1,060	630	12
2,850	1,620	670	560	4,560	1,040	610	2,910	3,040	2,410	590	50	1,320	520	120	680	13
								Percent								
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
4.3	6.4	0.5	3.1	0.7	2.1	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.6	-	2.1	8.5	9.5	13.3	4.4	2
1.9	2.7	1.5	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	4.2	0.5	3.1	3
7.3	5.1	11.3	8.6	1.6	4.1	3.8	-	3.6	4.4	1.2	4.1	7.4	8.8	1.8	11.1	4
3.3	2.1	3.5	5.9	0.1	-	0.4	-	2.3	2.6	1.6	2.1	2.8	2.2	0.5	4.8	5
12.5	10.9	8.5	19.7	1.7	3.8	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.2	1.8	5.2	14.3	9.3	23.4	9.5	6
15.8	13.5	15.5	21.5	3.2	10.9	2.9	0.1	3.3	1.3	6.1	12.4	19.7	11.9	16.4	26.0	7
0.2	-	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	1.2	-	-	-	-	2.8	2.3	0.4	4.9	8
3.2	3.9	3.3	1.5	1.7	3.7	0.8	1.1	4.1	5.4	0.8	2.1	5.7	6.3	11.1	1.2	9
16.6	20.5	12.7	11.3	12.7	15.4	9.5	12.5	19.1	19.1	23.5	7.2	13.9	14.7	14.3	13.2	10
12.2	12.5	13.7	10.2	3.7	4.4	5.3	3.0	14.5	14.1	15.6	14.4	4.5	1.4	2.0	7.9	11
16.0	15.4	22.0	11.7	62.9	44.5	65.9	69.7	33.6	31.4	35.4	47.4	11.7	17.6	14.6	6.7	12
6.7	7.1	7.2	5.6	10.5	9.8	8.6	11.4	16.5	19.0	14.0	3.1	6.3	11.7	1.7	7.2	13

Table II-212. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY USUAL OCCUPATION

Usual occupation	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
		Number		
Total	871,870	72,570	798,400	900
Professional, technical	70,650	8,050	62,600	-
Administration, except farm	20,590	410	20,170	-
Clerical	82,200	11,130	70,950	120
Salea	38,400	4,540	33,860	-
Craft and kindred workers	56,520	3,390	53,130	-
Operatives	118,300	9,580	108,600	120
Farmers and farm managers	17,440	230	17,220	-
Farm laborers and foremen	37,580	2,140	35,450	-
Service workers	150,810	9,470	141,260	90
Laborers, except farm	35,400	6,270	29,130	-
Never worked	174,840	13,260	161,000	580
Not reported	69,140	4,100	65,020	10
		Percent		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical	8.1	11.1	7.8	-
Administration, except farm	2.4	0.6	2.5	-
Clerical	9.4	15.3	8.9	12.8
Salea	4.4	6.3	4.2	-
Craft and kindred workers	6.5	4.7	6.7	-
Operatives	13.6	13.2	13.6	12.8
Farmers and farm managera	2.0	0.3	2.2	-
Farm laborers and foremen	4.3	2.9	4.4	-
Service workers	17.3	13.0	17.7	9.7
Laborera, except farm	4.1	8.6	3.6	-
Never worked	20.1	18.3	20.2	63.8
Not reported	7.9	5.7	8.1	0.9

- Represents zero.

Table II-213. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY USUAL OCCUPATION

Usual Occupation	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	871,870	42,200	184,410	638,900	6,350
Professional, technical	70,650	390	4,820	65,380	60
Administration, except farm	20,590	90	2,450	18,050	-
Clerical	82,200	740	20,320	61,130	-
Sales	38,400	750	4,540	31,660	1,450
Craft and kindred workers	56,520	540	11,490	44,370	110
Operatives	118,300	1,880	26,280	90,080	60
Farmers and farm managers	17,440	-	1,450	16,000	-
Farm laborers and foremen	37,580	1,080	10,960	25,550	-
Service workers	150,810	6,430	30,240	111,950	2,190
Laborers, except farm	35,400	3,920	11,520	19,910	50
Never worked	174,840	21,970	46,240	104,860	1,760
Not reported	69,140	4,410	14,090	49,960	670
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical	8.1	0.9	2.6	10.2	1.0
Administration, except farm	2.4	0.2	1.3	2.8	-
Clerical	9.4	1.8	11.0	9.6	-
Sales	4.4	1.8	2.5	5.0	22.8
Craft and kindred workers	6.5	1.3	6.2	6.9	1.8
Operatives	13.6	4.5	14.3	14.1	0.9
Farmers and farm managers	2.0	-	0.8	2.5	-
Farm laborers and foreman	4.3	2.6	5.9	4.0	-
Service workers	17.3	15.2	16.4	17.5	34.5
Laborers, except farm	4.1	9.3	6.2	3.1	0.7
Never worked	20.1	52.1	25.1	16.4	27.8
Not reported	7.9	10.4	7.6	7.8	10.6

- Represents zero.

Table II-215. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE

Line No.	Annual earnings	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	871,870	410,270	381,780	79,820	727,620	357,520	343,040	27,060	19,130	2,140	10,830	6,160
2	Less than $500	382,050	179,880	179,590	22,580	343,540	163,410	167,890	12,230	3,570	550	2,080	940
3	$500 to $999	44,830	21,340	21,290	2,190	40,090	18,870	20,030	1,190	230	120	80	30
4	$1,000 to $1,999	42,470	20,340	18,120	4,010	37,070	17,730	17,240	2,110	250	80	130	40
5	$2,000 to $2,999	32,440	17,550	12,800	2,100	27,490	16,160	10,560	770	830	60	760	10
6	$3,000 to $3,999	30,020	9,830	17,500	2,700	25,360	8,280	16,090	990	1,520	30	800	690
7	$4,000 to $4,999	20,790	8,040	10,580	2,170	17,270	6,740	10,050	490	550	50	30	470
8	$5,000 to $7,499	43,460	23,430	15,350	4,680	35,840	20,460	14,070	11,320	170	100	30	40
9	$7,500 to $9,999	14,970	6,510	6,910	1,550	10,640	4,800	5,700	140	330	40	-	290
10	$10,000 to $14,999	10,200	5,860	3,310	1,020	7,510	4,100	2,940	470	60	20	10	30
11	$15,000 to $19,999	4,180	2,820	1,060	290	3,400	2,170	1,010	230	70	30	30	10
12	$20,000 to $24,999	1,470	310	1,020	150	1,130	-	1,020	110	-	-	-	-
13	$25,000 or more	1,150	890	30	230	940	790	30	110	20	20	-	-
14	Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Not reported	69,000	36,050	24,700	8,240	54,530	30,510	21,700	2,310	2,160	140	1,330	690
16	Never worked	174,840	77,390	69,530	27,910	122,810	63,500	54,700	4,610	9,380	900	5,560	2,920
17	Median	410	412	400	482	400	403	396	411	986	512	472	33
18	Mean	1,614	1,719	1,399	2,319	1,487	1,587	1,366	1,797	2,084	2.536	1,520	2,761
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
2	Less than $500	43.8	43.8	47.0	28.3	47.2	45.7	48.9	45.2	18.6	25.5	19.2	15.2
3	$500 to $999	5.1	5.2	5.6	2.7	5.5	5.3	5.8	4.4	1.2	5.7	0.7	0
4	$1,000 to $1,999	4.9	5.0	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	7.8	1.3	3.9	1.2	0.6
5	$2,000 to $2,999	3.7	4.3	3.4	2.6	3.8	4.5	3.1	2.8	4.3	2.7	7.0	0
6	$3,000 to $3,999	3.4	2.4	4.6	3.4	3.5	2.3	4.7	3.7	7.9	1.5	7.3	11.2
7	$4,000 to $4,999	2.4	2.0	2.8	2.7	2.4	1.9	2.9	1.8	2.9	2.2	0.3	7
8	$5,000 to $7,499	5.0	5.7	4.0	5.9	4.9	5.7	4.1	4.9	0.9	4.8	0.2	0.
9	$7,500 to $9,999	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.7	0.5	1.7	1 8	-	4.7
10	$10,000 to $14,999	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.7	0 3	1.0	0.1	0
11	$15,000 to $19,999	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.3	1.3	0.2	0
12	$20,000 to $24,999	0 2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	-	0.3	0.4	-	-	-	-
13	$25,000 or more	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.8	-	-
14	Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Not reported	7.9	8.8	6.5	10.3	7.5	8.5	6.3	8.5	11 3	6 7	12.3	11.2
16	Never worked	20.1	18.9	18.2	35.0	16.9	17.8	15.9	17.0	49.0	42.1	51 3	4

- Represents zero.

Table II-214. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY USUAL OCCUPATION

Usual occupation	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 yeara	5 to 9 years	10 or more yeara	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	871,870	316,660	170,800	166,430	132,020	51,940	34,020	20
Professional, technical	70,650	20,210	15,150	12,920	17,530	1,010	3,830	24
Administration, except farm	20,590	11,640	2,710	3,190	1,310	120	1,610	10
Clerical	82,200	28,200	21,250	14,510	7,600	4,360	6,280	19
Sales	38,400	15,900	5,460	9,600	5,510	1,870	60	19
Craft and kindred workers	56,520	24,540	12,300	7,840	7,160	1,750	2,920	16
Operatives	118,300	44,080	29,260	21,390	19,270	3,410	890	18
Farmers and farm managers	17,440	7,820	4,590	1,430	2,590	1,010	–	14
Farm laborers and foremen	37,580	15,490	7,010	10,760	3,240	1,020	70	18
Service workers	150,810	57,760	25,360	30,800	19,800	9,380	7,720	20
Laborers, except farm	35,400	14,790	7,230	7,640	3,280	1,190	1,270	17
Never worked	174,840	53,300	30,160	24,810	36,290	22,460	7,820	29
Not reported	69,140	22,920	10,320	21,550	8,430	4,360	1,550	26
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Professional, technical	8.1	6.4	8.9	7.8	13.3	1.9	11.3	(X)
Administration, except farm	2.4	3.7	1.6	1.9	1.0	0.2	4.7	(X)
Clerical	9.4	8.9	12.4	8.7	5.8	8.4	18.5	(X)
Sales	4.4	5.0	3.2	5.8	4.2	3.6	0.2	(X)
Craft and kindred workers	6.5	7.8	7.2	4.7	5.4	3.4	8.6	(X)
Operatives	13.6	13.9	17.1	12.8	14.6	6.6	2.6	(X)
Farmers and farm managers	2.0	2.5	2.7	0.9	2.0	2.0	–	(X)
Farm laborers and foremen	4.3	4.9	4.1	6.5	2.5	2.0	0.2	(X)
Service workers	17.3	18.2	14.8	18.5	15.0	18.1	22.7	(X)
Laborers, except farm	4.1	4.7	4.2	4.6	2.5	2.3	3.7	(X)
Never worked	20.1	16.8	17.7	14.9	27.5	43.2	23.0	(X)
Not reported	7.9	7.2	6.0	12.9	6.4	8.4	4.6	(X)

– Represents zero.
X Not applicable.

AND SIZE OF FACILITY BY ANNUAL EARNINGS

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
Number																
42,340	22,910	9,360	10,060	43,290	10,620	7,090	25,580	18,390	12,660	4,170	1,550	21,110	4,410	7,290	9,410	1
12,630	6,660	3.530	2,440	7,660	2,930	1,290	3,440	6,490	4,420	1,620	450	8,160	1.920	3,170	3.080	2
1,710	1,270	220	220	610	360	–	250	850	590	210	50	1,330	130	750	460	3
2,020	1,100	330	580	1,310	550	120	650	830	550	250	30	990	340	50	600	4
1,710	700	400	620	650	210	180	250	330	220	80	30	1,440	210	820	410	5
1,590	810	300	470	600	460	120	20	200	160	30	–	760	80	160	520	6
2,120	1,020	400	700	130	40	90	–	180	150	–	30	540	60	–	480	7
5,310	2,130	1,000	2,180	220	220	–	–	450	340	–	110	1,470	180	250	1,040	8
2,550	1,530	340	670	80	30	50	–	60	–	–	60	1,310	120	820	380	9
2,300	1,520	300	480	110	110	–	–	20	–	–	20	210	110	60	40	10
670	590	30	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	30	–	–	11
310	310	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	–	40	12
70	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	130	20	–	110	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
2,590	1,700	440	460	4,690	990	570	3,130	2,790	2.260	500	30	2,220	450	150	1,620	15
6,760	3,520	2,060	1,180	27,230	4,730	4,670	17,840	6,190	3,970	1,480	740	2,470	780	1,060	630	16
2,076	1,837	485	3,718	370	418	358	334	362	363	338	437	516	415	478	1,071	17
3,692	4,091	2,553	3,783	853	1,195	1,014	425	813	786	372	2,274	2,470	1,929	1,972	3,134	18
Percent																
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
29.8	29.0	37.7	24.3	17.7	27.6	18.1	13.5	35.3	34.9	38.9	28.9	38.7	43.5	43.5	32.7	2
4.1	5.5	2.4	2.2	1.4	3.4	–	1.0	4.6	4.7	5.0	3.1	6.3	2.8	10.2	4.8	3
4.8	4.8	3.6	5.8	3.0	5.2	1.6	2.5	4.5	4.3	6.0	2.1	4.7	7.6	0.7	6.4	4
4.1	3.0	4.2	6.2	1.5	2.0	2.6	1.0	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.1	6.8	4.7	11.2	4.4	5
3.8	3.5	3.3	4.7	1.4	4.3	1.7	0.1	1.1	1.3	0.8	–	3.6	1.9	2.2	5.5	6
5.0	4.4	4.3	6.9	0.3	0.3	1.3	–	1.0	1.1	–	2.1	2.6	1.4	–	5.1	7
12.6	9.3	10.7	21.6	0.5	2.1	–	–	2.5	2.7	–	7.2	6.9	4.1	3.5	11.0	8
6.0	6.7	3.7	6.7	0.2	0.3	0.6	–	0.3	–	–	4.1	6.2	2.7	11.2	4.0	9
5.4	6.6	3.2	4.7	0.3	1.0	–	–	0.1	–	–	1.0	1.0	2.4	0.9	0.4	10
1.6	2.6	0.3	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	0.8	–	–	11
0.7	1.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	–	0.4	12
0.2	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.6	0.4	–	1.2	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
6.1	7.4	4.7	4.5	10.8	9.3	8.1	12.2	15.2	17.9	11.9	2.1	10.5	10.1	2.1	17.2	15
16.0	15.4	22.0	11.7	62.9	44.5	65.9	69.7	33.6	31.4	35.4	47.4	11.7	17.6	14.6	6.7	16

Table II-216. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY ANNUAL EARNINGS

Annual earnings	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	871,870	4,490	129,780	445,800	291,800	104,480	147,790	39,530
Less than $500	382,050	1,420	47,050	211,070	122,520	44,140	59,300	19,080
$500 to $999	44,830	-	2,910	19,180	22,740	9,500	11,860	1,380
$1,000 to $1,999	42,470	130	4,850	22,010	15,480	6,410	8,600	470
$2,000 to $2,999	32,440	230	3,640	16,410	12,170	5,590	5,570	1,010
$3,000 to $3,999	30,020	260	3,240	19,510	7,020	1,180	5,570	260
$4,000 to $4,999	20,790	590	4,760	10,010	5,420	410	3,510	1,510
$5,000 to $7,499	43,460	690	5,790	18,890	18,090	6,500	9,370	2,220
$7,500 to $9,999	14,970	500	1,380	5,840	7,240	1,470	5,700	70
$10,000 to $14,999	10,200	-	3,020	3,450	3,730	140	1,450	2,140
$15,000 to $19,999	4,180	100	430	2,390	1,260	820	420	10
$20,000 to $24,999	1,470	-	60	990	420	70	350	-
$25,000 or more	1,150	-	1,030	30	80	10	80	-
Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not reported	69,000	570	12,860	36,580	18,990	7,750	8,710	2,530
Never worked	174,840	20	38,770	79,430	56,620	20,490	27,300	8,840
Median	410	3,702	415	390	440	431	470	3,680
Mean	1,614	3,640	2,385	1,381	1,655	1,346	1,855	1,700
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $500	43.8	31.5	36.3	47.3	42.0	42.2	40.1	48.3
$500 to $999	5.1	-	2.2	4.3	7.8	9.1	8.0	3.5
$1,000 to $1,999	4.9	2.8	3.7	4.9	5.3	6.1	5.8	1.2
$2,000 to $2,999	3.7	5.1	2.8	3.7	4.2	5.3	3.8	2.6
$3,000 to $3,999	3.4	5.7	2.5	4.4	2.4	1.1	3.8	0.7
$4,000 to $4,999	2.4	13.1	3.7	2.2	1.9	0.4	2.4	3.8
$5,000 to $7,499	5.0	15.3	4.5	4.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	5.6
$7,500 to $9,999	1.7	11.2	1.1	1.3	2.5	1.4	3.9	0.2
$10,000 to $14,999	1.2	-	2.3	0.8	1.3	0.1	1.0	5.4
$15,000 to $19,999	0.5	2.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.3	0 0
$20,000 to $24,999	0.2	-	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	-
$25,000 or more	0.1	-	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-
Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not reported	7.9	12.7	9.9	8.2	6.5	7.4	5.9	6.4
Never worked	20.1	0.4	29.9	17.8	19.4	19.6	18.5	22.4

- Represents zero.

Table II-217. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY ANNUAL EARNINGS

Annual earnings	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	871,870	72,570	798,400	900
Less than $500	382,050	33,730	348,000	320
$500 to $999	44,830	2,350	42,480	-
$1,000 to $1,999	42,470	4,790	37,690	-
$2,000 to $2,999	32,440	2,810	29,640	-
$3,000 to $3,999	30,020	3,140	26,880	-
$4,000 to $4,999	20,790	870	19,920	-
$5,000 to $7,499	43,460	5,170	38,290	-
$75,000 to $9,999	14,970	390	14,580	-
$10,000 to $14,999	10,200	230	9,970	-
$15,000 to $19,999	4,180	140	4,040	-
$20,000 to $24,999	1,470	240	1,240	-
$25,000 or more	1,150	-	1,150	-
Don't know	-	-	-	-
Not reported	69,000	55,460	63,530	10
Never worked	174,840	13,260	161,000	580
Median	410	399	412	250
Mean	1,614	1,314	1,644	8
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $500	43.8	46.5	43.6	35.3
$500 to $999	5.1	3.2	5.3	-
$1,000 to $1,999	4.9	6.6	4.7	-
$2,000 to $2,999	3.7	3.9	3.7	-
$3,000 to $3,999	3.4	4.3	3.4	-
$4,000 to $4,999	2.4	1.2	2.5	-
$5,000 to $7,499	5.0	7.1	4.8	-
$7,500 to $9,999	1.7	0.5	1.8	-
$10,000 to $14,999	1.2	0.3	1.2	-
$15,000 to $19,999	0.5	0.2	0.5	-
$20,000 to $24,999	0.2	0.3	0.2	-
$25,000 or more	0.1	0.0	0.1	-
Don't know	-	-	-	-
Not reported	7.9	7.5	8.0	0 9
Never worked	20.1	18.3	20.1	63 8

- Represents zero.

Table II-218. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY ANNUAL EARNINGS

Annual earnings	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	871,870	42,200	184,410	638,900	6,350
Less than $500	382,050	122,240	55,120	311,780	2,920
$500 to $999	44,830	1,740	6,320	36,050	720
$1,000 to $1,999	42,470	1,020	8,720	32,660	70
$2,000 to $2,999	32,440	560	5,700	26,160	30
$3,000 to $3,999	30,020	170	8,080	21,660	110
$4,000 to $4,999	20,790	300	9,880	10,610	-
$5,000 to $7,499	43,460	350	13,660	29,430	30
$7,500 to $9,999	14,970	20	6,360	8,580	20
$10,000 to $14,999	10,200	80	6,540	3,580	-
$15,000 to $19,999	4,180	-	870	3,300	-
$20,000 to $24,999	1,470	-	330	1,140	-
$25,000 or more	1,150	-	310	840	-
Don't know	-	-	-	-	-
Not reported	69,000	3,770	16,290	48,250	680
Never worked	174,840	21,970	46,240	104,860	1,760
Median	410	336	960	389	334
Mean	1,614	582	2.802	1,361	404
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $500	43.8	29.0	29.9	48.8	45.9
$500 to $999	5.1	4.1	3.4	5.6	11.4
$1,000 to $1,999	4.9	2.4	4.7	5.1	1.1
$2,000 to $2,999	3.7	1.3	3.1	4.1	0.5
$3,000 to $3,999	3.4	0.4	4.4	3.4	1.8
$4,000 to $4,999	2.4	0.7	5.4	1.7	-
$5,000 to $7,499	5.0	0.8	7.4	4.6	0.5
$75,000 to 9,999	1.7	0.0	3.4	1.3	0.3
$10,000 to $14,999	1.2	0.2	3.5	0.6	-
$15,000 to $19,999	0.5	-	0.5	0.5	-
$20,000 to $24,999	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	-
$25,000 or more	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	-
Don't know	-	-	-	-	-
Not reported	7.9	8.9	8.8	7.6	10.8
Never worked	20.1	52.1	25.1	16.4	27.8

- Represents zero.

Table II-219. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY ANNUAL EARNINGS

Annual earnings	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	871,870	316,660	170,800	166,430	132,020	51,940	34,020	20
Less than $500	382,050	145,190	81,730	79,740	47,450	12,660	15,280	19
$500 to $999	44,330	11,260	10,460	9,050	8,910	3,720	1,430	27
$1,000 to $1,999	42,470	11,340	8,040	10,060	9,450	3,420	160	29
$2,000 to $2,999	32,440	14,700	3,630	6,840	5,770	1,220	280	17
$3,000 to $3,999	30,020	9,680	7,980	5,970	5,090	350	960	20
$4,000 to $4,999	20,790	8,020	3,220	4,340	2,770	940	1,490	21
$5,000 to $7,499	43,460	20,880	10,940	7,150	2,670	130	1,700	13
$7,500 to $9,999	14,970	11,450	1,620	1,540	150	120	90	8
$10,000 to $14,999	10,200	4,110	1,010	1,070	1,520	60	2,430	24
$15,000 to $19,999	4,180	2,250	1,010	10	900	-	10	10
$20,000 to $24,999	1,470	1,300	30	150	-	-	-	7
$25,000 or more	1,150	1,130	-	-	-	-	20	6
Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Not reported	69,000	22,060	10,980	15,700	11,040	6,850	2,360	27
Never worked	174,840	53,300	30,160	24,810	36,290	22,460	7,820	29
Median	410	415	396	394	445	446	390	(X)
Mean	1,614	2,144	1,359	1,142	1,275	771	2,147	(X)
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Less than $500	43.8	45.8	47.9	47.9	35.9	24.4	44.9	(X)
$500 to $999	5.1	3.6	6.1	5.4	6.7	7.2	4.2	(X)
$1,000 to $1,999	4.9	3.6	4.7	6.0	7.2	6.6	0.5	(X)
$2,000 to $2,999	3.7	4.6	2.1	4.1	4.4	2.4	0.8	(X)
$3,000 to $3,999	3.4	3.1	4.7	3.6	3.9	0.7	2.8	(X)
$4,000 to $4,999	2.4	2.5	1.9	2.6	2.1	1.8	4.4	(X)
$5,000 to $7,499	5.0	6.6	6.4	4.3	2.0	0.2	5.0	(X)
$7,500 to $9,999	1.7	3.6	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.3	(X)
$10,000 to $14,999	1.2	1.3	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.1	7.1	(X)
$15,000 to $19,999	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.7	-	0.0	(X)
$20,000 to $24,999	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	(X)
$25,000 or more	0.1	0.4	-	-	0.0	-	0.1	(X)
Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)
Not reported	7.9	7.0	6.4	9.4	8.4	13.2	6.9	(X)
Never worked	20.1	16.8	17.7	14.9	27.5	43.2	23.0	(X)

- Represents zero.
X Not applicable.

Table II-220. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE

Line No.	Year last worked	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	871,870	410,270	381,780	79,820	727,620	357,520	343,040	27,060	19,130	2,140	10,830	6,160
2	1975-1976	35,130	20,150	11,110	3,870	13,300	6,780	6,280	240	2,130	330	1,290	510
3	1972-1974	48,680	25,470	17,660	5,550	33,340	18,190	14,310	840	1,150	260	330	560
4	1969-1971	37,910	20,320	13,800	3,790	31,960	17,840	12,650	1,470	350	60	20	270
5	1960-1968	110,720	50,520	51,740	8,450	95,180	46,260	45,130	3,790	2,610	120	1,550	950
6	1950-1959	80,800	34,990	40,770	5,040	75,810	33,350	39,200	3,260	1,100	120	750	230
7	1940-1949	41,860	16,210	23,510	2,150	38,870	15,570	22,320	980	810	30	770	-
8	1939 or earlier	75,210	32,250	37,830	5,120	72,070	31,200	37,470	3,410	70	70	-	-
9	Not reported	266,740	132,970	115,840	17,930	244,270	124,830	110,980	8,470	1,530	250	560	710
10	Never worked	174,840	77,390	69,530	27,910	122,810	63,500	54,700	4,610	9,380	900	5,560	2,920
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	1975-1976	4.0	4.9	2.9	4.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	0.9	11.2	15.3	11.9	8.3
3	1972-1974	5.6	6.2	4.6	7.0	4.6	5.1	4.2	3.1	6.0	11.9	3.1	9.2
4	1969-1971	4.3	5.0	3.6	4.8	4.4	5.0	3.7	5.4	1.8	3.0	0.2	4.4
5	1960-1968	12.7	12.3	13.6	10.6	13.1	12.9	13.2	14.0	13.6	5.4	14.3	15.4
6	1950-1959	9.3	8.5	10.7	6.3	10.4	9.3	11.4	12.0	5.8	5.8	6.9	3.7
7	1940-1949	4.8	3.9	6.2	2.7	5.3	4.4	6.5	3.6	4.2	1.6	7.1	-
8	1939 or earlier	8.6	7.9	9.9	6.4	9.9	8.7	10.9	12.6	0.4	3.1	-	-
9	Not reported	30.6	32.4	30.3	22.5	33.6	34.9	32.4	31.3	8.0	11.8	5.2	11.5
10	Never worked	20.1	18.9	18.2	35.0	16.9	17.8	15.9	17.0	49.0	42.1	51.3	47.4

- Represents zero.

Table II-221. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY YEAR LAST WORKED

Year last worked	Total	Federal	Other government	Propri-etary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	871,870	4,490	129,780	445,800	291,800	104,480	147,790	39,530
1975-1976	35,130	970	8,940	9,140	16,080	3,030	10,410	2,640
1972-1974	48,680	370	9,260	20,430	18,620	6,270	10,520	1,820
1969-1971	37,910	580	5,240	13,890	18,190	9,820	7,260	1,110
1960-1968	110,720	950	14,720	57,600	37,440	13,970	21,420	2,050
1950-1959	80,800	530	9,790	45,950	24,540	9,110	13,030	2 400
1940-1949	41,860	260	3,210	27,930	10,470	2,010	7,580	880
1939 or earlier	75,210	110	9,000	36,870	29,220	14,730	11,710	2,780
Not reported	266,740	700	30,840	154,560	80,630	25,060	38,560	17,010
Never worked	174,840	20	38,770	79,430	56,620	20,490	27,300	8,840
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1975-1976	4.0	21.5	6.9	2.0	5.5	2.9	7.0	6.7
1972-1974	5.6	8.3	7.1	4.6	6.4	6.0	7.1	4 6
1969-1971	4.3	13.0	4.0	3.1	6.2	9.4	4.9	2.8
1960-1968	12.7	21.1	11.3	12.9	12.8	13.4	14.5	5.2
1950-1959	9.3	11.8	7.5	10.3	8.4	8.7	8.8	6.1
1940-1949	4.8	5.8	2.5	6.3	3.6	1.9	5.1	2.2
1939 or earlier	8.6	2.5	6.9	8.3	10.0	14.1	7.9	7.0
Not reported	30.6	15.6	23.8	34.7	27.6	24.0	26.1	43.0
Never worked	20.1	0.4	29.9	17.8	19.4	19.6	18.5	22.4

AND SIZE OF FACILITY BY YEAR LAST WORKED

Psychiatric				Metally handicapped				Children's				Other				
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Line No.
Number																
42,340	22,910	9,360	10,060	43,290	10,620	7,090	25,580	18,390	12,660	4,170	1,550	21,110	4,410	7,290	9,410	1
11,670	7,670	1,850	2,150	1,420	710	210	490	6,350	4,520	1,420	400	260	130	60	70	2
8,920	4,040	2,040	2,840	1,990	920	300	770	2,640	1,790	490	350	640	270	180	190	3
3,120	1,560	690	870	700	310	140	250	350	210	150	-	1,420	340	150	940	4
4,540	2,910	670	960	1,130	630	250	250	110	-	100	20	7,150	610	4,060	2,490	5
1,500	640	470	390	1,090	500	100	490	30	-	30	-	1,270	370	220	680	6
640	240	200	190	540	170	100	270	-	-	-	-	1,010	180	120	700	7
490	110	120	250	1,320	660	100	560	30	-	30	-	1,220	210	110	900	8
4,720	2,220	1,260	1,240	7,870	1,980	1,230	4,650	2,690	2,170	470	50	5,660	1,520	1,330	2,820	9
6,760	3,520	2,060	1,180	27,230	4,730	4,670	17,840	6,190	3,970	1,480	740	2,470	780	1,060	630	10
Percent																
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
27.6	33.5	19.7	21.3	3.3	6.7	2.9	1.9	34.5	35.7	34.1	25.8	1.2	3.0	0.8	0.8	2
21.1	17.6	21.8	28.2	4.6	8.7	4.2	3.0	14.3	14.2	11.8	22.7	3.0	6.2	2.4	2.0	3
7.4	6.8	7.4	8.6	1.6	2.9	2.0	1.0	1.9	1.6	3.5	-	6.7	7.6	2.0	9.9	4
10.7	12.7	7.2	9.6	2.6	5.9	3.5	1.0	0.6	-	2.3	1.0	33.9	13.8	55.6	26.4	5
3.5	2.8	5.0	3.9	2.5	4.7	1.4	1.9	0.2	-	0.8	-	6.0	8.4	3.0	7.2	6
1.5	1.1	2.1	1.9	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	-	-	-	-	4.8	4.2	1.6	7.5	7
1.2	0.5	1.3	2.5	3.1	6.2	1.4	2.2	0.2	-	0.8	-	5.8	4.7	1.6	9.5	8
11.1	9.7	13.4	12.3	18.2	18.6	17.4	18.2	14.6	17.1	11.3	3.1	26.8	34.4	18.3	29.9	9
16.0	15.4	22.0	11.7	62.9	44.5	65.9	69.7	33.6	31.4	35.4	47.4	11.7	17.6	14.6	6.7	10

Table II-222. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY YEAR LAST WORKED

Year last worked	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	871,870	72,570	798,400	900
1975–1976	35,130	1,940	33,090	90
1972–1974	48,680	2,930	45,750	–
1969–1971	37,910	1,090	36,810	–
1960–1968	110,720	13,150	97,460	120
1950–1959	80,800	6,190	74,610	–
1940–1949	41,860	2,900	38,960	–
1939 or earlier	75,210	7,260	67,950	–
Not reported	266,740	23,850	242,770	120
Never worked	174,840	13,260	161,000	580
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1975–1976	4.0	2.7	4.1	9.7
1972–1974	5.6	4.0	5.7	–
1969–1971	4.3	1.5	4.6	–
1960–1968	12.7	18.1	12.2	12.8
1950–1959	9.3	8.5	9.3	–
1940–1949	4.8	4.0	4.9	–
1939 or earlier	8.6	10.0	8.5	–
Not reported	30.6	32.9	30.4	13.7
Never worked	20.1	18.3	20.2	63.8

– Represents zero.

Table II-223. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY YEAR LAST WORKED

Year last worked	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	871,870	42,200	184,410	638,900	6,350
1975-1976	35,130	9,940	16,900	8,250	30
1972-1974	48,680	4,860	18,940	24,870	-
1969-1971	37,910	620	13,420	23,840	30
1960-1968	110,720	150	18,490	92,070	-
1950-1959	80,800	-	18,080	62,620	100
1940-1949	41,860	-	6,450	34,680	720
1939 or earlier	75,210	-	6,050	69,150	-
Not reported	266,740	4,660	39,820	218,550	3,770
Never worked	174,840	21,970	46,240	104,860	1,760
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1975-1976	4.0	23.6	9.2	1.3	0.5
1972-1974	5.6	11.5	10.3	3.9	-
1969-1971	4.3	1.5	7.3	3.7	0.5
1960-1968	12.7	0.4	10.0	14.4	-
1950-1959	9.3	-	9.8	9.8	1.6
1940-1949	4.8	-	3.5	5.4	11.4
1939 or earlier	8.6	-	3.3	10.8	-
Not reported	30.6	11.0	21.6	34.2	58.3
Never worked	20.1	52.1	25.1	16.4	27.8

- Represents zero.

Table II-225. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE

Line No.	Prior residence	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	871,870	410,270	381,780	79,820	727,620	357,520	343,040	27,060	19,130	2,140	10,830	6,160
2	Boarding home	21,470	14,250	5,830	1,380	18,960	13,640	4,740	580	810	30	770	10
3	Private home	659,990	293,550	306,070	60,360	560,790	258,470	281,710	20,610	13,110	1,920	5,950	5,240
4	Foster care home	7,810	4,260	2,700	840	740	-	740	-	230	10	150	70
5	Other private or public residence	60,920	35,170	18,900	6,850	45,360	29,300	14,070	2,000	2,350	90	1,710	550
6	General hospital	22,770	10,040	11,720	1,000	20,370	9,020	10,740	610	290	50	-	240
7	Nursing home	55,890	33,320	20,170	2,400	52,440	32,080	18,640	1,720	770	20	750	-
8	Specialty hospital	31,190	15,330	11,330	4,530	19,600	10,970	7,480	1,160	1,540	30	1,490	10
9	Don't know	11,850	4,350	5,050	2,450	9,360	4,050	4,920	390	30	-	-	30
10	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Boarding home	2.5	3.5	1.5	1.7	2.6	3.8	1.4	2.1	4.2	1.3	7.1	0.2
3	Private home	75.7	71.6	80.2	75.6	77.1	72.3	82.1	76.2	68.6	89.8	55.0	85.1
4	Foster care home	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.1	-	0.2	-	1.2	0.3	1.4	1.1
5	Other private or public residence	7.0	8.6	5.0	8.6	6.2	8.2	4.1	7.4	12.3	4.2	15.8	9.0
6	General hospital	2.6	2.4	3.1	1.3	2.8	2.5	3.1	2.3	1.5	2.2	-	3.9
7	Nursing home	6.4	8.1	5.3	3.0	7.2	9.0	5.4	6.4	4.0	1.0	6.9	-
8	Specialty hospital	3.6	3.7	3.0	5.7	2.7	3.1	2.2	4.3	8.0	1.3	13.8	0.2
9	Don't know	1.4	1.1	1.3	3.1	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.4	0.2	-	-	0.5
10	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-224. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY YEAR LAST WORKED

Year last worked	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	871,870	316,660	170,800	166,430	132,020	51,940	34,020	20
1975-1976	35,130	24,150	3,980	1,880	1,360	760	2,990	8
1972-1974	48,680	20,860	11,030	8,330	3,740	910	3,790	16
1969-1971	37,910	10,860	7,310	7,570	11,050	1,020	80	27
1960-1968	110,720	42,200	24,300	21,410	16,850	4,650	1,310	18
1950-1959	80,800	28,370	17,250	15,090	11,080	5,050	3,960	20
1940-1949	41,860	17,330	10,060	6,330	1,760	2,400	3,970	16
1939 or earlier	75,210	27,770	13,580	14,470	13,680	4,150	1,550	21
Not reported	226,740	91,800	53,120	66,540	36,200	10,520	8,550	21
Never worked	174,840	53,300	30,160	24,810	36,290	22,460	7,820	29
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
1975-1976	4.0	7.6	2.3	1.1	1.0	1.5	8.8	(X)
1972-1974	5.6	6.6	6.5	5.0	2.8	1.8	11.2	(X)
1969-1971	4.3	3.4	4.3	4.6	8.4	2.0	0.2	(X)
1960-1968	12.7	13.3	14.2	12.9	12.8	8.9	3.8	(X)
1950-1959	9.3	9.0	10.1	9.1	8.4	9.7	11.6	(X)
1940-1949	4.8	5.5	5.9	3.8	1.3	4.6	11.7	(X)
1939 or earlier	8.6	8.8	8.0	8.7	10.4	8.0	4.6	(X)
Not reported	30.6	29.0	31.1	40.0	27.4	20.3	25.1	(X)
Never worked	20.1	16.8	17.7	14.9	27.5	43.2	23.0	(X)

X Not applicable.

AND SIZE OF FACILITY BY PRIOR RESIDENCE

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
							Number									
42,340	22,910	9,360	10,060	43,290	10,620	7,090	25,580	18,390	12,660	4,170	1,550	21,110	4,410	7,290	9,410	1
1,150	380	90	680	210	120	90	–	60	–	60	–	280	90	80	110	2
28,690	15,310	5,610	7,780	27,550	5,360	3,970	18,220	12,870	8,940	2,620	1,310	16,960	3,550	6,210	7,200	3
1,530	1,070	430	20	2,000	730	780	490	3,180	2,460	580	140	130	–	10	110	4
6,110	3,250	1,660	1,200	3,550	1,000	600	1,950	2,110	1,270	750	100	1,440	260	120	1,050	5
620	390	230	–	460	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,030	120	760	150	6
540	270	250	20	1,430	710	470	250	–	–	–	–	710	240	60	410	7
3,540	2,100	1,080	360	5,920	2,190	1,110	2,620	160	–	160	–	430	50	10	370	8
160	150	20	–	2,160	40	70	2,040	–	–	–	–	140	100	40	–	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
							Percent									
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
2.7	1.6	1.0	6.8	0.5	1.1	1.3	–	0.3	–	1.5	–	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.2	2
67.8	66.8	59.9	77.3	63.7	50.5	55.9	71.3	70.0	70.6	62.8	84.5	80.3	80.5	85.1	76.5	3
3.6	4.7	4.6	0.2	4.6	6.9	11.0	1.9	17.3	19.4	14.0	9.3	0.6	–	0.2	1.2	4
14.4	14.2	17.7	12.0	8.2	9.4	8.5	7.6	11.5	10.0	17.9	6.2	6.8	6.0	1.6	11.2	5
1.5	1.7	2.4	–	1.1	4.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.9	2.7	10.4	1.6	6
1.3	1.2	2.7	0.2	3.3	6.7	6.6	1.0	–	–	–	–	3.4	5.5	0.9	4.3	7
8.4	9.2	11.5	3.6	13.7	20.6	15.6	10.3	0.9	–	3.8	–	2.0	1.0	0.2	3.9	8
0.4	0.6	0.2	–	5.0	0.4	1.0	8.0	–	–	–	–	0.7	2.3	0.5	–	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10

Table II-226. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY PRIOR RESIDENCE

Prior residence	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Total	Private nonprofit		
						Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	871,870	4,490	129,780	445,800	291,800	104,480	147,790	39,53
Boarding home	21,470	160	5,120	10,090	6,100	1,820	570	3,70
Private home	659,990	3,430	95,010	329,090	232,450	89,050	115,300	28,10
Foster care home	7,810	110	1,700	1,250	4,740	1,230	3,360	15
Other private or public residence	60,920	430	11,860	22,720	25,910	10,350	11,370	4,20
General hospital	22,770	-	1,700	16,080	4,980	70	4,900	1
Nursing home	55,890	-	5,770	38,350	11,770	1,040	9,030	1,70
Specialty hospital	31,190	360	6,170	20,520	4,140	70	2,420	1,65
Don't know	11,850	-	2,450	7,690	1,710	850	840	2
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
Boarding home	2.5	3.6	3.9	2.3	2.1	1.7	0.4	9.
Private home	75.7	76.4	73.2	73.8	79.7	85.2	78.0	71.
Foster care home	0.9	2.5	1.3	0.3	1.6	1.2	2.3	0.
Other private or public residence	7.0	9.6	9.1	5.1	8.9	9.9	7.7	10.
General hospital	2.6	-	1.3	3.6	1.7	0.1	3.3	0.
Nursing home	6.4	-	4.4	8.6	4.0	1.0	6.1	4.
Specialty hospital	3.6	7.9	4.8	4.6	1.4	0.1	1.6	4.
Don't know	1.4	-	1.9	1.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

- Represents zero.

Table II-227. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY PRIOR RESIDENCE

Prior residence	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	871,870	72,570	798,400	9
Boarding home	21,470	5,920	15,550	
Private home	659,990	47,680	611,710	6
Foster care home	7,810	1,000	6,810	
Other private or public residence	60,920	5,430	55,180	3
General hospital	22,770	2,210	20,560	
Nursing home	55,890	4,400	51,490	
Specialty hospital	31,190	4,010	27,180	
Don't know	11,850	1,940	9,910	
Not reported	-	-	-	
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
Boarding home	2.5	8.2	1.9	
Private home	75.7	65.7	76.6	66
Foster care home	0.9	1.4	0.9	
Other private or public residence	7.0	7.5	6.9	33
General hospital	2.6	3.0	2.6	
Nursing home	6.4	6.1	6.4	
Specialty hospital	3.6	5.5	3.4	
Don't know	1.4	2.7	1.2	
Not reported	-	-	-	

- Represents zero.

Table II-228. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY PRIOR RESIDENCE

Prior residence	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	871,870	42,200	184,410	638,900	6,350
Boarding home	21,470	180	9,360	11,910	10
Private home	659,990	32,110	110,650	512,360	4,860
Foster care home	7,810	5,140	1,930	740	–
Other private or public residence	60,920	4,020	20,680	35,410	810
General hospital	22,770	150	5,810	16,800	–
Nursing home	55,890	–	13,270	42,140	30
Specialty hospital	31,190	550	19,550	11,100	–
Don't know	11,850	50	2,710	8,460	640
Not reported	–	–	–	–	–
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Boarding home	2.5	0.4	5.1	1.9	0.2
Private home	75.7	76.1	60.0	80.2	76.5
Foster care home	0.9	12.2	1.0	0.1	–
Other private or public residence	7.0	9.5	11.2	5.5	12.7
General hospital	2.6	0.4	3.2	2.6	–
Nursing home	6.4	–	7.4	6.6	0.5
Specialty hospital	3.6	1.3	10.6	1.7	–
Don't know	1.4	0.1	1.5	1.3	10.0
Not reported	–	–	–	–	–

- Represents zero.

Table II-229. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY PRIOR RESIDENCE

Prior residence	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	871,870	316,660	170,800	166,430	132,020	51,940	34,020	20
oarding home	21,470	8,640	2,760	3,580	2,290	1,260	2,930	21
rivate home	659,990	237,440	130,960	129,200	100,860	39,310	22,220	20
oster care home	7,810	2,410	2,180	980	1,480	700	70	20
ther private or public residence	60,920	22,080	11,090	12,730	8,130	3,400	3,500	21
eneral hospital	22,770	10,600	4,760	4,720	1,440	1,130	110	14
rsing home	55,890	23,550	10,160	8,730	6,520	2,060	4,870	17
ecialty hospital	31,190	8,660	5,950	4,770	8,280	3,260	270	30
n't know	11,850	3,280	2,940	1,730	3,020	820	50	23
t reported	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(X)
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
arding home	2.5	2.7	1.6	2.1	1.7	2.4	8.6	(X)
ivate home	75.7	75.0	76.7	77.6	76.4	75.7	65.3	(X)
ster care home	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.2	(X)
her private or public residence	7.0	7.0	6.5	7.6	6.2	6.5	10.3	(X)
neral hospital	2.6	3.3	2.8	2.8	1.1	2.2	0.3	(X)
rsing home	6.4	7.4	6.0	5.2	4.9	4.0	14.3	(X)
ecialty hospital	3.6	2.7	3.5	2.9	6.3	6.3	0.8	(X)
n't know	1.4	1.0	1.7	1.0	2.3	1.6	0.1	(X)
t reported	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(X)

- Represents zero.
X Not applicable.

Table II-230. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND

Line No.	Household relationship	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	750,180	347,230	333,510	69,440	625,850	301,400	301,260	23,190	16,510	2,050	8,590	5,870
2	Spouse	131,500	59,950	63,560	7,980	122,580	57,120	61,040	4,420	220	130	30	70
3	Children	111,350	47,680	56,830	6,840	103,800	44,910	55,310	3,580	460	90	40	340
4	Parents	91,700	36,780	27,240	27,680	31,470	16,910	12,960	1,600	9,950	1,350	5,020	3,570
5	Brother or sister	84,670	39,310	31,550	13,810	56,740	29,350	24,790	2,600	5,430	670	2,240	2,510
6	Other relatives	34,310	14,540	16,880	2,890	27,680	11,120	15,510	1,050	810	190	310	310
7	Foster family	6,460	3,840	1,810	800	110	-	-	110	220	10	160	60
8	Unrelated persons	93,490	57,340	29,860	6,290	74,470	47,950	24,410	2,100	2,170	120	1,710	340
9	Lived alone	240,410	105,270	120,340	14,800	223,800	100,660	114,290	8,840	2,670	200	1,530	940
10	Don't know	9,530	6,840	2,400	300	9,090	6,540	2,280	270	-	-	-	-
11	Not reported	4,420	1,870	1,860	690	3,610	1,810	1,570	230	250	-	-	250
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Spouse	17.5	17.3	19.1	11.5	19.6	19.0	20.3	19.0	1.3	6.2	0.3	1.1
3	Children	14.8	13.7	17.0	9.9	16.6	14.9	18.4	15.4	2.8	4.2	0.4	5.8
4	Parents	12.2	10.6	8.2	39.9	5.0	5.6	4.3	6.9	60.3	66.2	58.5	60.8
5	Brother or sister	11.3	11.3	9.5	19.9	9.1	9.7	8.2	11.2	32.9	32.7	26.1	42.8
6	Other relatives	4.6	4.2	5.1	4.2	4.4	3.7	5.1	4.5	4.9	9.3	3.6	5.2
7	Foster family	0.9	1.1	0.5	1.2	0.0	-	-	0.5	1.4	0.3	1.9	1.0
8	Unrelated persons	12.5	16.5	9.0	9.1	11.9	15.9	8.1	9.1	13.1	6.0	19.9	5.7
9	Lived alone	32.0	30.3	36.1	21.3	35.8	33.4	37.9	38.1	16.2	9.6	17.8	16.1
10	Don't know	1.3	2.0	0.7	0.4	1.5	2.2	0.8	1.2	-	-	-	-
11	Not reported	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.5	-	-	4.2

- Represents zero.

Table II-231. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP

Household relationship	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	750,180	4,140	113,690	363,150	269,200	102,450	130,600	36,150
Spouse	131,500	940	14,050	78,650	37,850	18,510	11,150	8,200
Children	111,350	530	10,940	63,620	36,260	13,200	18,760	4,300
Parents	91,700	790	37,110	22,210	31,590	10,830	19,340	1,420
Brother or sister	84,670	720	18,190	29,000	36,770	17,920	13,390	5,460
Other relatives	34,310	250	4,280	14,850	14,940	7,630	6,360	950
Foster family	6,460	-	1,830	320	4,310	1,080	3,100	130
Unrelated persons	93,490	270	14,070	35,740	43,420	15,550	18,600	9,260
Lived alone	240,410	1,420	28,940	127,620	82,430	26,550	47,810	8,070
Don't know	9,530	-	390	6,650	2,500	880	90	1,530
Not reported	4,420	-	330	2,690	1,410	100	1,260	60
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Spouse	17.5	22.9	12.4	21.7	14.1	18.1	8.5	22.7
Children	14.8	12.9	9.6	17.5	13.5	12.9	14.4	11.9
Parents	12.2	19.2	32.6	6.1	11.7	10.6	14.8	3.9
Brother or sister	11.3	17.3	16.0	8.0	13.7	17.5	10.3	15.1
Other relatives	4.6	6.0	3.8	4.1	5.6	7.5	4.9	2.6
Foster family	0.9	-	1.6	0.1	1.6	1.1	2.4	0.4
Unrelated persons	12.5	6.5	12.4	9.8	16.1	15.2	14.2	25.6
Lived alone	32.0	34.4	25.5	35.1	30.6	25.9	36.6	22.3
Don't know	1.3	-	0.3	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.1	4.2
Not reported	0.6	-	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.2

- Represents zero.

SIZE OF FACILITY BY HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
Number																
37,480	20,000	7,790	9,680	33,320	7,210	5,440	20,670	18,230	12,660	4,010	1,550	18,800	3,900	6,420	8,480	1
3,150	1,360	460	1,330	300	170	30	90	140	-	100	50	5,110	1,180	1,900	2,030	2
2,610	1,070	320	1,220	1,020	200	50	770	570	530	30	-	2,900	880	1,080	940	3
14,590	7,720	3,380	3,490	24,590	3,860	3,660	17,070	9,840	6,740	2,060	1,040	1,270	200	160	910	4
8,020	4,280	1,220	2,520	9,060	2,170	1,750	5,140	4,110	2,600	1,420	100	1,320	250	130	940	5
1,920	1,170	270	480	980	300	130	540	2,180	1,530	530	130	740	230	140	380	6
1,400	990	390	20	1,830	580	760	500	2,890	2,270	510	110	-	-	-	-	7
9,130	5,560	1,950	1,620	3,290	1,310	700	1,280	3,120	2,140	850	130	1,320	260	230	830	8
5,470	2,690	830	1,940	660	560	30	70	80	-	30	50	7,730	1,160	3,620	2,950	9
140	90	30	20	150	110	50	-	20	-	-	20	130	100	40	-	10
200	-	170	20	220	30	-	190	100	-	100	-	50	20	20	-	11
Percent																
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
8.4	6.8	5.9	13.7	0.9	2.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	-	2.4	3.1	27.2	30.1	29.6	23.9	2
7.0	5.3	4.1	12.6	3.0	2.8	0.9	3.7	3.1	4.2	0.9	-	15.4	22.6	16.8	11.1	3
38.9	38.6	43.4	36.0	73.8	53.5	67.3	82.6	54.0	53.3	51.2	67.0	6.7	5.1	2.5	10.7	4
21.4	21.4	15.7	26.0	27.2	30.1	32.1	24.9	22.5	20.5	35.3	6.2	7.0	6.4	2.0	11.1	5
5.1	5.8	3.4	5.0	2.9	4.2	2.4	2.6	12.0	12.1	13.1	8.2	4.0	5.9	2.1	4.5	6
3.7	4.9	4.9	0.2	5.5	8.0	13.9	2.4	15.9	17.9	12.7	7.2	-	-	-	-	7
24.3	27.8	25.0	16.7	9.9	18.2	12.9	6.2	17.1	16.9	21.2	8.2	7.0	6.8	3.6	9.7	8
14.6	13.4	10.7	20.1	2.0	7.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	-	0.8	3.1	41.1	29.8	56.4	34.8	9
0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.5	0.9	-	0.1	-	-	1.0	0.7	2.5	0.6	-	10
0.5	-	2.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	-	0.9	0.5	-	2.4	-	0.2	0.6	0.3	-	11

Table II-232. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP

Household relationship	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	750,180	60,020	689,260	900
Spouse	131,500	7,190	124,310	-
Children	111,350	1,490	109,860	
Parents	91,700	6,550	84,540	610
Brother or sister	84,670	4,710	79,720	250
Other relatives	34,310	1,370	32,950	-
Foster family	6,460	1,030	5,430	-
Unrelated persons	93,490	16,570	76,860	60
Lived alone	240,410	21,510	218,670	230
Don't know	9,530	1,680	7,850	-
Not reported	4,420	210	4,210	-
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Spouse	17.5	12.0	18.0	-
Children	14.8	2.5	15.9	-
Parents	12.2	10.9	12.3	68.1
Brother or sister	11.3	7.8	11.6	27.4
Other relatives	4.6	2.3	4.8	-
Foster family	0.9	1.7	0.8	-
Unrelated persons	12.5	27.6	11.2	6.3
Lived alone	32.0	35.8	31.7	25.6
Don't know	1.3	2.8	1.1	-
Not reported	0.6	0.3	0.6	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-233. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP

Household relationship	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	750,180	41,460	142,620	560,410	5,680
Spouse	131,500	10	12,840	118,630	10
Children	111,350	1,610	10,960	98,040	740
Parents	91,700	26,130	46,470	18,270	820
Brother or sister	84,670	13,510	25,180	44,540	1,450
Other relatives	34,310	3,110	5,400	25,770	40
Foster family	6,460	4,690	1,640	110	10
Unrelated persons	93,490	5,130	33,470	53,960	930
Lived alone	240,410	930	25,850	211,920	1,710
Don't know	9,530	40	250	9,240	-
Not reported	4,420	200	550	3,670	-
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Spouse	17.5	0.0	9.0	21.2	0.2
Children	14.8	3.9	7.7	17.5	12.9
Parents	12.2	63.0	32.6	3.3	14.5
Brother or sister	11.3	32.6	17.7	7.9	25.4
Other relatives	4.6	7.5	3.8	4.6	0.8
Foster family	0.9	11.3	1.2	0.0	0.3
Unrelated persons	12.5	12.4	23.5	9.6	16.4
Lived alone	32.0	2.3	18.1	37.8	30.0
Don't know	1.3	0.1	0.2	1.6	-
Not reported	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-235. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND

Line No.	Present employment	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	871,870	410,270	381,780	79,820	727,620	357,520	343,040	27,060	19,130	2,140	10,830	6,160
2	Has no job	801,140	384,110	361,880	55,140	708,920	348,850	334,100	25,970	15,030	1,600	8,240	5,190
3	Professional, technical	1,090	490	70	530	130	90	40	-	50	-	30	10
4	Administrative, except farm	400	230	20	150	-	-	-	-	30	-	20	10
5	Clerical	7,010	1,330	4,250	1,420	3,240	-	3,240	-	430	140	200	90
6	Sales	660	410	170	80	230	200	30	-	120	80	-	40
7	Craft and kindred workers	2,530	920	880	740	50	-	30	20	40	30	-	10
8	Operatives	14,750	5,850	2,610	6,290	3,580	2,460	980	140	730	110	310	310
9	Farmers and farm managers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Farm laborers and foreman	2,690	1,740	200	750	1,140	990	30	110	10	-	-	10
11	Service workers	32,590	12,260	10,040	10,300	9,460	4.640	4,450	370	2,410	120	1,930	360
12	Laborers, except farm	6,380	2,250	1,240	2,890	600	190	70	340	240	50	90	100
13	Not reported	2,630	670	420	1,530	260	90	60	110	40	10	20	10
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Has no job	91.9	93.6	94.8	69.1	97.4	97.6	97.4	96.0	78.6	74.6	76.1	84.3
3	Professional, technical	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.3	-	0.3	0.2
4	Administrative, except farm	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.2	0.2
5	Clerical	0.8	0.3	1.1	1.8	0.4	-	0.9	-	2.2	6.5	1.8	1 4
6	Sales	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	0.6	3.8	-	0.6
7	Craft and kindred workers	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.4	-	0.2
8	Operatives	1.7	1.4	0.7	7.9	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	' 3.8	5.1	2.8	5.1
9	Farmers and farm managers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Farm laborers and foreman	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	-	-	0.2
11	Service workers	3.7	3.0	2.6	12.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	12.6	5.7	17.8	5 9
12	Laborers, except farm	0.7	0.5	0.3	3.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3	1.2	2.5	0.8	1.6
13	Not reported	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2

- Represents zero.

Table II-234. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP

Household relationship	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
				Number				
Total	750,180	270,570	146,980	146,480	112,760	44,660	28,710	21
Spouse	131,500	52,960	30,050	26,610	14,990	5,060	1,830	17
Children	111,350	50,360	23,760	22,180	13,040	1,040	970	15
Parents	91,700	26,810	14,780	13,650	14,390	18,610	3,470	32
Brother or sister	84,670	22,610	14,160	13,260	22,630	6,910	5,110	35
Other relatives	34,310	13,220	9,510	5,530	4,590	1,350	110	17
Foster family	6,460	1,970	1,240	970	1,540	670	70	26
Unrelated persons	93,490	35,950	17,810	16,640	11,900	4,630	6,550	19
Lived alone	240,410	79,400	46,920	56,330	33,290	11,420	13,050	22
Don't know	9,530	6,420	870	230	1,780	220	20	8
Not reported	4,420	1,860	160	860	1,260	280	-	30
				Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Spouse	17.5	19.6	20.4	18.2	13.3	11.3	6.4	(X)
Children	14.8	18.6	16.2	15.1	11.6	2.3	3.4	(X)
Parents	12.2	9.9	10.1	9.3	12.8	41.7	12.1	(X)
Brother or sister	11.3	8.4	9.6	9.1	20.1	15.5	17.8	(X)
Other relatives	4.6	4.9	6.5	3.8	4.1	3.0	0.4	(X)
Foster family	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.5	0.2	(X)
Unrelated persons	12.5	13.3	12.1	11.4	10.6	10.4	22.8	(X)
Lived alone	32.0	29.3	31.9	38.5	29.5	25.6	45.4	(X)
Don't know	1.3	2.4	0.6	0.2	1.6	0.5	0.1	(X)
Not reported	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.6	1.1	0.6	-	(X)

- Represents zero.
X Not applicable.

SIZE OF FACILITY BY OCCUPATION AT FACILITY

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Line No.
								Number								
42,340	22,910	9,360	10,060	43,290	10,620	7,090	25,580	18,390	12,660	4,170	1,550	21,110	4,410	7,290	9,410	1
27,080	14,830	6,300	5,950	19,160	5,780	3,430	9,950	11,920	8,670	2,580	670	19,030	4,390	7,230	7,410	2
440	220	-	220	250	-	-	250	200	180	-	20	40	-	-	40	3
260	230	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	-	-	110	4
1,850	780	400	670	790	240	280	270	410	180	130	100	300	-	-	300	5
190	70	100	30	70	70	-	-	50	-	30	20	-	-	-	-	6
1,290	710	370	220	750	70	430	250	280	100	40	130	110	-	-	110	7
2,520	1,470	570	480	7,370	1,530	660	5,180	440	280	100	60	110	-	-	110	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
340	200	60	80	730	210	20	490	460	330	80	50	-	-	-	-	10
6,220	3,320	1,080	1,820	9,910	1,900	1,590	6,420	3,560	2,250	970	340	1,030	20	30	980	11
1,860	920	370	560	2,510	540	490	1,490	930	550	210	180	240	-	10	230	12
290	160	110	20	1,760	290	190	1,270	150	120	30	-	130	-	20	110	13
								Percent								
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
64.0	64.7	67.3	59.1	44.3	54.4	48.3	38.9	64.8	68.5	61.8	43.3	90.2	99.5	99.2	78.7	2
1.0	0.9	-	2.2	0.6	-	-	1.0	1.1	1.4	-	1.0	0.2	-	-	0.4	3
0.6	1.0	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	1.2	4
4.4	3.4	4.3	6.6	1.8	2.2	4.0	1.1	2.2	1.4	3.1	6.2	1.4	-	-	3.2	5
0.5	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	-	-	0.3	-	0.8	1.0	-	-	-	-	6
3.1	3.1	3.9	2.1	1.7	0.7	6.1	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.1	8.2	0.5	-	-	1.2	7
5.9	6.4	6.1	4.8	17.0	14.4	9.3	20.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.1	0.5	-	-	1.2	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.7	2.0	0.3	1.9	2.5	2.6	1.9	3.1	-	-	-	-	10
14.7	14.5	11.5	18.1	22.9	17.9	22.4	25.1	19.3	17.8	23.2	21.6	4.9	0.5	0.4	10.4	11
4.4	4.0	4.0	5.6	5.8	5.1	6.9	5.8	5.1	4.3	5.0	11.3	1.1	-	0.2	2.4	12
0.7	0.7	1.1	0.2	4.1	2.7	2.7	5.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	-	0.6	-	0.2	1.2	13

Table II-236. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY OCCUPATION AT FACILITY

Present employment	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Total	Private nonprofit		
						Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	871,870	4,490	129,780	445,800	291,800	104,480	147,790	39,530
Has no job	801,140	2,260	100,180	430,140	268,550	98,940	132,310	37,300
Professional, technical	1,090	-	530	120	450	210	240	-
Administrative, except farm	400	140	10	-	250	-	250	-
Clerical	7,010	270	1,830	910	3,990	1,940	1,930	130
Sales	660	-	80	230	350	110	240	-
Craft and kindred workers	2,530	140	1,160	-	1,230	140	1,060	30
Operatives	14,750	370	7,420	4,156	2,810	490	2,200	130
Farmers and farm managers	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Farm laborers and foremen	2,690	-	1,160	1,020	510	210	300	-
Service workers	32,590	1,050	12,640	7,920	10,990	1,820	7,390	1,780
Laborers, except farm	6,380	250	3,240	840	2,050	400	1,610	30
Not reported	2,630	20	1,520	470	620	230	260	130
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Has no job	91.9	50.3	77.2	96.5	92.0	94.7	89.5	94.4
Professional, technical	0.1	-	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	-
Administrative, except farm	0.0	3.0	0.0	-	0.1	-	0.2	-
Clerical	0.8	6.1	1.4	0.2	1.4	1.9	1.3	0.3
Sales	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	-
Craft and kindred workers	0.3	3.0	0.9	-	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1
Operatives	1.7	8.1	5.7	0.9	1.0	0.5	1.5	0.3
Farmers and farm managers	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Farm laborers and foremen	0.3	-	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-
Service workers	3.7	23.4	9.7	1.8	3.8	1.7	5.0	4.5
Laborers, except farm	0.7	5.6	2.5	0.2	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.1
Not reported	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3

- Represents zero.

Table II-237. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY OCUPATION AT FACILITY

Present employment	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	871,870	72,570	798,400	90
Has no job	801,140	65,800	734,690	65
Professional, technical	1,090	80	1,010	
Administrative, except farm	400	-	400	-
Clerical	7,010	270	6,740	-
Sales	660	100	570	-
Craft and kindred workers	2,530	300	2,230	-
Operatives	14,750	560	14,190	-
Farmers and farm managers	-	-	-	
Farm laborers and foremen	2,690	990	1,690	
Service workers	32,590	3,500	29,090	25
Laborers, except farm	6,380	700	5,430	
Not reported	2,630	270	2,360	
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
Has no job	91.9	90.7	92.0	72.
Professional, technical	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Administrative, except farm	0.0	-	0.1	
Clerical	0.8	0.4	0.8	
Sales	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Craft and kindred workers	0.3	0.4	0.3	
Operatives	1.7	0.8	1.8	
Farmers and farm managers	-	-	-	
Farm laborers and foremen	0.3	1.4	0.2	
Service workers	3.7	4.8	3.6	27.
Laborers, except farm	0.7	1.0	0.7	
Not reported	0.3	0.4	0.3	

- Represents zero.

Table II-238. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY OCCUPATION AT FACILITY

Present employment	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	871,870	42,200	184,410	638,900	6,350
as no job	801,140	30,680	133,510	631,180	5,580
rofessional, technical	1,090	550	380	160	–
dministrative, except farm	400	30	370	–	–
lerical	7,010	970	3,230	2,810	–
ales	660	50	570	40	–
raft and kindred workers	2,530	350	2,180	–	
peratives	14,750	890	12,990	870	–
armers and farm managers	–	–	–	–	–
arm laborers and foremen	2,690	460	980	1,240	–
ervice workers	32,590	6,080	23,950	1,790	770
borers, except farm	6,380	1,840	4,100	440	–
ot reported	2,630	120	2,140	360	–
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
s no job	91.9	73.1	72.4	98.8	87.8
ofessional, technical	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.0	–
ministrative, except farm	0.0	0.1	0.2	–	–
erical	0.8	2.3	1.8	0.4	–
les	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	–
aft and kindred workers	0.3	0.8	1.2	–	–
eratives	1.7	2.1	7.0	0.1	–
rmers and farm managers	–	–	–	–	–
m laborers and foremen	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.2	–
rvice workers	3.7	14.4	13.0	0.3	12.2
borers, except farm	0.7	4.4	2.2	0.1	–
t reported	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.1	–

- Represents zero.

Table II-239. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY OCCUPATION AT FACILITY

Present employment	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	871,870	316,660	170,800	166,430	132,020	51,940	34,020	20
no job	801,140	297,230	161,850	154,070	121,210	36,210	30,150	20
fessional, technical	1,090	400	90	130	450	30	–	36
inistrative, except farm	400	260	–	10	130	–	–	9
rical	7,010	2,090	750	2,030	820	1,260	60	32
es	660	130	360	80	20	70	–	19
ft and kindred workers	2,530	1,720	80	30	390	260	50	8
ratives	14,750	2,600	2,630	2,210	1,660	3,910	1,750	47
ners and farm managers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
n laborers and foremen	2,690	200	100	1,430	310	470	170	42
vice workers	32,590	10,020	3,580	5,140	4,590	7,560	1,710	37
orers, except farm	6,380	1,910	1,100	580	1,130	1,530	140	32
reported	2,630	120	260	720	890	630	–	63
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
no job	91.9	93.9	94.8	92.6	92.1	69.7	88.6	(X)
essional, technical	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	–	(X)
nistrative, except farm	0.0	0.1	–	0.0	0.1	–	–	(X)
ical	0.8	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.6	2.4	0.2	(X)
s	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	–	(X)
t and kindred workers	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	(X)
atives	1.7	0.8	1.5	1.3	1.3	7.5	5.1	(X)
ers and farms managers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(X)
laborers and foremen	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.5	(X)
ice workers	3.7	3.2	2.1	3.1	3.5	14.5	5.0	(X)
rers, except farm	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.9	2.9	0.4	(X)
reported	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.2	–	(X)

- Represents zero.
(Not applicable.

Table II-240. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND SIZE OF

Line No.	Sheltered and rehabilitation workshop	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	70,730	26,160	19,900	24,680	18,700	8,670	8,930	1,090	4,100	540	2,590	970
2	Neither	33,880	13,440	12,660	7,770	12,390	4,670	6,890	830	2,620	270	2,000	350
3	Sheltered workshop	26,100	9,910	4,180	12,010	4,530	3,830	430	270	1,020	200	480	340
4	Work rehabilitation	10,190	2,440	2,900	4,860	1,780	170	1,610	-	430	70	110	250
5	Not reported	560	360	160	50	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	30
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Neither	47.9	51.4	63.6	31.5	66.3	53.9	77.1	75.5	63.8	49.4	77.2	36.3
3	Sheltered workshop	36.9	37.9	21.0	48.7	24.2	44.1	4.9	24.5	24.9	37.4	18.4	35.3
4	Work rehabilitation	14.4	9.3	14.6	19.7	9.5	2.0	18.0	-	10.5	13.2	4.4	25.4
5	Not reported	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	3.0

- Represents zero.

Table II-241. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY SHELTERED OR REHABILITATION WORKSHOP

Sheltered and rehabilitation workshop	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	70,730	2,230	29,590	15,650	23,250	5,540	15,480	2,230
Neither	33,880	1,180	10,980	6,900	14,820	4,460	8,650	1,710
Sheltered workshop	26,100	970	13,180	6,440	5,510	490	4,790	240
Work rehabilitation	10,190	90	5,350	2,110	2,640	370	2,000	270
Not reported	560	-	80	200	280	230	50	-
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Neither	47.9	52.8	37.1	44.1	63.7	80.4	55.9	76.9
Sheltered workshop	36.9	43.3	44.5	41.2	23.7	8.8	30.9	10.9
Work rehabilitation	14.4	3.9	18.1	13.5	11.4	6.7	12.9	12.2
Not reported	0.8	-	0.3	1.3	1.2	4.1	0.3	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-242. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY SHELTERED OR REHABILITATION WORKSHOP

Sheltered and rehabilitation workshop	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	70,730	6,770	63,710	250
Neither	33,880	3,820	30,060	-
Sheltered workshop	26,100	2,230	23,620	250
Work rehabilitation	10,190	700	9,500	-
Not reported	560	30	530	-
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Neither	47.5	56.3	47.2	-
Sheltered workshop	36.9	33.0	37.1	100.0
Work rehabilitated	14.4	10.3	14.9	-
Not reported	0.8	0.5	0.8	-

- Represents zero.

FACILITY BY SHELTERED OR REHABILITATION WORKSHOP

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
Number																
15,250	8,080	3,060	4,110	24,130	4,840	3,670	15,620	6,470	3,990	1,600	880	2,080	20	60	2,000	1
7,100	4,450	1,350	1,310	5,020	1,130	1,060	2,820	4,680	2,900	1,320	460	2,060	20	40	2,000	2
5,640	2,640	1,490	1,500	14,630	3,050	1,710	9,880	280	200	70	20	-	-	-	-	3
2,410	920	190	1,300	4,180	480	800	2,900	1,370	800	170	400	20	-	20	-	4
100	70	30	-	300	190	90	20	130	100	30	-	-	-	-	-	5
Percent																
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
46.6	55.0	44.1	31.7	20.8	23.4	29.0	18.1	72.4	72.6	82.9	52.7	99.2	100.0	68.6	100.0	2
37.0	32.7	48.9	36.6	60.6	62.9	46.6	63.2	4.3	4.9	4.2	1.8	-	-	-	-	3
15.8	11.4	6.1	31.7	17.3	9.8	21.8	18.6	21.2	20.0	10.9	45.5	0.8	-	31.4	-	4
0.7	0.9	1.0	-	1.2	3.8	2.5	0.1	2.1	2.5	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	5

Table II-243. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY SHELTERED OR REHABILITATION WORKSHOP

Sheltered and rehabilitation workshop	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	70,730	11,350	50,890	7,720	770
Neither	33,880	7,430	21,190	4,490	760
Sheltered workshop	26,100	2,450	21,320	2,320	10
Work rehabilitation	10,190	1,210	8,070	910	-
Not reported	560	250	310	-	-
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Neither	47.9	65.5	41.6	58.2	98.1
Sheltered workshop	36.9	21.6	41.9	30.0	1.9
Work rehabilitation	14.4	10.7	15.9	11.8	-
Not reported	0.8	2.2	0.6	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-244. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY SHELTERED OR REHABILITATION WORKSHOP

Sheltered and rehabilitation workshop	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	70,730	19,430	8,950	12,370	10,390	15,720	3,870	38
Neither	33,880	12,200	4,080	5,810	3,650	6,250	1,890	28
Sheltered workshop	26,100	4,300	3,970	4,320	4,400	7,220	1,890	55
Work rehabilitation	10,190	2,820	750	2,240	2,300	1,990	90	41
Not reported	560	120	150	-	40	260	-	69
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Neither	47.9	62.8	45.6	47.0	35.1	39.8	48.8	(X)
Sheltered workshop	36.9	22.1	44.4	34.9	42.4	45.9	48.9	(X)
Work rehabilitation	14.4	14.5	8.4	18.1	22.1	12.7	2.3	(X)
Not reported	0.8	0.6	1.7	-	0.4	1.6	-	(X)

- Represents zero.
X Not applicable.

Table II-245. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND

Line No.	Pay for current job	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	70,730	26,160	19,900	24,680	18,700	8,670	8,930	1,090	4,100	540	2,590	970
2	Yes	51,940	18,480	12,670	20,790	8,140	3,550	3,540	1,050	3,800	440	2,430	930
3	No	17,240	6,170	7,190	3,890	9,170	3,730	5,400	50	290	110	150	40
4	Not reported	1,550	1,510	40	-	1,390	1,390	-	-	20	-	20	-
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Yes	73.4	70.6	63.7	84.2	43.5	40.9	39.6	95.9	92.5	80.3	93.7	96.2
3	No	24.4	23.6	36.1	15.8	49.1	43.0	60.4	4.1	7.1	19.7	5.7	3.8
4	Not reported	2.2	5.8	0.2	-	7.4	16.0	-	-	0.4	-	0.6	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-246. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY PAY FOR CURRENT JOB

Pay for current job	Total	Federal	Other government	Propri-etary	Total	Private nonprofit		
						Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	70,730	2,230	29,590	15,650	23,250	5,540	15,480	2,230
Yes	51,940	1,430	25,360	8,920	16,230	2,900	12,600	730
No	17,240	800	4,210	5,320	6,910	2,590	2,820	1,500
Not reported	1,550	-	20	1,420	110	50	600	-
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes	73.4	64.2	85.7	57.0	69.8	52.3	81.4	32.7
No	24.4	35.8	14.2	34.0	29.7	46.7	18.2	67.3
Not reported	2.2	-	0.1	9.1	0.5	0.9	0.4	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-247. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S WITH FAMILY BY PAY FOR CURRENT JOB

Pay for current job	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	70,730	6,770	63,710	250
Yes	51,940	4,630	47,060	250
No	17,240	2,130	15,110	-
Not reported	1,550	10	1,540	-
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes	73.4	68.4	73.9	100.0
No	24.4	31.5	23.7	
Not reported	2.2	0.1	2.4	-

- Represents zero.

SIZE OF FACILITY BY PAY FOR CURRENT JOB

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
								Number								
15,250	8,080	3,060	4,110	24,130	4,840	3,670	15,620	6,470	3,990	1,600	880	2,080	20	60	2,000	1
12,200	7,040	2,410	2,750	20,610	3,620	3,030	13,960	5,900	3,810	1,240	850	1,300	20	30	1,250	2
3,050	1,040	650	1,360	3,380	1,100	620	1,660	570	180	350	30	780	-	30	750	3
-	-	-	-	150	120	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
								Percent								
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
80.0	87.1	78.8	66.9	85.4	74.8	82.6	89.4	91.2	95.4	78.0	96.4	62.4	100.0	54.3	62.3	2
20.0	12.9	21.2	33.1	14.0	22.7	16.8	10.6	8.8	4.6	22.0	3.6	37.6	-	45.7	37.7	3
-	-	-	-	0.6	2.5	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

Table II-248. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY PAY FOR CURRENT JOB

Pay for current job	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	70,730	11,350	50,890	7,720	770
Yes	51,940	9,820	38,070	3,290	760
No	17,240	1,510	11,290	4,420	10
Not reported	1,550	20	1,530	10	-
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes	73.4	86.5	74.8	42.6	98.4
No	24.4	13.3	22.2	57.3	1.6
Not reported	2.2	0.1	3.0	0.1	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-249. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY PAY FOR CURRENT JOB

Pay for current job	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more uears	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	70,730	19,430	8,950	12,370	10,390	15,720	3,870	38
Yes	51,940	14,500	6,770	8,910	7,870	12,940	950	37
No	17,240	4,900	2,180	3,390	2,490	2,740	1,540	35
Not reported	1,550	30	-	60	30	50	1,380	(X)
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Yes	73.4	74.6	75.6	72.1	75.8	82.3	24.5	(X)
No	24.4	25.2	24.4	27.4	23.9	17.4	39.8	(X)
Not reported	2.2	0.2	-	0.5	0.3	0.3	35.7	(X)

- Represents zero.
X Not applicable.

Table II-250. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND SIZE

Line No.	Hours worked at current job	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	70,730	26,160	19,900	24,680	18,700	8,670	8,930	1,090	4,100	540	2,590	970
2	Part time (under 35 hours)	54,730	19,300	17,220	18,210	16,580	7,100	8,610	870	3,730	460	2,560	710
3	Full time (35 hours or more)	13,920	5,230	2,520	6,170	730	180	320	230	370	90	30	260
4	Not reported	2,090	1,620	160	300	1,390	1,390	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Part time (under 35 hours)	77.4	73.8	86.5	73.8	88.6	81.9	96.4	79.2	90.9	84.2	99.0	73.1
3	Full time (35 hours or more)	19.7	20.0	12.7	25.0	3.9	2.1	3.6	20.8	9.1	15.8	1.0	26.9
4	Not reported	2.9	6.2	0.8	1.2	7.4	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-251. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY HOURS WORKED AT CURRENT JOB

Hours worked at current job	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Total	Private nonprofit		
						Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Total
	Number							
Total	70,730	2,230	29,590	15,650	23,250	5,540	15,480	2,230
Part time (under 35 hours)	54,730	1,580	22,410	12,730	18,020	4,600	11,380	2,040
Full time (35 hours or more)	13,920	660	6,790	1,340	5,130	940	4,000	190
Not reported	2,090	-	390	1,590	100	-	100	-
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Part time (under 35 hours)	77.4	70.6	75.7	81.3	77.5	83.0	73.5	91.4
Full time (35 hours or more)	19.7	29.4	23.0	8.6	22.1	17.0	25.8	8.6
Not reported	2.9	-	1.3	10.1	0.4	-	0.7	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-252. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY HOURS WORKED AT CURRENT JOB

Hours worked at current job	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	70,730	6,770	63,710	250
Part time (under 35 hours)	54,730	5,530	48,950	250
Full time (35 hours or more)	13,920	1,240	12,680	-
Not reported	2,090	10	2,080	-
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Part time (under 35 hours)	77.4	81.6	76.8	100.0
Full time (35 hours or more)	19.7	18.3	19.9	-
Not reported	2.9	0.1	3.3	-

- Represents zero.

OF FACILITY BY HOURS WORKED AT CURRENT JOB

Phychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
Number																
15,250	8,080	3,060	4,110	24,130	4,840	3,670	15,620	6,470	3,990	1,600	880	2,080	20	60	2,000	1
9,370	4,620	2,040	2,710	18,360	3,480	2,530	12,360	5,650	3,650	1,450	540	1,040	–	30	1,020	2
5,730	3,390	990	1,340	5,220	1,200	1,000	3,020	820	350	140	340	1,030	20	30	980	3
150	70	30	60	550	170	130	250	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Percent																
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
61.4	57.1	66.7	66.0	76.1	71.8	68.9	79.1	87.3	91.3	91.2	61.8	50.2	–	45.7	50.9	2
37.6	42.0	32.5	32.7	21.6	24.8	27.4	19.3	12.7	8.7	8.8	38.2	49.8	100.0	54.3	49.1	3
1.0	0.9	0.9	1.3	2.3	3.4	3.7	1.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4

Table II-253. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY HOURS WORKED AT CURRENT JOB

Hours worked at current job	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	70,730	11,350	50,890	7,720	770
Part time (under 35 hours)	54,730	10,570	36,470	6,910	760
Full time (35 hours or more)	13,920	700	12,410	800	10
Not reported	2,090	70	2,010	10	–
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Part time (under 35 hours)	77.4	93.2	71.7	89.6	98.4
Full time (35 hours or more)	19.7	6.2	24.4	10.3	1.6
Not reported	2.9	0.6	3.9	0.1	–

- Represents zero.

Table II-254. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY HOURS WORKED AT CURRENT JOB

Hours worked in current job	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	70,730	19,430	8,950	12,370	10,390	15,720	3,870	38
Part time (under 35 hours)	54,730	13,580	7,460	10,570	8,050	12,800	2,270	39
Full time (35 hours or more)	13,920	5,730	1,490	1,400	2,240	2,850	220	22
Not reported	2,090	120	–	400	110	80	1,380	(X)
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Part time (under 35 hours)	77.4	69.9	83.4	85.4	77.4	81.4	58.7	(X)
Full time (35 hours or more)	19.7	29.5	16.6	11.4	21.5	18.1	5.6	(X)
Not reported	2.9	0.6	–	3.2	1.0	0.5	35.7	(X)

- Represents zero.
X Not applicable.

Table II-255. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND

Line No.	School attendance	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	871,870	410,270	381,780	79,820	727,620	357,520	343,040	27,060	19,130	2,140	10,830	6,160
2	Not attending classes	785,590	370,330	356,100	59,160	710,450	347,020	336,680	26,750	6,640	820	3,810	2,010
3	Attending nonacademic class	37,670	12,840	11,040	13,790	14,260	8,330	5,630	300	3,470	490	1,830	1,150
4	Attending academic class	42,310	24,850	11,670	5,780	1,880	1,170	710	-	7,870	800	4,180	2,890
5	Elementary, 1 to 8 years	11,380	5,850	3,780	1,750	1,870	1,160	710	-	2,460	260	1,310	890
6	High school, 9 to 12 years	28,950	17,560	7,700	3,680	10	10	-	-	5,200	430	2,840	1,930
7	College, 1 to 4 years	1,970	1,420	200	350	-	-	-	-	190	110	30	60
8	College, 5 years or more	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-
9	Not reported	6,300	2,250	2,970	1,080	1,030	990	20	20	1,150	30	1,010	110
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Not attending classes	90.1	90.3	93.3	74.1	97.6	97.1	98.1	98.8	34.7	38.2	35.2	32.7
3	Attending nonacademic class	4.3	3.1	2.9	17.3	2.0	2.3	1.6	1.1	18.2	23.0	16.9	18.6
4	Attending academic class	4.9	6.1	3.1	7.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	-	41.1	37.4	38.6	46.9
5	Elementary, 1 to 8 years	1.3	1.4	1.0	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	-	12.9	12.0	12.1	14.5
6	High school, 9 to 12 years	3.3	4.3	2.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	-	-	27.2	19.9	26.2	31.4
7	College, 1 to 4 years	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	-	-	-	-	1.0	4.9	0.2	1.0
8	College, 5 years or more	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.6	-	-
9	Not reported	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	6.0	1.5	9.3	1.8

- Represents zero.

Table II-256. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

School attendance	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Total	Private nonprofit		
						Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	871,870	4,490	129,780	445,800	291,800	104,480	147,790	39,530
Not attending classes	785,590	4,140	98,040	425,230	258,180	94,850	125,380	37,950
Attend nonacademic class	37,670	290	17,060	14,950	5,360	1,300	3,970	90
Attending academic class	42,310	60	12,150	3,570	26,530	7,970	17,140	1,420
Elementary, 1 to 8 years	11,380	20	3,480	2,010	5,880	2,040	3,660	170
High school 9 to 12 years	28,950	20	8,200	1,300	19,410	5,810	12,450	1,150
College, 1 to 4 years	1,970	20	470	250	1,220	110	1,010	100
College, 5 years or more	10	-	-	-	10	-	10	-
Not reported	6,300	-	2,520	2,050	1,730	360	1,300	70
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not attending classes	90.1	92.2	75.5	95.4	88.5	90.8	84.8	96.0
Attend nonacademic class	4.3	6.4	13.1	3.4	1.8	1.2	2.7	0.2
Attending academic class	4.9	1.4	9.4	0.8	9.1	7.6	11.6	3.6
Elementary, 1 to 8 years	1.3	0.4	2.7	0.5	2.0	2.0	2.5	0.4
High school, 9 to 12 years	3.3	0.5	6.3	0.3	6.7	5.6	8.4	2.9
College, 1 to 4 years	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.2
College, 5 years or more	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-
Not reported	0.7	-	1.9	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.2

- Represents zero.

SIZE OF FACILITY BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 34''	350 or more	
Number																
42,340	22,910	9,360	10,060	43,290	10,620	7,090	25,580	18,390	12,660	4,170	1,550	21,110	4,410	7,290	9,410	1
24,300	12,190	4,890	7,220	21,340	4,860	3,060	13,420	1,810	1,040	410	350	21,060	4,400	7,250	9,410	2
3,590	840	1,360	1,390	15,950	3,040	2,130	10,780	370	130	60	180	30	-	30	-	3
13,720	9,620	3,020	1,080	2,860	1,870	200	790	15,960	11,380	3,550	1,020	30	10	10	-	4
2,130	1,580	400	160	1,300	710	100	500	3,600	2,140	1,250	210	10	-	10	-	5
10,170	6,980	2,500	690	1,560	1,160	100	290	12,000	8,980	2,260	770	10	10	-	-	6
1,420	1,050	120	240	-	-	-	-	360	260	50	50	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
730	260	90	370	3,140	850	1,700	590	250	100	140	-	-	-	-	-	9
Percent																
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
57.4	53.2	52.2	71.7	49.3	45.8	43.1	52.5	9.8	8.2	9.9	22.7	99.8	99.7	99.5	100.0	2
8.5	3.7	14.5	13.8	36.8	28.6	30.0	42.1	2.0	1.0	1.5	11.3	0.1	-	0.4	-	3
32.4	42.0	32.3	10.8	6.6	17.6	2.9	3.1	86.8	89.9	85.1	66.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	-	4
5.0	6.9	4.2	1.6	3.0	6.6	1.4	1.9	19.6	16.9	29.8	13.4	0.1	-	0.2	-	5
24.0	30.5	26.7	6.8	3.6	10.9	1.4	1.1	65.3	70.9	54.1	49.5	0.1	0.3	-	-	6
3.3	4.6	1.3	2.4	-	-	-	-	1.9	2.1	1.2	3.1	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
1.7	1.2	1.0	3.7	7.3	8.0	24.0	2.3	1.3	0.8	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	9

Table II-257. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

School attendance	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	671,870	72,570	798,400	900
Not attending classes	785,590	66,530	713,410	650
Attending nonacademic claaa	37,670	2,860	34,640	160
Attending academic class	42,310	2,020	40,200	90
Elementary, 1 to 8 years	11,380	390	10,900	90
High school, 9 to 12 years	28,950	1,590	27,350	-
College, 1 to 4 years	1,970	30	1,940	-
College, 5 years or more	10	-	10	-
Not reported	6,300	1,150	5,150	-
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not attending classses	90.1	91.7	90.0	72.1
Attending nonacademic class	4.3	3.9	4.3	18.2
Attending academic class	4.9	2.8	5.0	9.7
Elementary, 1 to 8 years	1.3	0.5	1.4	9.7
High School, 9 to 12 years	3.3	2.2	3.4	-
College, 1 to 4 years	0.2	0.0	0.2	-
College, 5 years or more	0.0	-	0.0	-
Not reported	0.7	1.6	0.6	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-258. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

School Attendance	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	871,870	42,200	184,410	638,900	6,350
Not attending classes	785,590	4,210	143,840	632,020	5,530
Attending nonacademic class	37,670	4,040	27,050	6,560	10
Attending academic class	42,310	32,220	9,910	110	70
Elementary, 1 to 8 years	11,380	8,530	2,770	80	-
High school 9 to 12 years	28,950	23,650	5,220	10	70
College, 1 to 4 years	1,970	50	1,920	-	-
College, 5 years or more	10	-	-	10	-
Not reported	6,300	1,730	3,610	210	750
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not attending classes	90.1	10.0	78.0	98.9	87.0
Attending nonacademic class	4.3	9.6	14.7	1.0	0.2
Attending academic class	4.9	76.4	5.4	0.0	1.1
Elementary, 1 to 8 years	1.3	20.2	1.5	0.0	-
High school, 9 to 12 years	3.3	56.0	2.8	0.0	1.1
College, 1 to 4 years	0.2	0.1	1.0	-	-
College, 5 years or more	0.0	-	-	0.0	-
Not reported	0.7	4.1	2.0	0.0	11.8

- Represents zero.

Table II-260. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND

Line No.	Residents activity level	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	871,870	410,270	381,780	79,820	727,620	357,520	343,040	27,060	19,130	2,140	10,830	6,160
2	Keeps busy	656,350	297,940	296,020	62,390	545,860	257,740	267,100	21,020	14,560	1,720	8,490	4,350
3	Not busy, is bored	134,220	72,540	50,940	10,740	111,290	62,150	45,910	3,230	2,200	320	690	1,190
4	Not busy, isn't bored	73,010	37,440	29,520	6,050	63,770	35,520	25,550	2,700	2,350	100	1,620	620
5	Not reported	8,280	2,350	5,290	640	6,700	2,110	4,470	110	20	-	20	-
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Keeps busy	75.3	72.6	77.5	78.2	75.0	72.1	77.9	77.7	76.1	80.2	78.4	70.7
3	Not busy, is bored	15.4	17.7	13.3	13.5	15.3	17.4	13.4	11.9	11.5	15.0	6.4	19.3
4	Not busy, isn't bored	8.4	9.1	7.7	7.6	8.8	9.9	7.4	10.0	12.3	4.8	15.0	10.1
5	Not reported	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.1	-	0.2	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-259. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

School attendance	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 yeara	5 to 9 years	10 or more yeara	Not reported	Median months
				Number				
Total	871,870	316,660	170,800	166,430	132,020	51,940	34,020	20
Not attending classes	785,590	285,670	158,050	154,270	117,990	39,200	30,420	20
Attending nonacademic class	37,670	10,960	4,140	7,020	5,960	7,850	1,740	37
Attending academic class	42,310	18,210	8,100	4,570	6,520	3,270	1,640	16
Elementary, 'l to 8 years	11,380	4,080	3,040	1,000	1,930	850	490	18
High school, 9 to 12 years	28,950	13,080	4,920	3,400	4,020	2,410	1,110	15
College, 1 to 4 years	1,970	1,040	140	160	570	10	50	10
College, 5 yeara or more	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	37
Not reported	6,300	1,830	520	570	1,550	1,610	220	58
				Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Not attending classes	90.1	90.2	92.5	92.7	89.4	75.5	89.4	(X)
Attending nonacademic class	4.3	3.5	2.4	4.2	4.5	15.1	5.1	(X)
Attending academic claas	4.9	5.7	4.7	2.7	4.9	6.3	4.8	(X)
Elementary, 1 to 8 years	1.3	1.3	1.8	0.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	(X)
High school, 9 to 12 years	3.3	4.1	2.9	2.0	3.0	4.6	3.3	(X)
College, 1 to 4 years	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	(X)
College, 5 years or more	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	(X)
Not reported	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.2	3.1	0.6	(X)

- Represents zero.
X Not applicable.

SIZE OF FACILITY BY RESIDENT'S ACTIVITY LEVEL

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
								Number								
42,340	22,910	9,360	10,060	43,290	10,620	7,090	25,580	18,390	12,660	4,170	1,550	21,110	4,410	7,290	9,410	1
32,960	18,140	7,330	7,490	36,900	8,940	5,740	22,230	12,160	8,050	2,940	1,170	13,910	3,350	4,420	6,130	2
7,680	3,860	1,820	2,010	4,420	1,360	990	2,060	5,740	4,210	1,150	380	2,890	650	370	1,870	3
1,470	730	180	560	1,470	320	360	790	490	410	80	-	3,460	360	1,730	1,370	4
230	190	30	-	490	-	-	490	-	-	-	-	840	40	760	40	5
								Percent								
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
77.8	79.2	78.3	74.5	85.2	84.2	80.9	86.9	66.1	63.6	70.5	75.3	65.9	76.1	60.7	65.2	2
18.2	16.8	19.5	19.9	10.2	12.8	14.0	8.1	31.2	33.2	27.6	24.7	13.7	14.8	5.1	19.9	3
3.5	3.2	1.9	5.6	3.4	3.0	5.1	3.1	2.6	3.2	1.9	-	16.4	8.1	23.8	14.6	4
0.5	0.9	0.3	-	1.1	-	-	1.9	-	-	-	-	4.0	1.0	10.4	0.4	5

Table II-261. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY RESIDENT'S ACTIVITY LEVEL

Residents activity level	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	871,870	4,490	129,780	445,800	291,800	104,480	147,790	39,530
Keeps busy	656,350	4,010	103,850	335,460	213,030	77,510	107,380	28,140
Not busy, is bored	134,220	460	16,080	70,230	47,450	12,000	28,500	6,940
Not busy, isn't bored	73,010	20	9,140	36,030	27,820	13,310	11,740	2,770
Not reported	8,280	-	700	4,080	3,510	1,660	170	1,680
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Keeps busy	75.3	89.2	80.0	75.2	73.0	74.2	72.7	71.2
Not busy, is bored	15.4	10.3	12.4	15.8	16.3	11.5	19.3	17.6
Not busy, isn't bored	8.4	0.5	7.0	8.1	9.5	12.7	7.9	7.0
Not reported	0.9	-	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.6	0.1	4.2

- Represents zero.

Table II-262. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY RESIDENT'S ACTIVITY LEVEL

Residents activity level	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	871,870	72,570	798,400	900
Keeps busy	656,350	52,250	603,730	370
Not busy, is bored	134,220	8,060	125,750	420
Not busy, isn't bored	73,010	11,320	61,690	-
Not reported	8,280	930	7,230	120
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Keeps busy	75.3	72.0	75.6	41.1
Not busy, is bored	15.4	11.1	15.8	46.1
Not busy, isn't bored	8.4	15.6	7.7	-
Not reported	0.9	1.3	0.9	12.8

- Represents zero.

Table II-265. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE

Line No.	Social contacts	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	871,870	410,270	381,780	79,820	727,620	357,520	343,040	27,060	19,130	2,140	10,330	6,160
2	Receives personal visits	747,040	357,900	330,390	58,760	640,020	315,510	302,390	22,120	14,190	1,690	7,830	4,670
3	Weekly visits	415,600	195,960	200,710	18,930	378,440	177,500	190,390	10,540	4,020	680	1,820	1,510
4	Monthly visits	177,760	91,800	70,100	15,860	146,270	80,010	61,070	5,180	5,380	370	3,820	1,180
5	Occasional visits	153,680	70,140	59,580	23,970	115,310	57,990	50,930	6,400	4,800	630	2,190	1,980
6	Received no personal visits	56,410	24,390	21,410	10,600	32,600	16,880	14,140	1,590	2,430	390	1,370	670
7	Receives mail only	28,450	11,480	11,340	5,630	15,530	8,100	6,630	810	1,770	280	1,060	430
8	Receives mail and telephone calls	9,620	3,790	3,930	1,910	4,590	1,770	2,650	170	290	40	120	140
9	Receives telephone calls only	18,330	9,130	6,140	3,060	12,480	7,010	4,860	610	370	80	190	110
10	No social contact	68,420	27,970	29,980	10,460	55,000	25,130	26,500	3,360	2,510	70	1,630	810
11	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Receives personal visits	85.7	87.2	86.5	73.6	88.0	88.2	88.2	81.7	74.2	78.6	72.3	75.9
3	Weekly visits	47.7	47.8	52.6	23.7	52.0	49.6	55.5	39.0	21.0	31.8	16.8	24.6
4	Monthly visits	20.4	22.4	18.4	19.9	20.1	22.4	17.8	19.1	28.1	17.4	35.3	19.2
5	Occasional visits	17.6	17.1	15.6	30.0	15.8	16.2	14.8	23.6	25.1	29.4	20.2	32.1
6	Received no personal visits	6.5	5.9	5.6	13.3	4.5	4.7	4.1	5.9	12.7	18.2	12.6	10.9
7	Receives mail only	3.3	2.8	3.0	7.1	2.1	2.3	1.9	3.0	9.2	13.0	9.8	6.9
8	Receives mail and telephone calls	1.1	0.9	1.0	2.4	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.5	1.7	1.1	2.3
9	Receives telephone calls only	2.1	2.2	1.6	3.8	1.7	2.0	1.4	2.2	1.9	3.5	1.7	1.8
10	No social contact	7.8	6.8	7.9	13.1	7.6	7.0	7.7	12.4	13.1	3.2	15.1	13.2
11	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-263. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY RESIDENT'S ACTIVITY LEVEL

Residents activity level	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	871,870	42,200	184,410	638,900	6,350
Keeps busy	656,350	31,220	146,920	472,070	6,130
Not busy, is bored	134,220	10,010	26,390	97,620	200
Not busy, isn't bored	73,010	920	9,030	63,040	20
Not reported	8,280	60	2,060	6,170	-
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Keeps busy	75.3	74.0	79.7	73.9	96.5
Not busy, is bored	15.4	23.7	14.3	15.3	3.1
Not busy, isn't bored	8.4	2.2	4.9	9.9	0.3
Not reported	0.9	0.1	1.1	1.0	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-264. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY RESIDENT'S ACTIVITY LEVEL

Residents activity level	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	871,870	316,660	170,800	166,430	132,020	51,940	34,020	20
Keeps busy	656,350	230,810	124,190	127,370	103,710	43,600	26,670	21
Not busy, is bored	134,220	62,870	25,130	24,450	15,100	1,980	4,690	14
Not busy, isn't bored	73,010	19,280	19,440	12,900	13,050	5,740	2,600	23
Not reported	8,280	3,700	2,050	1,710	150	620	60	15
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Keeps busy	75.3	72.9	72.7	76.5	78.6	83.9	78.4	(X)
Not busy, is bored	15.4	19.9	14.7	14.7	11.4	3.8	13.8	(X)
Not busy, isn't bored	8.4	6.1	11.4	7.7	9.9	11.1	7.6	(X)
Not reported	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.1	1.2	0.2	(X)

X Not applicable.

AND SIZE OF FACILITY BY SOCIAL CONTACTS

Psychiatric				Mentally handicspped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
								Number								
42,340	22,910	9,360	10,060	43,290	10,620	7,090	25,580	18,390	12,660	4,170	1,550	21,110	4,410	7,290	9,410	1
28,040	17,820	5,570	4,650	32,390	8,320	4,900	19,180	15,370	10,590	3,450	1,330	17,030	3,970	6,240	6,810	2
9,820	7,230	1,620	970	6,800	2,820	1,010	2,970	6,850	4,840	1,600	420	9,670	2,890	4,270	2,520	3
10,710	6,860	1,760	2,080	9,180	1,680	1,460	6,040	3,740	2,250	890	590	2,500	620	1,090	780	4
7,510	3,730	2,190	1,600	16,410	3,820	2,420	10,160	4,790	3,500	970	320	4,860	460	890	3,510	5
9,780	3,310	2,740	3,730	6,200	1,610	1,770	2,820	2,880	2,070	610	210	2,520	130	800	1,590	6
4,600	1,230	1,410	1,960	3,580	970	1,110	1,500	1,420	880	360	180	1,550	30	770	750	7
2,770	1,240	720	810	690	140	270	290	740	580	140	20	540	20	30	490	8
2,410	840	610	960	1,930	510	390	1,030	720	600	100	20	430	80	-	340	9
4,510	1,780	1,050	1,680	4,700	690	430	3,580	130	-	120	20	1,560	300	250	1,010	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
								Percent								
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
66.2	77.8	59.5	46.2	74.8	78.3	69.0	75.0	83.6	83.7	82.7	85.6	80.7	90.1	85.7	72.4	2
23.2	31.6	17.3	9.6	15.7	26.5	14.3	11.6	37.2	38.2	38.3	26.8	45.8	65.5	58.5	26.7	3
25.3	29.9	18.8	20.7	21.2	15.8	20.5	23.6	20.3	17.8	21.3	38.1	11.8	14.1	15.0	8.3	4
17.8	16.3	23.4	15.9	37.9	36.0	34.2	39.7	26.0	27.7	23.1	20.6	23.0	10.5	12.1	37.3	5
23.1	14.5	29.2	37.1	14.3	15.2	24.9	11.0	15.7	16.3	14.5	13.4	11.9	3.0	10.9	16.8	6
10.9	5.4	15.0	19.5	8.3	9.1	15.6	5.9	7.7	7.0	8.7	11.3	7.4	0.6	10.6	8.0	7
6.5	5.4	7.7	8.1	1.6	1.3	3.7	1.1	4.0	4.6	3.5	1.0	2.6	0.5	0.4	5.2	8
5.7	3.7	6.5	9.5	4.5	4.8	5.5	4.0	3.9	4.8	2.3	1.0	2.0	1.9	-	3.6	9
10.7	7.8	11.3	16.7	10.9	6.5	6.1	14.0	0.7	-	2.8	1.0	7.4	6.9	3.4	10.8	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11

Table II-266. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY SOCIAL CONTACTS

Social contacts	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	871,870	4,490	129,780	445,800	291,800	104,480	147,790	39,530
Receives personal visits	747,040	2,840	100,230	385,190	258,780	95,900	127,880	35,00
Weekly visits	415,600	740	41,670	234,420	138,780	49,710	72,650	16,42
Monthly visits	177,760	940	27,220	84,010	65,590	27,540	28,610	9,44
Occasional visits	153,680	1,160	31,350	66,760	54,420	18,650	26,620	9,15
Received no personal visits	56,410	1,090	14,110	23,270	17,940	5,250	10,920	1,78
Receives mail only	28,450	460	8,680	11,640	7,670	2,690	3,360	1,62
Receives mail and telephone calls	9,620	270	2,230	2,840	4,290	2,030	2,190	7
Receives telephone calls only	18,330	370	3,200	8,780	5,990	530	5,360	9
No social contact	68,420	560	15,440	37,340	15,080	3,330	8,990	2,75
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
Receives personal visits	85.7	63.2	77.2	86.4	88.7	91.8	86.5	88.
Weekly visits	47.7	16.5	32.1	52.6	47.6	47.6	49.2	41.
Monthly visits	20.4	20.9	21.0	18.8	22.5	26.4	19.4	23.
Occasional visits	17.6	25.8	24.2	15.0	18.6	17.8	18.0	23.
Received no personal visits	6.5	24.3	10.9	5.2	6.1	5.0	7.4	4.
Receives mail only	3.3	10.2	6.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.3	4.
Receives mail and telephone calls	1.1	5.9	1.7	0.6	1.5	1.9	1.5	0.
Receives telephone calls only	2.1	8.1	2.5	2.0	2.1	0.5	3.6	0.
No social contact	7.8	12.5	11.9	8.4	5.2	3.2	6.1	7.
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

- Represents zero.

Table II-267. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY SOCIAL CONTACTS

Social contacts	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	871,870	72,570	798,400	9
Receives personal visits	747,040	43,520	703,400	1
Weekly visits	415,600	24,320	391,160	1
Monthly visits	177,760	8,660	169,100	
Occasional visits	153,680	10,530	143,140	
Received no personal visits	56,410	5,120	51,200	
Receives mail only	28,450	2,180	26,270	
Receives mail and telephone calls	9,620	1,150	8,470	
Receives telephone calls only	18,330	1,790	16,460	
No social contact	68,420	23,930	43,800	6
Not reported	-	-	-	
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
Receives personal visits	85.7	60.0	88.1	13
Weekly visits	47.7	33.5	49.0	12
Monthly visits	20.4	11.9	21.2	
Occasional visits	17.6	14.5	17.9	0
Received no personal visits	6.5	7.1	6.4	9
Receives mail only	3.3	3.0	3.3	
Receives mail and telephone calls	1.1	1.6	1.1	
Receives telephone calls only	2.1	2.5	2.1	9
No social contact	7.8	33.0	5.5	76
Not reported	-	-	-	

- Represents zero.

Table II-268. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY SOCIAL CONTACTS

Social contacts	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	871,870	42,200	184,410	638,900	6,350
Receives personal visits	747,040	35,800	137,170	569,360	4,720
Weekly visits	415,600	13,390	59,990	338,390	3,830
Monthly visits	177,760	10,930	40,990	125,090	750
Occasional visits	153,680	11,480	36,190	105,880	130
Received no personal visits	56,410	5,860	27,780	22,610	150
Receives mail only	28,450	3,390	16,130	8,850	80
Receives mail and telephone calls	9,620	1,020	4,120	4,450	30
Receives telephone calls only	18,330	1,450	7,540	9,310	30
No social contact	68,420	550	19,450	46,930	1,490
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Receives personal visits	85.7	84.8	74.4	89.1	74.2
Weekly visits	47.7	31.7	32.5	53.0	60.4
Monthly visits	20.4	25.9	22.2	19.6	11.8
Occasional visits	17.6	27.2	19.6	16.6	2.1
Received no personal visits	6.5	13.9	15.1	3.5	2.3
Receives mail only	3.3	8.0	8.7	1.4	1.3
Receives mail and telephone calls	1.1	2.4	2.2	0.7	0.5
Receives telephone calls only	2.1	3.4	4.1	1.5	0.5
No social contact	7.8	1.3	10.5	7.3	23.4
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-269. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY SOCIAL CONTACTS

Social contacts	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	871,870	316,660	170,800	166,430	132,020	51,940	34,020	20
eceives personal visits	747,040	267,540	154,130	145.150	113,860	38,820	27,550	20
Weekly visits	415,600	162,240	91,140	79,290	53,840	11,610	17,480	18
Monthly visits	177,760	60,580	34,970	35,660	29,770	10,680	6,100	22
Occasional visits	153,680	44,730	28,020	30,190	30,240	16,530	3,970	28
eceived no personal visits	56,410	20,880	6,970	9,330	8,500	5,580	5,150	26
Receives mail only	28,450	10,390	3,150	4,480	4,040	2,510	3,880	29
Receives mail and telephone calls	9,620	3,600	2,250	1,160	410	2,000	210	18
Receives telephone calls only	18,330	6,890	1,570	3,680	4,060	1,070	1,060	29
o social contact	68,420	28,240	9,700	11,960	9,660	7,530	1,320	19
ot reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
eceives personal visits	85.7	84.5	90.2	87.2	86.2	74.7	81.0	(X)
Weekly visits	47.7	51.2	53.4	47.6	40.8	22.4	51.4	(X)
Monthly visits	20.4	19.1	20.5	21.4	22.5	20.6	17.9	(X)
Occasional visits	17.6	14.1	16.4	18.1	22.9	31.8	11.7	(X)
eceived no personal visits	6.5	6.6	4.1	5.6	6.4	10.8	15.1	(X)
Receives mail only	3.3	3.3	1.8	2.7	3.1	4.8	11.4	(X)
Receives mail and telephone calls	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.3	3.8	0.6	(X)
Receives telephone calls only	2.1	2.2	0.9	2.2	3.1	2.1	3.1	(X)
o social contact	7.8	8.9	5.7	7.2	7.3	14.5	3.9	(X)
ot reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)

- Represents zero.
X Not applicable.

Table II-270. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND

Line No.	Persons visiting weekly	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	415,600	195,960	200,710	18,930	378,440	177,500	190,390	10,540	4,020	680	1,820	1.510
2	Parents	24.150	12,440	8,460	3,250	10.490	5.430	4,770	300	2.420	290	1,460	670
3	Brothers or sisters	82,750	42,170	35,910	4.670	71,320	36.020	32,970	2.340	1.910	210	1,100	600
4	Spouse	35,330	10,660	22,960	1.710	31.880	8.950	22,080	850	120	100	-	10
5	Children	215,500	91,710	116,440	7,360	208,230	88,580	114,140	5.510	610	140	-	470
6	Other relatives	57,650	32,670	22,870	2,100	53,030	30,070	21.560	1,400	1,010	140	670	210
7	Neighbors	24,790	9,840	14,480	480	21,760	8,030	13.620	110	750	120	450	180
8	Friends	115.410	69,290	42,480	3,640	101,540	60,290	39,260	1,980	1,760	320	740	700
9	Others	25,720	11,170	12,820	1,730	23.710	10.170	12,450	1,090	70	30	20	30
10	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Parents	5.8	6.3	4.2	17.2	2.8	3.1	2.5	2.8	60.2	42.2	80.0	44.5
3	Brothers or sisters	19.9	21.5	17.9	24.7	18.8	20.3	17.3	22.2	47.5	30.2	60.6	39.6
4	Spouse	8.5	5.4	11.4	9.0	8.4	5.0	11.6	8.1	2.9	14.9	-	1.0
5	Children	51.9	46.8	58.0	38.9	55.0	49.9	59.9	52.3	15.3	20.4	-	31.3
6	Other relatives	13.9	16.7	11.4	11.1	14.0	16.9	11.3	13.3	25.3	19.8	36.9	13.6
7	Neighbors	6.0	5.0	7.2	2.5	5.8	4.5	7.2	1.1	18.6	17.1	24.7	12.0
8	Friends	27.8	35.4	21.2	19.2	26.8	34.0	20.6	18.8	43.8	47.7	40.6	46.0
9	Others	6.2	5.7	6.4	9.1	6.3	5.7	6.5	10.4	1.8	4.0	0.9	1.8
10	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-271. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY PERSONS VISITING WEEKLY

Persons visiting weekly	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	415,600	740	41,670	234,420	138,780	49,710	72,650	16,420
Parents	24,150	120	6,500	7,040	10,490	2.170	8,100	220
Brothers or sisters	82,750	280	10,770	41,900	29.810	11,000	13.890	4,920
Spouse	35,330	130	5,150	18,700	11,340	4,730	3,470	3,140
Children	215,500	160	17,970	131,020	66,350	19,060	39,110	8,180
Other relatives	57,650	140	5,120	36,080	16,310	3,750	11,460	1,100
Neighbors	24,790	-	970	9,720	14,100	11,360	2,570	170
Friends	115,410	560	9,420	57,810	47,620	19,820	25,800	2.000
Others	25,720	-	2,150	15,150	8,410	3,740	3.280	1.390
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Parents	5.8	16.2	15.6	3.0	7.6	4.4	11.2	1.3
Brothers or sisters	19.9	38.2	25.8	17.9	21.5	22.1	19.1	29.9
Spouse	8.5	18.0	12.4	8.0	8.2	9.5	4.8	19.1
Children	51.9	21.1	43.1	55.9	47.8	38.4	53.8	49.8
Other relatives	13.9	19.3	12.3	15.4	11.7	7.6	15.8	6.7
Neighbors	6.0	-	2.3	4.1	10.2	22.9	3.5	1.0
Friends	27.8	75.0	22.6	24.7	34.3	39.9	35.5	12.2
Others	6.2	-	5.2	6.5	6.1	7.5	4.5	8.5
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

SIZE OF FACILITY BY PERSONS VISITING WEEKLY

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
Number																
9,820	7,230	1,620	970	6,800	2,820	1,010	2,970	6,850	4,840	1,600	420	9,670	2,890	4,270	2,520	1
4,450	3,460	710	280	4,190	1,580	850	1,760	2,400	1,540	620	240	200	150	50	-	2
3,280	2,400	630	250	1,980	950	220	800	2,790	1,990	580	220	1,480	610	400	460	3
900	780	20	100	100	80	-	20	80	-	30	50	2,240	750	820	670	4
1,430	890	140	410	430	400	30	-	30	-	-	30	4,770	1,710	2,130	930	5
1,250	820	360	70	730	260	80	390	1,040	910	100	30	570	470	100	-	6
870	710	160	-	170	150	20	-	750	580	140	30	480	250	80	150	7
4,800	3,930	630	240	1,010	870	130	-	3,780	3,020	650	110	2,520	840	1,070	610	8
430	270	170	-	560	40	20	500	620	560	60	-	320	110	100	110	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Percent																
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
45.3	47.8	43.7	29.0	61.5	56.1	83.9	59.0	35.0	31.8	39.1	57.7	2.0	5.0	1.2	-	2
33.4	33.1	39.3	25.6	29.0	33.7	22.0	27.0	40.8	41.2	36.2	53.8	15.3	21.2	9.5	18.2	3
9.2	10.7	1.4	10.4	1.5	2.8	-	0.8	1.2	-	2.0	11.5	23.2	26.0	19.3	26.6	4
14.6	12.3	8.7	42.1	6.3	14.1	3.1	-	0.5	-	-	7.7	49.3	59.1	49.8	37.0	5
12.7	11.3	22.4	7.1	10.8	9.4	7.6	13.2	15.2	18.8	6.3	7.7	5.9	16.4	2.3	-	6
8.9	9.8	10.0	-	2.5	5.3	2.3	-	11.0	12.0	8.8	7.7	4.9	8.7	1.8	5.9	7
48.9	54.4	39.0	24.7	14.8	31.0	13.1	-	55.2	62.5	40.5	26.9	26.0	29.1	25.1	24.1	8
4.4	3.7	10.4	-	8.2	1.3	2.3	16.6	9.1	11.6	3.9	-	3.3	3.7	2.4	4.5	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10

Table II-272. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY PERSONS VISITING WEEKLY

Persons visiting weekly	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	415,600	24,320	391,160	120
Parents	24,150	630	23,510	-
Brothers or sisters	82,750	2,080	80,670	-
Spouse	35,330	370	34,950	-
Children	215,500	960	214,550	-
Other relatives	57,650	860	56,780	-
Neighbors	24,790	1,110	23,670	-
Friends	115,410	19,370	95,920	120
Others	25,720	890	24,820	-
Not reported	-	-	-	-
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Parents	5.8	2.6	6.0	-
Brothers or sisters	19.9	8.6	20.6	-
Spouse	8.5	1.5	8.9	-
Children	51.9	3.9	54.8	-
Other relatives	13.9	3.6	14.5	-
Neighbors	6.0	4.6	6.1	-
Friends	27.8	79.6	24.5	100.0
Others	6.2	3.7	6.3	-
Not reported	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-273. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY PERSON VISITING WEEKLY

Persons visiting weekly	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	415,600	13,390	59,990	338,390	3,830
Parents	24,150	6,330	14,460	3,360	-
Brothers or sisters	82,750	4,780	20,280	55,590	2,100
Spouse	35,330	-	5,180	30,130	10
Children	215,500	870	15,740	198,040	860
Other relatives	57,650	2,390	6,540	48,710	-
Neighbors	24,790	1,870	3,240	19,670	10
Friends	115,410	6,510	18,470	89,680	750
Others	25,720	780	3,260	21,540	130
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Parents	5.8	47.3	24.1	1.0	-
Brothers or sisters	19.9	35.7	33.8	16.4	54.9
Spouse	8.5	-	8.6	8.9	0.3
Children	51.9	6.5	26.2	58.5	22.4
Other relatives	13.9	17.9	10.9	14.4	-
Neighbors	6.0	13.9	5.4	5.8	0.3
Friends	27.8	48.6	30.8	26.5	19.5
Others	6.2	5.8	5.4	6.4	3.3
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-275. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND SIZE

Line No.	Persons visiting monthly	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	292,620	153,560	117,680	21,370	248,320	135,240	104,810	8,280	6,920	550	4,680	1,690
2	Parents	23,980	11,820	5,250	6,910	3,580	3,270	170	130	2,470	230	1,500	740
3	Brothers or sisters	72,090	38,960	25,130	7,990	51,660	31,350	18,880	1,430	3,900	240	2,710	960
4	Spouse	8,110	4,370	3,570	170	7,580	4,050	3,360	170	50	10	30	-
5	Children	78,390	40,700	34,720	2,960	75,780	39,140	34,200	2,440	40	10	30	-
6	Other relatives	77,230	38,490	34,640	4,110	67,650	33,570	32,090	1,990	1,300	220	760	320
7	Neighbors	23,190	13,250	8,590	1,350	20,080	11,690	7,770	620	350	50	200	100
8	Friends	79,840	52,500	23,190	4,150	71,760	48,240	20,500	3,030	730	160	400	170
9	Others	32,140	12,260	18,190	1,690	29,140	11,210	16,740	1,190	790	10	760	10
10	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Parents	8.2	7.7	4.5	32.3	1.4	2.4	0.2	1.6	35.7	41.6	32.2	43.6
3	Brothers or sisters	24.6	25.4	21.4	37.4	20.8	23.2	18.0	17.3	56.4	42.5	57.9	57.1
4	Spouse	2.8	2.8	3.0	0.8	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.1	0.7	2.7	0.7	-
5	Children	26.8	26.5	29.5	13.9	30.5	28.9	32.6	29.4	0.6	2.6	0.5	-
6	Other relatives	26.4	25.1	29.4	19.2	27.2	24.8	30.6	24.1	18.7	39.6	16.1	19.0
7	Neighbors	7.9	8.6	7.3	6.3	8.1	8.6	7.4	7.5	5.1	9.2	4.3	5.9
8	Friends	27.3	34.2	19.7	19.4	28.9	35.7	19.6	36.6	10.6	29.4	8.6	9.9
9	Others	11.0	8.0	15.5	7.9	11.7	8.3	16.0	14.4	11.4	2.6	16.2	0.9
10	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-274. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY PERSONS VISITING WEEKLY

Persons visiting weekly	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	415,600	162,240	91,140	79,290	53,840	11,610	17,480	18
Parents	24,150	10,930	4,760	4,170	2,050	1,630	600	15
Brothers or sisters	82,750	30,290	18,750	9,550	16,070	2,370	5,720	19
Spouse	35,330	13,380	12,820	5,600	2,600	730	190	16
Children	215,500	96,480	42,690	43,460	18,480	5,990	8,390	15
Other relatives	57,650	28,800	10,680	9,180	5,110	1,410	2,460	12
Neighbors	24,790	4,990	6,000	6,180	7,220	290	100	30
Friends	115,410	46,710	23,020	21,980	16,980	1,710	5,020	18
Others	25,720	6,950	5,160	5,030	6,520	600	1,470	28
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Parents	5.8	6.7	5.2	5.3	3.8	14.0	3.4	(X)
Brothers or sisters	19.9	18.7	20.6	12.0	29.9	20.5	32.7	(X)
Spouse	8.5	8.2	14.1	7.1	4.8	6.3	1.1	(X)
Children	51.9	59.5	46.8	54.8	34.3	51.6	48.0	(X)
Other relatives	13.9	17.8	11.7	11.6	9.5	12.2	14.1	(X)
Neighbors	6.0	3.1	6.6	7.8	13.4	2.5	0.6	(X)
Friends	27.8	28.8	25.3	27.7	31.5	14.7	28.7	(X)
Others	6.2	4.3	5.7	6.3	12.1	5.2	8.4	(X)
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)

- Represents zero.
X Not applicable.

OF FACILITY BY PERSONS VISITING MONTHLY

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
								Number								
13,910	9,190	2,530	2,180	11,270	2,560	1,920	6,780	6,910	4,490	1,590	830	5.300	1,520	2,160	1,610	1
6,720	4,860	1,100	760	6,740	1,120	830	4,790	3,630	2,270	860	500	850	60	790	-	2
6,640	4,060	1,000	1,580	4,770	920	820	3,030	3,280	1,960	890	430	1,830	430	840	550	3
300	170	130	-	80	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	60	40	-	4
1,410	1,050	250	110	100	30	70	-	30	-	-	30	1,030	460	190	380	5
3,130	2,230	710	180	2,140	820	250	1,070	2,220	1,250	700	270	790	390	140	260	6
1,130	800	330	-	930	330	100	490	320	210	100	20	370	160	90	110	7
3,040	1,990	730	320	710	580	140	-	1,670	1,050	360	260	1,920	480	1,070	380	8
880	400	260	220	460	220	240	-	460	280	140	30	400	130	50	230	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
								Percent								
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
48.3	52.9	43.4	34.8	59.8	43.6	43.3	70.6	52.5	50.6	54.1	59.6	16.0	4.1	36.4	-	2
47.7	44.1	39.5	72.4	42.3	36.0	42.6	44.6	47.5	43.7	56.0	51.9	34.5	28.5	38.9	34.3	3
2.2	1.9	5.1	-	0.7	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	3.7	2.0	-	4
10.2	11.4	9.8	5.2	0.9	1.3	3.4	-	0.5	-	-	3.8	19.4	30.4	8.6	23.5	5
22.5	24.3	28.2	8.4	19.0	32.1	12.9	15.8	32.2	27.9	44.0	32.7	14.9	25.3	6.5	16.4	6
8.1	8.7	13.0	-	8.3	13.0	5.4	7.3	4.7	4.7	6.1	1.9	6.9	10.8	4.1	7.0	7
21.9	21.7	28.8	14.8	6.3	22.4	7.2	-	24.1	23.4	22.7	30.8	36.3	31.4	49.3	23.4	8
6.4	4.4	10.2	10.3	4.1	8.6	12.7	-	6.6	6.3	8.9	3.8	7.6	8.3	2.4	14.0	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10

Table II-276. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY PERSONS VISITING MONTHLY

Persons visiting monthly	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	292,620	1,160	41,190	147,600	102,670	40,610	51,880	10,18
Parents	23,980	300	10,010	2,940	10,730	2,640	7,620	47
Brothers or sisters	72,090	700	15,340	31,270	24,780	6,670	15,930	2,18
Spouse	8,110	110	300	7,410	290	-	260	3
Children	78,390	540	9,730	41,670	26,450	12,540	8,430	5,48
Other relatives	77,230	320	6,080	37,590	33,240	18,420	14,560	25
Neighbors	23,190	100	2,150	11,930	9,010	2,490	6,280	23
Friends	79,840	460	7,940	38,400	33,050	10,030	20,800	2,22
Others	32,140	130	2,340	18,890	10,780	3,560	6,810	42
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
Parents	8.2	26.3	24.3	2.0	10.5	6.5	14.7	4.
Brothers or sisters	24.6	60.2	37.2	21.2	24.1	16.4	30.7	21.
Spouse	2.8	9.9	0.7	5.0	0.3	-	0.5	0.
Children	26.8	46.4	23.6	28.2	25.8	30.9	16.2	53.
Other relatives	26.4	27.7	14.8	25.5	32.4	45.4	28.1	2.
Neighbors	7.9	8.4	5.2	8.1	8.8	6.1	12.1	2.
Friends	27.3	39.2	19.3	26.0	32.2	24.7	40.1	21.
Others	11.0	10.9	5.7	12.8	10.5	8.8	13.1	4.
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

- Represents zero.

Table II-277. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY PERSONS VISITING MONTHLY

Persons visiting monthly	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	292,620	10,890	281,730	
Parents	23,980	350	23,630	
Brothers or sisters	72,090	1,650	70,440	
Spouse	8,110	-	8,110	
Children	78,390	1,030	77,360	
Other relatives	77,230	1,360	75,880	
Neighbors	23,190	1,670	21,520	
Friends	79,840	3,820	76,020	
Others	32,140	3,220	28,920	
Not reported	-	-	-	
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Parents	8.2	3.2	8.4	
Brothers or sisters	24.6	15.1	25.0	
Spouse	2.8	-	2.9	
Children	26.8	9.4	27.5	
Other relatives	26.4	12.5	26.9	
Neighbors	7.9	15.3	7.6	
Friends	27.3	35.1	27.0	
Others	11.0	29.6	10.3	
Not reported	-	-	-	

- Represents zero.

Table II-278. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY PERSONS VISITING MONTHLY

Persons visiting monthly	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	292,620	16,410	59,850	215,600	760
arents	23,980	9,540	13,680	760	-
rothers or sisters	72,090	6,760	23,110	42,210	10
pouse	8,110	-	3,820	4,290	-
hildren	78,390	30	7,690	70,670	-
ther relatives	77,230	4,970	13,640	58,630	-
eighbors	23,190	1,330	2,260	19,600	-
riends	79,840	4,110	11,640	64,070	20
thers	32,140	1,730	3,230	26,440	740
ot reported	-	-	-	-	-
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
arents	8.2	58.2	22.9	0.4	-
rothers or sisters	24.6	41.2	38.6	19.6	1.7
ouse	2.8	-	6.4	2.0	-
ildren	26.8	0.2	12.8	32.8	-
ther relatives	26.4	30.3	22.8	27.2	-
ighbors	7.9	8.1	3.8	9.1	-
iends	27.3	25.1	19.4	29.7	2.1
thers	11.0	10.6	5.4	12.3	96.2
t reported	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-279. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY PERSONS VISITING MONTHLY

Persons visiting monthly	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median Months
	Number							
Total	292,620	104,540	64,850	58,190	44,210	12,630	8,200	20
rents	23,980	8,560	4,490	3,690	3,600	3,040	600	21
others or sisters	72,090	25,210	12,030	15,840	10,890	6,190	1,920	23
ouse	8,110	4,470	1,760	1,630	260	-	-	10
ildren	78,390	24,070	15,580	17,500	14,550	1,910	4,780	24
her relatives	77,230	25,050	18,890	13,090	14,880	3,810	1,510	21
ighbors	23,190	8,680	2,540	8,570	1,420	720	1,240	26
iends	79,840	29,730	21,130	16,840	9,140	670	2,320	18
hers	32,140	13,770	6,760	6,700	3,940	940	30	16
t reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
rents	8.2	8.2	6.9	6.3	8.1	24.1	7.3	(X)
others or sisters	24.6	24.1	18.6	27.2	24.6	49.1	23.5	(X)
ouse	2.8	4.3	2.7	2.8	0.6	-	-	(X)
ildren	26.8	23.0	24.0	30.1	32.9	15.1	58.3	(X)
her relatives	26.4	24.0	29.1	22.5	33.7	30.1	18.4	(X)
ighbors	7.9	8.3	3.9	14.7	3.2	5.7	15.1	(X)
iends	27.3	28.4	32.6	28.9	20.7	5.3	28.3	(X)
hers	11.0	13.2	10.4	11.5	8.9	7.4	0.4	(X)
t reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(X)

- Represents zero.

Table II-280. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND SIZE

Line No.	Overnight leave from facility	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	871,870	410,270	381,780	79,820	727,620	357,520	343,040	27,060	19,130	2,140	10,830	6,160
2	None	577,880	278,770	256,590	42,520	523,030	259,360	243,490	20,190	4,450	430	2,480	1,530
3	Weekly	24,590	10,750	10,390	3,450	9,130	3,270	5,280	580	3,840	450	2,180	1,210
4	Monthly	45,430	22,580	17,440	5,400	22,590	11,080	11,120	390	2,800	290	1,600	920
5	Several times a year	113,730	47,350	53,280	13,100	84,870	38,110	44,940	1,820	4,720	670	1,920	2,140
6	Once a year or less	80,630	37,960	32,350	10,330	65,340	34,300	28,050	2,980	2,790	230	2,270	290
7	Other	12,280	3,770	6,760	1,750	9,250	2,910	5,620	710	490	50	380	50
8	Don't know	13,050	7,100	3,460	2,490	10,250	6,840	3,130	280	20	20	-	-
9	Not reported	4,280	1,990	1,520	770	3,170	1,650	1,400	110	20	-	-	20
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	None	66.3	67.9	67.2	53.3	71.9	72.5	71.0	74.6	23.3	20.2	22.9	24.9
3	Weekly	2.8	2.6	2.7	4.3	1.3	0.9	1.5	2.2	20.1	20.9	20.1	19.7
4	Monthly	5.2	5.5	4.6	6.8	3.1	3.1	3.2	1.4	14.6	13.6	14.7	14.9
5	Several times a year	13.0	11.5	14.0	16.4	11.7	10.7	13.1	6.7	24.7	31.2	17.7	34.7
6	Once a year or less	9.2	9.3	8.5	12.9	9.0	9.6	8.2	11.0	14.6	10.6	21.0	4.8
7	Other	1.4	0.9	1.8	2.2	1.3	0.8	1.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	3.5	0.8
8	Don't know	1.5	1.7	0.9	3.1	1.4	1.9	0.9	1.0	0.1	1.0	-	-
9	Not reported	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	-	-	0.2

- Represents zero.

Table II-281. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY OVERNIGHT LEAVE FROM FACILITY

Overnight leave from facility	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	871,870	4,490	129,780	445,800	291,800	104,480	147,790	39,530
None	577,880	2,440	75,790	331,010	168,640	49,440	93,470	25,730
Weekly	24,590	540	7,480	6,840	9,740	2,140	5,510	2,090
Monthly	45,430	330	8,980	12,520	23,590	8,320	13,380	1,880
Several times a year	113,730	420	17,360	44,770	51,180	29,000	19,760	2,430
Once a year or less	80,630	530	14,890	34,750	30,460	13,270	10,290	6,900
Other	12,280	230	1,840	5,080	5,130	2,230	2,550	350
Don't know	13,050	-	2,640	8,970	1,440	60	1,240	140
Not reported	4,280	-	800	1,860	1,620	20	1,590	-
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	66.3	54.4	58.4	74.3	57.8	47.3	63.2	65.1
Weekly	2.8	12.0	5.8	1.5	3.3	2.0	3.7	5.3
Monthly	5.2	7.4	6.9	2.8	8.1	8.0	9.1	4.8
Several times a year	13.0	9.3	13.4	10.0	17.5	27.8	13.4	6.1
Once a year or less	9.2	11.8	11.5	7.8	10.4	12.7	7.0	17.5
Other	1.4	5.1	1.4	1.1	1.8	2.1	1.7	0.9
Don't know	1.5	-	2.0	2.0	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.3
Not reported	0.5	-	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.0	1.1	-

- Represents zero.

OF FACILITY BY OVERNIGHT LEAVE FROM FACILITY

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
Number																
42,340	22,910	9,360	10,060	43,290	10,620	7,090	25,580	18,390	12,660	4,170	1,550	21,110	4,410	7,290	9,410	1
18,950	8,690	3,890	6.380	15,110	4,290	2,150	8,670	3,870	2,420	770	670	12,470	3,590	3,810	5,080	2
4,010	2,800	730	480	3,420	1,770	880	760	3,000	2,380	540	80	1,210	80	790	340	3
9,430	6,800	1,660	970	4,940	1,430	880	2,630	4,590	2,860	1,380	350	1,080	130	810	140	4
5,960	2,940	1,720	1,290	9.710	1,830	1,900	5,980	4,990	3,620	1,100	270	3,480	180	1,700	1,600	5
2,280	1,110	780	390	6,440	1,090	860	4,490	1,310	910	220	180	2,470	320	160	1,990	6
1,240	230	520	480	620	120	100	400	510	380	120	-	180	60	-	110	7
160	100	-	60	2,510	90	270	2,150	30	-	30	-	70	40	30	-	8
310	240	60	-	550	-	50	500	90	90	-	-	150	-	-	150	9
Percent																
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
44.8	37.9	41.5	63.4	34.9	40.4	30.3	33.9	21.0	19.1	18.5	43.3	59.1	81.4	52.2	53.9	2
9.5	12.2	7.8	4.7	7.9	16.7	12.4	3.0	16.3	18.8	12.9	5.2	5.7	1.9	10.8	3.6	3
22.3	29.7	17.7	9.7	11.4	13.5	12.3	10.3	24.9	22.6	33.0	22.7	5.1	2.9	11.1	1.5	4
14.1	12.9	18.4	12.9	22.4	17.2	26.8	23.4	27.2	28.6	26.3	17.5	16.5	4.1	23.4	17.0	5
5.4	4.9	8.3	3.9	14.9	10.2	12.1	17.6	7.1	7.2	5.4	11.3	11.7	7.3	2.2	21.1	6
2.9	1.0	5.6	4.8	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.6	2.8	3.0	3.0	-	0.8	1.4	-	1.2	7
0.4	0.4	-	0.6	5.8	0.9	3.8	8.4	0.2	-	0.8	-	0.3	1.0	0.4	-	8
0.7	1.1	0.7	-	1.3	-	0.7	1.9	0.5	0.7	-	-	0.7	-	-	1.6	9

Table II-282. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY OVERNIGHT LEAVE FROM FACILITY

Overnight leave from facility	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	871,870	72,570	798,400	900
None	577,880	60,950	516,030	890
Weekly	24,590	520	24,070	-
Monthly	45,430	1,390	44,030	-
Several times a year	113,730	4,410	109,320	10
Once a year or less	80,630	3,670	76,960	-
Other	12,280	810	11,470	-
Don't know	13,050	810	12,230	-
Not reported	4,280	-	4,280	-
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	66.3	84.0	64.6	99.1
Weekly	2.8	0.7	3.0	-
Monthly	5.2	1.9	5.5	-
Several times a year	13.0	6.1	13.7	0.9
Once a year or less	9.2	5.1	9.6	-
Other	1.4	1.1	1.4	-
Don't know	1.5	1.1	1.5	-
Not reported	0.5	-	0.5	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-283. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY OVERNIGHT LEAVE FROM FACILITY

Overnight leave from facility	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	871,870	42,200	184,410	638,900	6,350
None	577,880	8,210	103,310	460,100	6,260
Weekly	24,590	7,070	8,850	8,590	80
Monthly	45,430	11,400	13,990	20,040	-
Several times a year	113,730	10,730	30,080	72,900	1
Once a year or less	80,630	2,840	20,560	57,240	-
Other	12,280	1,580	3,500	7,190	-
Don't know	13,050	60	2,680	10,300	-
Not reported	4,280	320	1,430	2,530	-
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	66.3	19.4	56.0	72.0	98.5
Weekly	2.8	16.7	4.8	1.3	1.3
Monthly	5.2	27.0	7.6	3.1	-
Several times a year	13.0	25.4	16.3	11.4	0.2
Once a year or less	9.2	6.7	11.1	9.0	-
Other	1.4	3.8	1.9	1.1	-
Don't know	1.5	0.1	1.5	1.6	-
Not reported	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.4	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-285. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND

Line No.	Residence while on leave	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	293,990	131,490	125,190	37,300	204,590	98,160	99,550	6,880	14,680	1,710	8,340	4,620
2	Own home	44,330	19,160	17,200	7,980	17,180	9,040	8,000	140	6,260	680	3,630	1,960
3	Home of other family member	204,030	89,270	90,880	23,880	157,760	73,640	78,700	5,420	5,900	840	3,040	2,020
4	Home of friend	25,160	12,260	10,750	2,160	15,640	7,180	7,280	1,180	1,770	100	1,620	50
5	Foster home	1,140	660	110	370	-	-	-	-	70	-	20	60
6	Boarding home	750	180	10	560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Other	9,140	4,980	2,340	1,820	5,290	3,470	1,700	110	650	70	40	540
8	Not reported	9,430	4,980	3,900	550	8,720	4,840	3,860	20	20	20	-	-
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Own home	15.1	14.6	13.7	21.4	8.4	9.2	8.0	2.1	42.6	39.5	43.5	42.3
3	Home of other family member	69.4	67.9	72.6	64.0	77.1	75.0	79.1	78.9	40.2	49.2	36.4	43.7
4	Home of friend	8.6	9.3	8.6	5.8	7.6	7.3	7.3	17.2	12.1	5.9	19.4	1.1
5	Foster home	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.0	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.2	1.2
6	Boarding home	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Other	3.1	3.8	1.9	4.9	2.6	3.5	1.7	1.7	4.4	4.1	0.5	11.7
8	Not reported	3.2	3.8	3.1	1.5	4.3	4.9	3.9	0.2	0.2	1.3	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-284. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY OVERNIGHT LEAVE FROM FACILITY

Overnight leave from facility	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	871,870	316,660	170,800	166,430	132,020	51,940	34,020	20
None	577,880	236,160	102,870	112,080	82,480	23,300	20,980	18
Weekly	24,590	8,490	5,350	4,900	2,370	1,620	1,850	21
Monthly	45,430	15,200	10,680	8,350	6,450	2,840	1,920	20
Several times a year	113,730	28,780	25,060	23,140	22,670	10,320	3,760	28
Once a year or less	80,630	15,540	21,990	12,590	14,640	11,370	4,490	30
Other	12,280	4,940	1,600	3,040	1,750	750	190	21
Don't know	13,050	5,000	2,150	2,220	1,630	1,210	840	20
Not reported	4,280	2,540	1,090	110	30	510	-	9
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
None	66.3	74.6	60.2	67.3	62.5	44.9	61.7	(X)
Weekly	2.8	2.7	3.1	2.9	1.8	3.1	5.4	(X)
Monthly	5.2	4.8	6.3	5.0	4.9	5.5	5.6	(X)
Several times a year	13.0	9.1	14.7	13.9	17.2	19.9	11.0	(X)
Once a year or less	9.2	4.9	12.9	7.6	11.1	21.9	13.2	(X)
Other	1.4	1.6	0.9	1.8	1.3	1.5	0.6	(X)
Don't know	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	2.3	2.5	(X)
Not reported	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.0	-	(X)

- Represents zero.
X Not applicable.

SIZE OF FACILITY BY RESIDENCE WHILE ON LEAVE

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
Number																
23,380	14,230	5,480	3,680	28,180	6,330	4,940	16,910	14,520	10,240	3,400	880	8,640	820	3,490	4,330	1
8,590	5,300	1,710	1,580	7,870	1,810	2,340	3,710	3,030	2,190	700	140	1,400	140	820	440	2
10,090	5,440	3,040	1,610	17,400	3,770	2,040	11,590	7,820	4,940	2,220	660	5,050	640	1,840	2,580	3
3,250	2,390	660	200	620	210	160	260	2,650	2,370	240	50	1,230	20	790	420	4
420	370	-	50	380	100	30	250	260	190	60	20	-	-	-	-	5
180	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	580	-	10	560	6
830	540	50	240	1,270	330	340	600	750	550	180	20	350	20	30	300	7
20	-	20	-	640	120	20	500	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	40	8
Percent																
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
36.7	37.3	31.2	42.9	27.9	28.6	47.5	21.9	20.9	21.4	20.5	16.4	16.2	17.3	23.4	10.2	2
43.2	38.3	55.5	43.8	61.7	59.5	41.4	68.5	53.8	48.3	65.2	74.5	58.5	77.7	52.8	59.4	3
13.9	16.8	12.1	5.4	2.2	3.2	3.1	1.6	18.3	23.1	7.1	5.5	14.2	2.6	22.7	9.6	4
1.8	2.6	-	1.3	1.4	1.6	0.7	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-	-	5
0.7	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.7	-	0.4	13.0	6
3.6	3.8	0.9	6.6	4.5	5.1	6.9	3.6	5.2	5.4	5.4	1.8	4.0	2.4	0.7	6.9	7
0.1	-	0.4	-	2.3	1.9	0.5	2.9	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.8	8

Table II-286. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY RESIDENCE WHILE ON LEAVE

Residence while on leave	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	293,990	2,050	53,990	114,790	123,170	55,040	54,320	13,800
Own home	44,330	230	13,250	16,050	14,810	3,080	9,500	2,220
Home of other family member	204,030	1,410	30,960	81,130	90,520	46,790	33,930	9,810
Home of friend	25,160	150	5,910	8,160	10,940	2,770	8,060	110
Foster home	1,140	-	430	20	690	120	570	-
Boarding home	750	110	460	90	90	-	90	-
Other	9,140	140	1,710	3,820	3,470	620	1,220	1,640
Not reported	9,430	-	1,270	5,520	2,650	1,660	960	30
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own home	15.1	11.2	24.5	14.0	12.0	5.6	17.5	16.1
Home of other family member	69.4	69.0	57.3	70.7	73.5	85.0	62.5	71.0
Home of friend	8.6	7.5	10.9	7.1	8.9	5.0	14.8	0.8
Foster home	0.4	-	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.2	1.0	-
Boarding home	0.3	5.6	0.9	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	-
Other	3.1	6.7	3.2	3.3	2.8	1.1	2.2	11.8
Not reported	3.2	-	2.4	4.8	2.1	3.0	1.8	0.2

- Represents zero.

Table II-287. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY RESIDENCE WHILE ON LEAVE

Residence while on leave	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	293,990	11,620	282,360	1
Own home	44,330	1,700	42,630	-
Home of other family member	204,030	2,430	201,590	-
Home of friend	25,160	5,700	19,460	1
Foster home	1,140	90	1,050	-
Boarding home	750	210	540	-
Other	9,140	1,480	7,660	
Not reported	9,430	-	9,430	
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
Own home	15.1	14.7	15.1	
Home of other family member	69.4	21.0	71.4	
Home of friend	8.6	49.0	6.9	100.
Foster home	0.4	0.8	0.4	
Boarding home	0.3	1.8	0.2	
Other	3.1	12.7	2.7	
Not reported	3.2	-	3.3	

- Represents zero.

Table II-288. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY RESIDENCE WHILE ON LEAVE

Residence while on leave	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	293,990	34,000	81,090	178,810	90
Own home	44,330	11,780	19,470	13,080	-
Home of other family member	204,030	16,710	45,310	141,940	70
Home of friend	25,160	2,940	8,900	13,310	10
Foster home	1,140	850	290	-	-
Boarding home	750	-	470	280	-
Other	9,140	1,420	5,450	2,250	10
Not reported	9,430	290	1,190	7,950	-
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Own home	15.1	34.7	24.0	7.3	-
Home of other family member	69.4	49.1	55.9	79.4	71.0
Home of friend	8.6	8.6	11.0	7.4	15.6
Foster home	0.4	2.5	0.4	-	-
Boarding home	0.3	-	0.6	0.2	-
Other	3.1	4.2	6.7	1.3	13.5
Not reported	3.2	0.9	1.5	4.4	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-289. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY RESIDENCE WHILE ON LEAVE

Residence while on leave	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	293,990	80,500	67,920	54,350	49,540	28,630	13,040	24
wn home	44,330	16,180	8,820	6,900	5,410	5,170	1,850	20
ome of other family member	204,030	50,090	49,040	37,600	40,490	18,170	8,640	27
ome of friend	25,160	6,790	7,080	5,000	1,340	3,980	980	22
oster home	1,140	550	100	440	30	20	-	15
oarding home	750	320	10	260	110	40	-	28
ther	9,140	2,610	1,400	1,700	990	860	1,570	33
ot reported	9,430	3,960	1,490	2,440	1,160	400		18
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
wn home	15.1	20.1	13.0	12.7	10.9	18.1	14.2	(X)
ome of other family member	69.4	62.2	72.2	69.2	81.7	63.4	66.2	(X)
ome of friend	8.6	8.4	10.4	9.2	2.7	13.9	7.5	(X)
oster home	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	-	(X)
oarding home	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	-	(X)
ther	3.1	3.2	2.1	3.1	2.0	3.0	12.1	(X)
ot reported	3.2	4.9	2.2	4.5	2.3	1.4	-	(X)

- Represents zero.
X Not applicable.

Table II-290. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AND

Line No.	Day visits and trips	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	871,870	410,270	381,780	79,820	727,620	357,520	343,040	27,060	19,130	2,140	10,830	6,160
2	Weekly	83,110	55,440	20,980	6,690	54,510	39,060	14,480	980	3,970	490	1,890	1,590
3	1 to 3 a month	93,950	41,440	44,480	8,030	69,960	30,400	36,960	2,600	4,310	380	3,100	830
4	Less than once a month	199,480	87,090	94,940	17,450	168,110	77,880	86,580	3,650	4,250	510	1,630	2,100
5	Not at all	477,810	219,790	214,120	43,900	421,880	203,940	198,410	19,540	6,550	750	4,170	1,630
6	Not reported	17,520	6,510	7,270	3,740	13,150	6,240	6,610	290	50	10	40	-
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Weekly	9.5	13.5	5.5	8.4	7.5	10.9	4.2	3.6	20.8	23.0	17.5	25.8
3	1 to 3 a month	10.8	10.1	11.6	10.1	9.6	8.5	10.8	9.6	22.6	17.6	28.7	13.6
4	Less than once a month	22.9	21.2	24.9	21.9	23.1	21.8	25.2	13.5	22.2	23.9	15.1	34.1
5	Not at all	54.8	53.6	56.1	55.0	58.0	57.0	57.8	72.2	34.2	35.1	38.5	26.6
6	Not reported	2.0	1.6	1.9	4.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-291. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY DAY VISITS AND TRIPS

Day visits and trips	Total	Federal	Other government	Propri-etary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
	Number							
Total	871,870	4,490	129,780	445,800	291,800	104,480	147,790	39,530
Weekly	83,110	610	11,120	38,210	33,180	7,250	20,580	5,350
1 to 3 a month	93,950	500	14,870	35,030	43,550	18,200	19,140	6,220
Less than once a month	199,480	1,140	30,920	88,760	78,650	29,390	36,220	13,040
Not at all	477,810	2,240	68,540	274,930	132,090	46,110	71,110	14,870
Not reported	17,520	-	4,330	8,870	4,320	3,530	750	40
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Weekly	9.5	13.5	8.6	8.6	11.4	6.9	13.9	13.5
1 to 3 a month	10.8	11.1	11.5	7.9	14.9	17.4	12.9	15.7
Less than once a month	22.9	25.5	23.8	19.9	27.0	28.1	24.5	33.0
Not at all	54.8	50.0	52.8	61.7	45.3	44.1	48.1	37.6
Not reported	2.0	-	3.3	2.0	1.5	3.4	0.5	0.1

- Represents zero.

Table II-292. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY DAY VISITS AND TRIPS

Day visits and trips	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	871,870	72,570	798,400	900
Weekly	83,110	6,270	76,840	-
1 to 3 a month	93,950	2,520	91,420	10
Less than once a month	199,480	7,220	192,260	-
Not at all	477,810	56,160	420,760	890
Not reported	17,520	410	17,110	-
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Weekly	9.5	8.6	9.6	-
1 to 3 a month	10.8	3.5	11.5	0.9
Less than once a month	22.9	9.9	24.1	-
Not at all	54.8	77.4	52.7	99.1
Not reported	2.0	0.6	2.1	-

- Represents zero.

SIZE OF FACILITY BY DAY VISITS AND TRIPS

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line No.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
Number																
42,340	22,910	9,360	10,060	43,290	10,620	7,090	25,580	18,390	12,660	4,170	1,550	21,110	4,410	7,290	9,410	1
10,740	8,140	1,990	620	5,960	2,680	830	2,440	5,970	4,920	960	100	1,950	140	840	970	2
7,370	5,030	1,740	600	6,660	2,220	1,420	3,020	4,620	3,220	1,120	270	1,030	190	130	710	3
5,970	3,090	1,670	1,220	12,610	2,700	2,590	7,320	4,000	2,190	1,360	450	4,530	720	1,100	2,710	4
17,730	6,550	3,800	7,380	14,730	2,900	1,820	10,010	3,660	2,330	730	610	13,250	3,330	5,200	4,720	5
510	100	160	250	3,330	120	430	2,780	130	-	-	130	360	30	30	300	6
Percent																
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
25.4	35.5	21.2	6.1	13.8	25.3	11.7	9.6	32.5	38.8	23.0	6.2	9.2	3.2	11.5	10.3	2
17.4	22.0	18.6	5.9	15.4	20.9	20.0	11.8	25.1	25.5	26.9	17.5	4.9	4.2	1.8	7.6	3
14.1	13.5	17.9	12.1	29.1	25.4	36.6	28.6	21.8	17.8	32.6	28.9	21.5	16.3	15.1	28.8	4
41.9	28.6	40.6	73.4	34.0	27.3	25.7	39.2	19.9	18.4	17.5	39.2	62.8	75.4	71.4	50.2	5
1.2	0.4	1.8	2.5	7.7	1.1	6.1	10.9	0.7	-	-	8.2	1.7	0.8	0.4	3.1	6

Table II-293. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY DAY VISITS AND TRIPS

Day visits and trips	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	871,870	42,200	184,410	638,900	6,350
Weekly	83,110	11,510	30,750	40,200	650
1 to 3 a month	93,950	10,720	19,590	63,580	60
Less than once a month	199,480	10,000	39,480	148,500	1,500
Not at all	477,810	9,520	90,720	373,450	4,120
Not reported	17,520	440	3,880	13,180	10
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Weekly	9.5	27.3	16.7	6.3	10.3
1 to 3 a month	10.8	25.4	10.6	10.0	1.0
Less than once a month	22.9	23.7	21.4	23.2	23.6
Not at all	54.8	22.6	49.2	58.5	64.9
Not reported	2.0	1.1	2.1	2.1	0.2

Table II-294. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY DAY VISITS AND TRIPS

Day visits and trips	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	871,870	316,660	170,800	166,430	132,020	51,940	34,020	20
Weekly	83,110	36,950	11,640	14,310	9,640	4,550	6,020	17
1 to 3 a month	93,950	22,680	21,520	17,000	20,220	6,950	5,580	29
Less than once a month	199,480	61,860	38,990	41,690	33,840	12,720	10,370	24
Not at all	477,810	190,230	95,680	89,490	64,650	25,820	11,940	18
Not reported	17,520	4,940	2,960	3,940	3,670	1,890	110	30
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Weekly	9.5	11.7	6.8	8.6	7.3	8.8	17.7	(X)
1 to 3 a month	10.8	7.2	12.6	10.2	15.3	13.4	16.4	(X)
Less than once a month	22.9	19.5	22.8	25.1	25.6	24.5	30.5	(X)
Not at all	54.8	60.1	56.0	53.8	49.0	49.7	35.1	(X)
Not reported	2.0	1.6	1.7	2.4	2.8	3.6	0.3	(X)

X Not applicable.

Table II-295. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY TYPE AN

Line no.	Resident's Evaluation	Total				Nursing homes				Physically handicapped			
		Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more
		Number											
1	Total	871,870	410,270	381,780	79,820	727,620	357,520	343,040	27,060	19,130	2,140	10,830	6,16
2	Buildings and grounds	871,870	410,270	381,780	79,820	727,620	357,520	343,040	27,060	19,130	2,140	10,830	6,16
3	Like	758,050	358,830	334,760	64,460	639,530	314,350	301,970	23,210	15,710	1,940	9,450	4,32
4	Dislike	67,440	31,410	27,030	9,000	49,630	25,040	22,680	1,910	1,700	100	330	1,27
5	Don't know	38,140	15,790	17,760	4,590	31,960	13,930	16,240	1,790	1,700	100	1,030	57
6	Not reported	8,240	4,240	2,230	1,770	6,500	4,210	2,140	160	20	-	20	
7	Lodging accomodation	871,870	410,270	381,780	79,820	727,620	357,520	343,040	27,060	19,130	2,140	10,830	6,16
8	Like	781,560	368,250	345,520	67,790	660,620	324,150	311,580	24,890	16,950	1,930	10,020	5,00
9	Dislike	58,520	28,230	22,260	8,030	40,300	20,540	18,140	1,620	1,510	170	540	81
10	Don't know	24,060	9,200	12,500	2,360	20,470	8,270	11,910	290	650	50	250	34
11	Not reported	7,730	4,590	1,500	1,640	6,240	4,560	1,410	270	20	-	20	
12	Meals, food service	871,870	410,270	381,780	79,820	727,620	357,520	343,040	27,060	19,130	2,140	10,830	6,16
13	Like	713,370	352,030	302,850	58,490	602,120	309,030	271,590	21,500	13,950	1,580	8,980	3,39
14	Dislike	126,610	42,330	67,010	17,270	99,440	34,060	60,650	4,730	4,310	490	1,630	2,19
15	Don't know	19,940	8,030	9,510	2,400	15,880	6,650	8,660	570	830	70	200	55
16	Not reported	11,960	7,880	2,410	1,660	10,180	7,780	2,130	270	40	-	20	2
17	Treatment	871,870	410,270	381,780	79,820	727,620	357,520	343,040	27,060	19,130	2,140	10,830	6,16
18	Like	751,600	349,560	337,320	64,730	635,240	305,980	305,600	23,660	14,960	1,630	9,420	3,92
19	Dislike	48,830	14,230	26,820	7,790	34,250	10,060	22,890	1,310	2,020	200	650	1,17
20	Don't know	51,510	34,020	11,740	5,750	40,610	29,750	8,930	1,940	2,010	240	720	1,05
21	Not reported	19,930	12,460	5,910	1,560	17,510	11,740	5,620	160	130	80	40	1
22	Staff members	871,870	410,270	381,780	79,820	727,620	357,520	343,040	27,060	19,130	2,140	10,830	6,16
23	Like	793,450	375,500	348,120	69,830	668,220	330,160	313,220	24,840	17,000	1,980	9,910	5.11
24	Dislike	32,910	14,350	13,550	5,010	21,510	9,430	11,320	770	1,440	110	490	83
25	Don't know	30,180	10,800	16,060	3,320	24,210	8,340	14,690	1,190	620	50	380	20
26	Not reported	15,330	9,620	4,050	1,650	13,670	9,590	3,810	270	70	-	50	1
27	Social activities	871,870	410,270	381,780	79,820	727,620	357,520	343,040	27,060	19,130	2,140	10,830	6,16
28	Like	652,690	304,970	287,310	60,410	535,650	262,100	255,290	18,250	15,930	1,790	9,460	4,68
29	Dislike	85,960	40,500	35,380	10,080	69,540	34,210	31,960	3,360	1,770	200	310	1,25
30	Don't know	118,520	55,950	55,170	7,400	109,760	52,660	52,040	5,060	1,410	150	1,040	22
31	Not reported	14,700	8,850	3,920	1,930	12,680	8,540	3,750	380	30	10	20	
32	Relationships with residents	871,870	410,270	381,780	79,820	727,620	357,520	343,040	27,060	19,130	2,140	10,830	6,16
33	Like	736,060	344,980	324,470	66,600	611,470	299,150	290,870	21,450	17,120	1,900	10,190	5,03
34	Dislike	45,870	15,290	24,320	6,250	34,200	11,010	21,410	1,780	1,130	100	330	70
35	Don't know	74,680	41,060	28,750	4,870	68,500	38,510	26,770	3,220	830	130	270	44
36	Not reported	15,260	8,930	4,240	2,090	13,450	8,860	3,980	610	50	10	50	
37	Relationships with family	871,870	410,270	381,780	79,820	727,620	357,520	343,040	27,060	19,130	2,140	10,830	6,16
38	Like	747,260	342,950	338,490	65,820	624,970	298,150	304,690	22,130	16,800	2,010	9,700	5,10
39	Dislike	37,570	21,500	13,060	3,010	28,890	16,850	11,130	910	650	60	210	38
40	Don't know	67,860	36,250	22,990	8,620	56,960	33,270	20,260	3,420	1,590	60	880	65
41	Not reported	19,180	9,570	7,240	2,370	16,800	9,240	6,950	610	90	10	40	1
		Percent											
1	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
2	Buildings and grounds	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
3	Like	86.9	87.5	87.7	80.8	87.9	87.9	88.0	85.7	82.1	90.4	87.3	70.
4	Dislike	7.7	7.7	7.1	11.3	6.8	7.0	6.6	7.1	8.9	4.9	3.0	20.
5	Don't know	4.4	3.8	4.7	5.7	4.4	3.9	4.7	6.6	8.9	4.7	9.5	9.
6	Not reported	0.9	1.0	0.6	2.2	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.1	-	0.2	
7	Lodging accomodation	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
8	Like	89.6	89.8	90.5	84.9	90.8	90.7	90.8	92.0	88.6	89.9	92.5	81.
9	Dislike	6.7	6.9	5.8	10.1	5.5	5.7	5.3	6.0	7.9	7.8	5.0	13.
10	Don't know	2.8	2.2	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.3	3.5	1.1	3.4	2.3	2.4	5.
11	Not reported	0.9	1.1	0.4	2.0	0.9	1.3	0.4	1.0	0.1	-	0.2	
12	Meals, food service	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
13	Like	81.8	85.8	79.3	73.3	82.8	86.4	79.2	79.4	72.9	73.8	82.9	55.
14	Dislike	14.5	10.3	17.6	21.6	13.7	9.5	17.7	17.5	22.5	22.7	15.1	35.
15	Don't know	2.3	2.0	2.5	3.0	2.2	1.9	2.5	2.1	4.3	3.4	1.8	9.
16	Not reported	1.4	1.9	0.6	2.1	1.4	2.2	0.6	1.0	0.2	-	0.2	0.
17	Treatment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
18	Like	86.2	85.2	88.4	81.1	87.3	85.6	89.1	87.4	78.2	75.9	87.0	63.
19	Dislike	5.6	3.5	7.0	9.8	4.7	2.8	6.7	4.8	10.6	9.2	6.0	19.
20	Don't know	5.9	8.3	3.1	7.2	5.6	8.3	2.6	7.2	10.5	11.4	6.6	17
21	Not reported	2.3	3.0	1.5	2.0	2.4	3.3	1.6	0.6	0.7	3.6	0.3	0.
22	Staff members	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
23	Like	91.0	91.5	91.2	87.5	91.8	92.3	91.3	91.8	88.9	92.5	91.5	83.
24	Dislike	3.8	3.5	3.5	6.3	3.0	2.6	3.3	2.8	7.5	5.2	4.5	13.
25	Don't know	3.5	2.6	4.2	4.2	3.3	2.3	4.3	4.4	3.3	2.3	3.5	3.
26	Not reported	1.8	2.3	1.1	2.1	1.9	2.7	1.1	1.0	0.4	-	0.5	0.
27	Social activities	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
28	Like	74.9	74.3	75.3	75.7	73.6	73.3	74.4	67.5	83.3	83.3	87.4	76
29	Dislike	9.9	9.9	9.3	12.6	9.6	9.6	9.3	12.4	9.2	9.4	2.9	20
30	Don't know	13.6	13.6	14.5	9.3	15.1	14.7	15.2	18.7	7.4	6.9	9.6	3
31	Not reported	1.7	2.2	1.0	2.4	1.7	2.4	1.1	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	
32	Relationships with residents	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
33	Like	84.4	84.1	85.0	83.4	84.0	83.7	84.8	79.3	89.5	88.9	94.1	81
34	Dislike	5.3	3.7	6.4	7.8	4.7	3.1	6.2	6.6	5.9	4.7	3.1	11
35	Don't know	8.6	10.0	7.5	6.1	9.4	10.8	7.8	11.9	4.3	6.0	2.4	7
36	Not reported	1.8	2.2	1.1	2.6	1.8	2.5	1.2	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	
37	Relationships with family	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
38	Like	85.7	83.6	88.7	82.5	85.9	83.4	88.8	81.8	87.8	93.6	89.5	82
39	Dislike	4.3	5.2	3.4	3.8	4.0	4.7	3.2	3.3	3.4	2.8	2.0	6
40	Don't know	7.8	8.8	6.0	10.8	7.8	9.3	5.9	12.7	8.3	2.9	8.1	10
41	Not reported	2.2	2.3	1.9	3.0	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	0

– Represents zero.

ZE OF FACILITY BY RESIDENT'S EVALUATION

Psychiatric				Mentally handicapped				Children's				Other				Line no.
Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	Total	1 to 99	100 to 349	350 or more	
							Number									
42,340	22,910	9,360	10,060	43,290	10,620	7,090	25,580	18,390	12,660	4,170	1,550	21,110	4,410	7,290	9,410	1
42,340	22,910	9,360	10,060	43,290	10,620	7,090	25,580	18,390	12,660	4,170	1,550	21,110	4,410	7,290	9,410	2
35,000	19,700	7,860	7,440	35,160	9,570	5,660	19,930	14,050	9,480	3,540	1,020	18,620	3,790	6,280	8,550	3
5,850	2,690	1,340	1,820	5,180	850	1,300	3,030	3,450	2,430	570	450	1,620	300	800	520	4
1,210	520	130	560	1,700	200	130	1,370	890	750	60	80	680	280	170	230	5
280	-	30	250	1,250	-	-	1,250	-	-	-	-	190	30	40	110	6
42,340	22,910	9,360	10,060	43,290	10,620	7,090	25,580	18,390	12,660	4,170	1,550	21,110	4,410	7,290	9,410	7
35,240	19,310	8,290	7,640	37,390	9,390	6,680	21,320	14,060	9,450	3,390	1,220	17,310	4,020	5,560	7,730	8
6,080	3,130	880	2,060	3,350	920	410	2,010	4,210	3,160	720	340	3,080	310	1,570	1,190	9
740	480	150	110	1,550	310	-	1,240	120	60	70	-	530	40	110	380	10
280	-	30	250	1,010	-	-	1,010	-	-	-	-	190	30	40	110	11
42,340	22,910	9,360	10,060	43,290	10,620	7,090	25,580	18,390	12,660	4,170	1,550	21,110	4,410	7,290	9,410	12
32,570	19,080	6,870	6,620	34,900	9,780	5,550	19,570	12,540	8,690	3,030	820	17,290	3,860	6,830	6,610	13
8,300	3,190	2,040	3,070	6,650	840	1,360	4,450	5,050	3,360	1,090	590	2,860	380	240	2,240	14
1,080	640	330	120	670	-	120	550	800	610	50	140	670	70	150	450	15
380	-	130	250	1,070	-	60	1,010	-	-	-	-	280	100	70	110	16
42,340	22,910	9,360	10,060	43,290	10,620	7,090	25,580	18,390	12,660	4,170	1,550	21,110	4,410	7,290	9,410	17
32,450	19,540	6,850	6,060	36,790	8,860	6,010	21,920	13,810	9,560	3,170	1,070	18,340	3,990	6,260	8,100	18
6,080	1,630	1,360	3,090	2,460	620	520	1,330	2,420	1,540	560	320	1,590	200	840	560	19
3,410	1,710	1,060	630	2,820	1,040	460	1,320	1,670	1,090	420	160	980	190	150	640	20
400	30	90	270	1,210	100	100	1,010	490	470	20	-	190	30	40	110	21
42,340	22,910	9,360	10,060	43,290	10,620	7,090	25,580	18,390	12,660	4,170	1,550	21,110	4,410	7,290	9,410	22
36,770	20,600	8,040	8,130	38,850	9,840	6,550	22,470	13,330	8,820	3,440	1,070	19,260	4,100	6,960	8,210	23
3,410	1,290	850	1,270	2,220	530	350	1,350	3,690	2,890	490	300	640	100	50	490	24
1,780	1,030	350	410	1,180	260	170	750	1,370	950	240	180	1,020	180	240	600	25
370	-	120	250	1,030	-	20	1,010	-	-	-	-	190	30	40	110	26
42,340	22,910	9,360	10,060	43,290	10,620	7,090	25,580	18,390	12,660	4,170	1,550	21,110	4,410	7,290	9,410	27
33,690	18,800	6,950	7,950	37,440	9,540	6,290	21,610	14,350	9,690	3,530	1,140	15,620	3,040	5,800	6,780	28
5,870	2,650	1,750	1,480	3,270	500	620	2,150	3,290	2,460	540	290	2,210	470	200	1,550	29
2,230	1,270	570	390	1,570	580	180	810	740	510	100	130	2,820	790	1,240	780	30
540	190	90	250	1,010	-	-	1,010	-	-	-	-	460	100	60	300	31
42,340	22,910	9,360	10,060	43,290	10,620	7,090	25,580	18,390	12,660	4,170	1,550	21,110	4,410	7,290	9,410	32
37,120	20,640	7,930	8,550	37,160	9,370	6,000	21,790	14,820	10,230	3,420	1,170	18,370	3,680	6,070	8,620	33
2,980	1,120	1,200	670	3,750	790	520	2,440	2,990	2,060	720	210	820	220	150	450	34
1,960	1,150	210	590	1,310	430	550	330	580	370	30	180	1,510	480	920	110	35
280	-	30	250	1,060	30	20	1,010	-	-	-	-	420	30	160	230	36
2,340	22,910	9,360	10,060	43,290	10,620	7,090	25,580	18,390	12,660	4,170	1,550	21,110	4,410	7,290	9,410	37
5,170	19,040	7,620	8,510	36,650	9,050	6,500	21,100	15,720	10,700	3,710	1,310	17,940	4,010	6,260	7,680	38
3,760	2,030	1,090	640	1,430	850	230	340	2,070	1,610	350	110	780	90	50	640	39
2,810	1,770	480	560	4,000	540	330	3,130	570	360	110	100	1,940	250	930	760	40
590	70	170	350	1,220	180	30	1,010	30	-	-	30	440	60	40	340	41
							Percent									
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2
82.7	86.0	83.9	73.9	81.2	90.1	79.8	77.9	76.4	74.9	84.8	66.0	88.2	85.9	86.2	90.8	3
13.8	11.7	14.4	18.1	12.0	8.0	18.3	11.8	18.8	19.2	13.7	28.9	7.7	6.9	10.9	5.6	4
2.9	2.3	1.4	5.6	3.9	1.9	1.8	5.3	4.8	5.9	1.5	5.2	3.2	6.5	2.3	2.4	5
0.7	-	0.3	2.5	2.9	-	-	4.9	-	-	-	-	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.2	6
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	7
83.2	84.3	88.6	75.9	86.4	88.4	94.2	83.4	76.5	74.6	81.2	78.4	82.0	91.1	76.3	82.1	8
14.3	13.7	9.5	20.5	7.7	8.7	5.8	7.9	22.9	24.9	17.2	21.6	14.6	7.1	21.5	12.7	9
1.8	2.1	1.6	1.1	3.6	2.9	-	4.8	0.7	0.4	1.6	-	2.5	1.0	1.6	4.0	10
0.7	-	0.3	2.5	2.3	-	-	3.9	-	-	-	-	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.2	11
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	12
76.9	83.3	73.4	65.8	80.6	92.1	78.2	76.5	68.2	68.6	72.7	52.6	81.9	87.4	93.7	70.2	13
19.6	13.9	21.7	30.6	15.4	7.9	19.1	17.4	27.5	26.6	26.2	38.1	13.6	8.7	3.3	23.8	14
2.6	2.8	3.5	1.2	1.6	-	1.8	2.2	4.4	4.8	1.1	9.3	3.2	1.5	2.1	4.8	15
0.9	-	1.4	2.5	2.5	-	0.9	3.9	-	-	-	-	1.3	2.3	0.9	1.2	16
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	17
76.7	85.3	73.2	60.2	85.0	83.4	84.8	85.7	75.1	75.5	76.0	69.1	86.9	90.4	85.8	86.0	18
14.4	7.1	14.5	30.8	5.7	5.8	7.3	5.2	13.2	12.1	13.5	20.6	7.5	4.5	11.5	5.9	19
8.0	7.5	11.3	6.3	6.5	9.8	6.5	5.2	9.1	8.6	10.1	10.3	4.7	4.3	2.1	6.8	20
0.9	0.1	1.0	2.7	2.8	1.0	1.4	3.9	2.7	3.7	0.4	-	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.2	21
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	22
86.9	89.9	85.9	80.8	89.8	92.6	92.3	87.8	72.5	69.7	82.5	69.1	91.2	92.9	95.4	87.2	23
8.1	5.6	9.1	12.6	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.3	20.1	22.8	11.8	19.6	3.0	2.2	0.7	5.2	24
4.2	4.5	3.7	4.1	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.9	7.4	7.5	5.8	11.3	4.8	4.1	3.3	6.3	25
0.9	-	1.3	2.5	2.4	-	0.3	3.9	-	-	-	-	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.2	26
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	27
79.6	82.1	74.2	79.0	86.5	89.8	88.7	84.5	78.1	76.5	84.5	73.2	74.0	69.0	79.5	72.1	28
13.9	11.6	18.7	14.7	7.6	4.7	8.7	8.4	17.9	19.5	13.0	18.6	10.5	10.7	2.7	16.5	29
5.3	5.5	6.1	3.9	3.6	5.4	2.6	3.2	4.0	4.0	2.5	8.2	13.4	17.9	17.1	8.3	30
1.3	0.9	1.0	2.5	2.3	-	-	3.9	-	-	-	-	2.2	2.4	0.8	3.1	31
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	32
87.7	90.1	84.7	84.9	85.8	88.3	84.5	85.2	80.6	80.8	82.0	75.3	87.0	82.5	83.3	91.6	33
7.0	4.9	12.8	6.7	8.7	7.4	7.4	9.6	16.2	16.3	17.2	13.4	3.9	4.9	2.0	4.8	34
4.6	5.0	2.2	5.9	3.0	4.0	7.8	1.3	3.1	2.9	0.8	11.3	7.1	10.8	12.6	1.2	35
0.7	-	0.3	2.5	2.5	0.3	0.3	3.9	-	-	-	-	2.0	0.8	2.1	2.4	36
00.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	37
83.1	83.1	81.4	84.6	84.7	85.2	91.7	82.5	85.5	84.5	88.9	84.5	85.0	90.9	85.9	81.6	38
8.9	8.9	11.6	6.3	3.3	8.0	3.3	1.3	11.2	12.7	8.4	7.2	3.7	2.1	0.7	6.8	39
6.6	7.7	5.2	5.6	9.2	5.1	4.6	12.2	3.1	2.8	2.7	6.2	9.2	5.7	12.8	8.0	40
1.4	0.3	1.8	3.5	2.8	1.7	0.5	3.9	0.2	-	-	2.1	2.1	1.4	0.6	3.6	41

Table II-296. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY OWNERSHIP BY RESIDENT'S EVALUATION

Resident's evaluation	Total	Federal	Other government	Propri-etary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Not reported
	Number							
Total	871,870	4,490	129,780	445,800	291,800	104,480	147,790	39,530
Buildings and grounds	871,870	4,490	129,780	445,800	291,800	104,480	147,790	39,530
Like	758,050	4,300	107,680	383,980	262,090	96,730	132,640	32,720
Dislike	67,440	-	14,160	35,690	17,590	3,110	10,430	4,060
Don't know	38,140	170	6,140	20,580	11,250	3,810	4,720	2,710
Not reported	8,240	20	1,790	5,560	870	830	-	40
Lodging accomodation	871,870	4,490	129,780	445,800	291,800	104,480	147,790	39,530
Like	781,560	4,300	111,380	397,500	268,380	99,060	134,460	34,860
Dislike	58,520	20	14,270	29,290	14,930	1,800	10,230	2,910
Don't know	24,060	150	2,470	14,180	7,270	3,620	1,920	1,730
Not reported	7,730	20	1,660	4,840	1,220	-	1,180	40
Meals, food service	871,870	4,490	129,780	445,800	291,800	104,480	147,790	39,530
Like	713,370	4,290	102,880	363,430	242,760	90,880	119,440	32,440
Dislike	126,610	140	21,470	63,980	41,020	11,370	23,550	6,110
Don't know	19,940	50	2,940	10,250	6,700	2,230	3,520	950
Not reported	11,960	20	2,490	8,130	1,320	-	1,280	40
Treatment	871,870	4,490	129,780	445,800	291,800	104,480	147,790	39,530
Like	751,600	3,730	111,870	391,680	244,330	94,360	123,060	26,910
Dislike	48,830	160	9,770	22,670	16,230	2,220	12,610	1,400
Don't know	51,510	580	6,390	19,290	25,240	5,420	8,840	10,980
Not reported	19,930	20	1,740	12,160	6,010	2,490	3,280	240
Staff members	871,870	4,490	129,780	445,800	291,800	104,480	147,790	39,530
Like	793,450	4,120	116,720	403,850	268,770	96,670	135,180	36,920
Dislike	32,910	110	6,550	16,190	10,050	2,250	7,290	510
Don't know	30,180	240	4,090	15,780	10,060	3,900	4,100	2,060
Not reported	15,330	20	2,420	9,980	2,920	1,660	1,220	40
Social activities	871,870	4,490	129,780	445,800	291,800	104,480	147,790	39,530
Like	652,690	4,350	101,900	323,030	223,410	84,280	116,730	22,400
Dislike	85,960	110	13,420	45,430	26,990	9,130	11,500	6,360
Don't know	118,520	10	11,830	66,460	40,220	11,070	18,410	10,740
Not reported	14,700	20	2,620	10,880	1,180	-	1,140	40
Relationships with residents	871,870	4,490	129,780	445,800	291,800	104,480	147,790	39,530
Like	736,060	4,200	109,940	364,420	257,490	94,870	130,550	32,070
Dislike	45,870	-	8,610	25,970	11,290	4,820	6,170	300
Don't know	74,680	270	7,840	45,130	21,440	4,680	9,640	7,120
Not reported	15,260	20	3,380	10,280	1,580	110	1,430	40
Relationships with family	871,870	4,490	129,780	445,800	291,800	104,480	147,790	39,530
Like	747,260	4,020	109,730	377,140	256,370	95,850	132,080	28,430
Dislike	37,570	20	4,630	19,710	13,200	2,610	8,450	2,150
Don't know	67,860	270	12,520	36,200	18,870	4,200	5,800	8,870
Not reported	19,180	180	2,900	12,740	3,360	1,830	1,460	70
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Buildings and grounds	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Like	86.9	95.8	83.0	86.1	89.8	92.6	89.8	82.8
Dislike	7.7	-	10.9	8.0	6.0	3.0	7.1	10.3
Don't know	4.4	3.8	4.7	4.6	3.9	3.6	3.2	6.9
Not reported	0.9	0.4	1.4	1.2	0.3	0.8	-	0.1
Lodging accomodation	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Like	89.6	95.8	85.8	89.2	92.0	94.8	91.0	88.2
Dislike	6.7	0.5	11.0	6.6	5.1	1.7	6.9	7.3
Don't know	2.8	3.3	1.9	3.2	2.5	3.5	1.3	4.4
Not reported	0.9	0.4	1.3	1.1	0.4	-	0.8	0.1
Meals, food service	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Like	81.8	95.5	79.3	81.5	83.2	87.0	80.8	82.1
Dislike	14.5	3.0	16.5	14.4	14.1	10.9	15.9	15.4
Don't know	2.3	1.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.4
Not reported	1.4	0.4	1.9	1.8	0.5	-	0.9	0.1
Treatment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Like	86.2	83.1	86.2	87.9	83.7	90.3	83.3	68.1
Dislike	5.6	3.6	7.5	5.1	5.6	2.1	8.5	3.5
Don't know	5.9	13.0	4.9	4.3	8.6	5.2	6.0	27.8
Not reported	2.3	0.4	1.3	2.7	2.1	2.4	2.2	0.6
Staff members	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Like	91.0	91.7	89.9	90.6	92.1	92.5	91.5	93.4
Dislike	3.8	2.5	5.0	3.6	3.4	2.2	4.9	1.3
Don't know	3.5	5.4	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.7	2.8	5.2
Not reported	1.8	0.4	1.9	2.2	1.0	1.6	0.8	0.1
Social activities	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Like	74.9	96.8	78.5	72.5	76.6	80.7	79.0	56.7
Dislike	9.9	2.5	10.3	10.2	9.2	8.7	7.8	16.1
Don't know	13.6	0.3	9.1	14.9	13.8	10.6	12.5	27.2
Not reported	1.7	0.4	2.0	2.4	0.4	-	0.8	0.1
Relationships with residents	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Like	84.4	93.6	84.7	81.7	88.2	90.8	88.3	81.1
Dislike	5.3	-	6.6	5.8	3.9	4.6	4.2	0.8
Don't know	8.6	6.0	6.0	10.1	7.3	4.5	6.5	18.0
Not reported	1.8	0.4	2.6	2.3	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.1
Relationships with family	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Like	85.7	89.6	84.6	84.6	87.9	91.7	89.4	71.9
Dislike	4.3	0.5	3.6	4.4	4.5	2.5	5.7	5.4
Don't know	7.8	6.0	9.6	8.1	6.5	4.0	3.9	22.5
Not reported	2.2	4.0	2.2	2.9	1.1	1.7	1.0	0.2

- Represents zero.

Table II-297. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILY BY RESIDENT'S EVALUATION

Resident's evaluation	Total	Has no family	Has family	Not reported
	Number			
Total	871,870	72,570	798,400	900
Buildings and grounds	871,870	72,570	798,400	900
Like	758,050	61,300	696,250	510
Dislike	67,440	5,600	61,560	280
Don't know	38,140	4,830	33,200	120
Not reported	8,240	840	7,400	-
Lodging accomodation	871,870	72,570	798,400	900
Like	781,560	65,380	715,670	510
Dislike	58,520	3,870	54,370	280
Don't know	24,060	2,480	21,460	120
Not reported	7,730	840	6,890	-
Meals, food service	871,870	72,570	798,400	900
Like	713,370	60,420	652,690	260
Dislike	126,610	9,650	116,320	640
Don't know	19,940	1,660	18,280	-
Not reported	11,960	840	11,110	-
Treatment	871,870	72,570	798,400	900
Like	751,600	64,220	686,930	450
Dislike	48,830	3,970	44,410	450
Don't know	51,510	3,230	48,270	-
Not reported	19,930	1,140	18,790	-
Staff members	871,870	72,570	798,400	900
Like	793,450	68,080	724,670	700
Dislike	32,910	1,490	31,310	120
Don't know	30,180	2,160	27,930	90
Not reported	15,330	840	14,490	-
Social activities	871,870	72,570	798,400	900
Like	652,690	51,840	600,150	700
Dislike	85,960	6,490	79,360	120
Don't know	118,520	13,280	105,160	90
Not reported	14,700	960	13,740	-
Relationships with residents	871,870	72,570	798,400	900
Like	736,060	61,000	674,320	740
Dislike	45,870	2,820	42,890	160
Don't know	74,680	7,920	66,770	-
Not reported	15,260	840	14,420	-
Relationships with family	871,870	72,570	798,400	900
Like	747,260	46,550	700,500	210
Dislike	37,570	4,320	33,090	160
Don't know	67,860	18,200	49,140	530
Not reported	19,180	3,510	15,670	-
	Percent			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Buildings and grounds	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Like	86.9	84.5	87.2	56.3
Dislike	7.7	7.7	7.7	30.9
Don't know	4.4	6.7	4.2	12.8
Not reported	0.9	1.2	0.9	-
Lodging accomodation	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Like	89.6	90.1	89.6	56.3
Dislike	6.7	5.3	6.8	30.9
Don't know	2.8	3.4	2.7	12.8
Not reported	0.9	1.2	0.9	-
Meals, food service	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Like	81.8	83.3	81.7	28.8
Dislike	14.5	13.3	14.6	71.2
Don't know	2.3	2.3	2.3	-
Not reported	1.4	1.2	1.4	-
Treatment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Like	86.2	88.5	86.0	50.0
Dislike	5.6	5.5	5.6	50.0
Don't know	5.9	4.5	6.0	-
Not reported	2.3	1.6	2.4	-
Staff members	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Like	91.0	93.8	90.8	77.5
Dislike	3.8	2.0	3.9	12.8
Don't know	3.5	3.0	3.5	9.7
Not reported	1.8	1.2	1.8	-
Social activities	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Like	74.9	71.4	75.2	77.5
Dislike	9.9	8.9	9.9	12.8
Don't know	13.6	18.3	13.2	9.7
Not reported	1.7	1.3	1.7	-
Relationships with residents	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Like	84.4	84.1	84.5	81.8
Dislike	5.3	3.9	5.4	18.2
Don't know	8.6	10.9	8.4	-
Not reported	1.8	1.2	1.8	-
Relationships with family	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Like	85.7	64.1	87.7	23.4
Dislike	4.3	6.0	4.1	18.2
Don't know	7.8	25.1	6.2	58.4
Not reported	2.2	4.8	2.0	-

- Represents zero.

Table II-298. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE BY RESIDENT'S EVALUATION

Resident's evaluation	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
	Number				
Total	871,870	42,200	184,410	638,900	6,350
Buildings and grounds	871,870	42,200	184,410	638,900	6,350
Like	758,050	33,520	156,680	561,520	6,330
Dislike	67,440	6,500	18,290	42,650	-
Don't know	38,140	1,920	7,490	28,710	10
Not reported	8,240	270	1,940	6,020	10
Lodging accomodation	871,870	42,200	184,410	638,900	6,350
Like	781,560	33,420	162,290	579,530	6,330
Dislike	58,520	7,570	17,350	33,580	10
Don't know	24,060	950	3,080	20,030	-
Not reported	7,730	270	1,690	5,760	10
Meals, food service	871,870	42,200	184,410	638,900	6,350
Like	713,370	28,150	150,800	528,330	6,080
Dislike	126,610	11,950	27,150	87,280	220
Don't know	19,940	1,700	3,820	14,380	30
Not reported	11,960	400	2,620	8,920	10
Treatment	871,870	42,200	184,410	638,900	6,350
Like	751,600	31,160	157,340	557,030	6,080
Dislike	48,830	5,790	12,280	30,750	20
Don't know	51,510	3,540	11,380	36,340	250
Not reported	19,930	1,710	3,410	14,790	10
Staff members	871,870	42,200	184,410	638,900	6,350
Like	793,450	33,140	171,260	583,470	5,580
Dislike	32,910	6,160	7,390	19,360	-
Don't know	30,180	2,500	3,060	23,860	760
Not reported	15,330	410	2,690	12,210	10
Social activities	871,870	42,200	184,410	638,900	6,350
Like	652,690	34,100	146,130	466,430	6,020
Dislike	85,960	6,140	18,030	61,600	190
Don't know	118,520	1,670	17,480	99,250	140
Not reported	14,700	300	2,760	11,620	10
Relationships with residents	871,870	42,200	184,410	638,900	6,350
Like	736,060	35,060	160,840	535,400	4,760
Dislike	45,870	5,130	8,560	31,330	840
Don't know	74,680	1,720	11,370	60,860	740
Not reported	15,260	290	3,640	11,310	10
Relationships with family	871,870	42,200	184,410	638,900	6,350
Like	747,260	36,770	151,710	553,310	5,470
Dislike	37,570	3,330	11,980	22,150	100
Don't know	67,860	1,570	17,550	47,970	770
Not reported	19,180	530	3,160	15,470	10
	Percent				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Buildings and grounds	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Like	86.9	79.4	85.0	87.9	99.6
Dislike	7.7	15.4	9.9	6.7	-
Don't know	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.5	0.2
Not reported	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.2
Lodging accomodation	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Like	89.6	79.2	88.0	90.7	99.6
Dislike	6.7	17.9	9.4	5.3	0.2
Don't know	2.8	2.2	1.7	3.1	-
Not reported	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.2
Meals, food service	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Like	81.8	66.7	81.8	82.7	95.8
Dislike	14.5	28.3	14.7	13.7	3.5
Don't know	2.3	4.0	2.1	2.3	0.5
Not reported	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.4	0.2
Treatment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Like	86.2	73.8	85.3	87.2	95.6
Dislike	5.6	13.7	6.7	4.8	0.3
Don't know	5.9	8.4	6.2	5.7	3.9
Not reported	2.3	4.1	1.8	2.3	0.2
Staff members	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Like	91.0	78.5	92.9	91.3	87.9
Dislike	3.8	14.6	4.0	3.0	-
Don't know	3.5	5.9	1.7	3.7	11.9
Not reported	1.8	1.0	1.5	1.9	0.2
Social activities	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Like	74.9	80.8	79.2	73.0	94.8
Dislike	9.9	14.5	9.8	9.6	2.9
Don't know	13.6	3.9	9.5	15.5	2.1
Not reported	1.7	0.7	1.5	1.8	0.2
Relationships with residents	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Like	84.4	83.1	87.2	83.8	74.9
Dislike	5.3	12.2	4.6	4.9	13.3
Don't know	8.6	4.1	6.2	9.5	11.6
Not reported	1.8	0.7	2.0	1.8	0.2
Relationships with family	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Like	85.7	87.1	82.3	86.6	86.0
Dislike	4.3	7.9	6.5	3.5	1.6
Don't know	7.8	3.7	9.5	7.5	12.2
Not reported	2.2	1.3	1.7	2.4	0.2

- Represents zero.

Table II-299. NUMBER AND PERCENT BY LENGTH OF STAY BY RESIDENT'S EVALUATION

Resident's evaluation	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 or more years	Not reported	Median months
	Number							
Total	871,870	316,660	170,800	166,430	132,020	51,940	34,020	20
Buildings and grounds	871,870	316,660	170,800	166,430	132,020	51,940	34,020	20
Like	758,050	267,280	151,730	144,160	119,630	46,040	29,210	21
Dislike	67,440	28,270	12,690	13,880	6,110	3,430	3,060	17
Don't know	38,140	20,340	4,870	5,680	4,640	870	1,740	10
Not reported	8,240	770	1,500	2,720	1,640	1,600	10	41
Lodging accomodation	871,870	316,660	170,800	166,430	132,020	51,940	34,020	20
Like	781,560	278,540	153,630	149,400	121,320	48,020	30,660	21
Dislike	58,520	27,780	10,560	9,390	6,650	2,320	1,820	14
Don't know	24,060	9,120	5,110	4,930	2,420	1,070	1,420	19
Not reported	7,730	1,230	1,500	2,720	1,640	520	130	35
Meals, food service	871,870	316,660	170,800	166,430	132,020	51,940	34,020	20
Like	71,3370	249,820	140,050	138,760	109,250	44,450	31,040	21
Dislike	126,610	53,910	25,160	22,560	16,160	5,970	2,860	16
Don't know	19,940	10,240	4,010	2,330	2,260	970	120	11
Not reported	11,960	2,690	1,580	2,770	4,350	550	10	39
Treatments	871,870	316,660	170,800	166,430	132,020	51,940	34,020	20
Like	751,600	264,120	153,010	149,840	112,290	46,970	25,370	21
Dislike	48,830	24,190	8,830	7,360	4,870	1,840	1,740	12
Don't know	51,510	22,400	5,370	5,270	9,180	2,530	6,760	19
Not reported	19,930	5,950	3,580	3,960	5,680	590	150	27
Staff members	871,870	316,660	170,800	166,430	132,020	51,940	34,020	20
Like	793,450	284,050	159,360	152,680	116,010	48,690	32,650	20
Dislike	32,910	15,810	4,430	5,610	5,320	1,410	330	14
Don't know	30,180	12,610	5,480	5,390	4,410	1,290	990	17
Not reported	15,330	4,190	1,530	2,750	6,280	540	50	41
Social activities	871,870	316,660	170,800	166,430	132,020	51,940	34,020	20
Like	652,690	216,370	132,780	131,000	103,790	45,360	23,380	22
Dislike	85,960	35,850	12,400	17,730	14,450	2,600	2,940	19
Don't know	118,520	60,520	23,280	13,910	9,730	3,400	7,690	11
Not reported	14,700	3,920	2,340	3,790	4,050	580	10	32
Relationships with residents	871,870	316,660	170,800	166,430	132,020	51,940	34,020	20
Like	736,060	256,660	140,030	144,610	116,870	45,930	31,950	22
Dislike	45,870	19,950	10,080	8,630	4,160	2,770	280	16
Don't know	74,680	35,800	17,870	9,600	6,910	2,720	1,780	13
Not reported	15,260	4,250	2,810	3,590	4,070	520	10	29
Relationships with family	871,870	316,660	170,800	166,430	132,020	51,940	34,020	20
Like	747,260	271,320	148,400	144,740	107,960	44,430	30,410	20
Dislike	37,570	16,410	5,390	7,950	6,340	1,300	190	17
Don't know	67,860	24,610	14,590	9,910	10,850	5,330	2,570	20
Not reported	19,180	4,330	2,410	3,830	6,870	880	850	42
	Percent							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Buildings and grounds	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Like	86.9	84.4	88.8	86.6	90.6	88.6	85.9	(X)
Dislike	7.7	8.9	7.4	8.3	4.6	6.6	9.0	(X)
Don't know	4.4	6.4	2.9	3.4	3.5	1.7	5.1	(X)
Not reported	0.9	0.2	0.9	1.6	1.2	3.1	0.0	(X)
Lodging accomodation	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Like	89.6	88.0	89.9	89.8	91.9	92.5	90.1	(X)
Dislike	6.7	8.8	6.2	5.6	5.0	4.5	5.4	(X)
Don't know	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	1.8	2.1	4.2	(X)
Not reported	0.9	0.4	0.9	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.4	(X)
Meals, food service	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Like	81.8	78.9	82.0	83.4	82.8	85.6	91.2	(X)
Dislike	14.5	17.0	14.7	13.6	12.2	11.5	8.4	(X)
Don't know	2.3	3.2	2.3	1.4	1.7	1.9	0.3	(X)
Not reported	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.7	3.3	1.1	0.0	(X)
Treatment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Like	86.2	83.4	89.6	90.0	85.1	90.4	74.6	(X)
Dislike	5.6	7.6	5.2	4.4	3.7	3.5	5.1	(X)
Don't know	5.9	7.1	3.1	3.2	7.0	4.9	19.9	(X)
Not reported	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.4	4.3	1.1	0.5	(X)
Staff members	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Like	91.0	89.7	93.3	91.7	87.9	93.8	96.0	(X)
Dislike	3.8	5.0	2.6	3.4	4.0	2.7	1.0	(X)
Don't know	3.5	4.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.5	2.9	(X)
Not reported	1.8	1.3	0.9	1.7	4.8	1.0	0.1	(X)
Social activities	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Like	74.9	68.3	77.7	78.7	78.6	87.3	68.7	(X)
Dislike	9.9	11.3	7.3	10.7	10.9	5.0	8.6	(X)
Don't know	13.6	19.1	13.6	8.4	7.4	6.5	22.6	(X)
Not reported	1.7	1.2	1.4	2.3	3.1	1.1	0.0	(X)
Relationships with residents	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Like	84.4	81.1	82.0	86.9	88.5	88.4	93.9	(X)
Dislike	5.3	6.3	5.9	5.2	3.1	5.3	0.8	(X)
Don't know	8.6	11.3	10.5	5.8	5.2	5.2	5.2	(X)
Not reported	1.8	1.3	1.6	2.2	3.1	1.0	0.0	(X)
Relationships with family	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Like	85.7	85.7	86.9	87.0	81.8	85.6	89.4	(X)
Dislike	4.3	5.2	3.2	4.8	4.8	2.5	0.6	(X)
Don't know	7.8	7.8	8.5	6.0	8.2	10.3	7.6	(X)
Not reported	2.2	1.4	1.4	2.3	5.2	1.7	2.5	(X)

X Not applicable.

Section III

The Residents' Next of Kin

Section III. The Residents' Next of Kin

This section of the report examines the characteristics of the family member or next of kin designated by the resident to be contacted concerning his or her institutionalization. The data presented represent this family member's impressions about the services provided to and the quality of the care received by the related resident.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESIDENTS BY NEXT-OF-KIN STATUS

In 1976 there were an estimated 1.5 million persons residing in long-term care institutions in the United States. About 9 of every 10 of those residents were identified as having a living next of kin.

A review of the data indicated that there was little proportional difference in the distribution of residents with no next of kin when compared by type of facility. White persons were more likely to have next of kin than were persons of all other races (table III-A).

Age was not a determinant of next-of-kin status. That is, the proportion of residents with and without next of kin by age category was similar at each interval. Differences by sex and race (table III-A), and by marital status (table III-B) when compared between these persons are more striking.

Most of the institutionalized without next of kin were never married, whereas for those with next of kin, 68 percent had been married.

As might be expected, the frequency of visitors received when compared by next-of-kin status shows major differences. Fifty-two percent of the residents with next of kin received visitors weekly, whereas only 27 percent of the resi without next of kin had weekly visitors.

NEXT-OF-KIN CHARACTERISTICS

The relationship (to the resident) of the family member t notified, and therefore contacted for information, v depending on the type of institution in which the resident next of kin lived (table III-C). The next of kin to be conta more than any other person for residents in nursing homes other facilities was the son or daughter, while for the resi

Table III-B. Marital Status by Next-of-Kin Statu

(Percent distribution)

Marital status	Residents with next of kin	Residents without next of ki
Total	100	100
Married	13	[1]5
Widowed	48	30
Divorced	5	3
Separated	1	4
Never married	32	55
Not reported	1	3

[1] By definition, married persons should be classified as having next of kin. However, n attempts were made to cross-reference the nex of kin data to correct for reporting or transcription errors in the resident data.

Table III-A. Sex and Race of Residents by Next-of-Kin Status

(Percent distribution)

Sex and race	Residents with next of kin		Residents without next of kin	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total residents	1,384,690	100	165,410	
White	1,270,220	92	139,800	
Male	464,270	34	60,580	
Female	805,950	58	79,220	
All other races	109,750	8	24,920	
Male	57,820	4	14,150	
Female	51,940	4	10,770	

Table III-C. Next-of-Kin Relationship of Resident by Type of Facility

(Percent distribution)

Relationship	Nursing homes	Physically handicapped	Psychiatric	Mentally handicapped	Children's	Other
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
use	7.3	0.7	3.6	1.3	0.4	14.3
ent	2.5	78.9	64.5	74.0	74.7	4.1
ter parent	-	0.7	1.6	0.6	1.0	-
ther or sister	17.7	1.4	17.7	15.7	6.0	19.5
or daughter	51.6	13.0	5.9	1.3	0.3	40.2
ndparent	-	3.2	1.8	1.6	8.2	0.1
ndchild	2.8	-	-	-	-	2.8
t or uncle	0.8	0.9	2.3	3.0	8.4	0.7
er relative	17.4	1.3	2.6	2.6	1.1	18.3

Represents zero or rounds to zero.

other types of long-term care facilities (physically apped facilities, institutions for the mentally handi- d, psychiatric facilities, and children's institutions) a was identified most often as the appropriate person to be ted.

ty-six percent of married residents chose their spouse as xt of kin to be notified and 32 percent chose a son or daughter. Residents under 18 years of age chose a parent in 82 percent of the cases, while 55 percent of residents over 65 years of age chose a son or daughter.

The distance of the next-of-kin's home from the institution varied greatly by their relationship to the resident (figure III-1). Spouses lived closest to the institution, with 90 percent within 24 miles; grandchildren and sons or daughters were next in

Figure III-1.

Percent of Next of Kin Within 24 Miles of Institution by Relationship to Resident

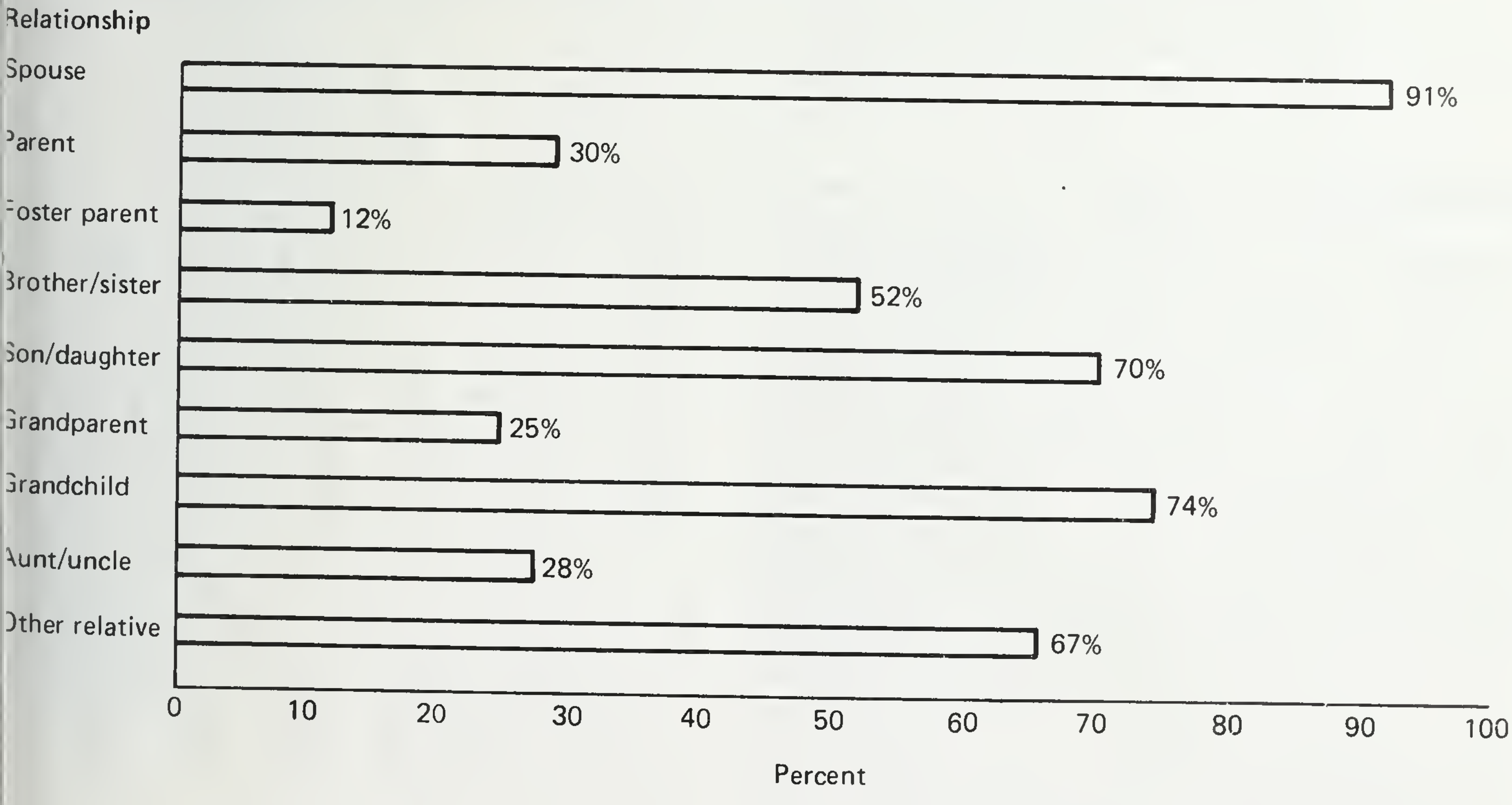


Table III-D. Frequency of Identified Next-of-Kin Visits to Resident by Relationship

(Percent distribution)

Frequency	Total	Spouse	Parent	Foster parent	Brother or sister	Son or daughter	Grand-parent	Grand-child	Aunt or uncle	Othe relat
Total..........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	10
Each week............	50.7	85.6	20.2	5.4	32.8	70.0	12.8	68.1	16.1	3
Each month...........	23.3	11.4	32.0	44.5	25.6	18.1	33.0	23.5	10.4	3
Twice a year.........	12.3	0.6	21.0	6.9	15.6	7.8	11.6	8.3	30.3	1
Once a year..........	2.8	0.4	5.2	1.5	4.6	1.4	4.6	0.1	6.6	
Less than once a year..	3.2	0.1	5.0	-	6.1	1.3	18.5	-	2.2	
Never...............	7.0	1.9	15.9	37.3	14.2	1.1	19.6	-	34.5	

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

proximity with 74 and 70 percent, respectively, being 24 miles or less from the facility.

As might be expected, next of kin within close proximity of the institution also paid more frequent visits to the residents than did those living further away (table III-D). Eighty-six percent of the spouses visited at least weekly; 70 percent of the sons and daughters visited weekly; and, 68 percent of the grandchildren visited weekly.

Residents in nursing homes and other facilities were more likely to receive a weekly visit from their next of kin not in sample than residents in the other types of facilities.

Visits to Residents by Next of Kin Not in Sample by Type of Facility

(Percent distribution)

Visits	Nursing homes	Physically handicapped	Psychiatric	Mentally handicapped	Children's	Other
Weekly visits....	60.6	19 2	16.8	10.0	23.1	47.0

RESIDENT CHARACTERISTICS AS REPORTED BY NEXT OF KIN

The median years of regular school completed by residents according to their next of kin varied from a high of 9.1 years for those persons in psychiatric facilities, to a low of less than 1 year for those in institutions for the mentally handicapped (figure III-2). The median level of education was higher for those residents in the 65 years and over age group (7.5 years) than for residents in the 18 to 64 age category (4.0) (figure III-3). The median education level was slightly lower for those in the under 18 years age category (2.6), as might be expected since these persons probably did not have the opportunity to finish regular school prior to institutionalization. Females had higher median levels of education than did their male counterparts (figure III-4).

Family members reported that an estimated 93,600 residents (or nearly 7 percent of all residents with next of kin) worked for pay at some time between 1970 and 1976. Their median annual income for the last job varied by type of facility in much the same manner as median level of education (figure III-5). Next-of-kin employment and earnings data about the resident are not, however, directly comparable with what the resident actually reported, since the time frame referred to was not iden
That is, earnings as reported by the resident were not restr
by any time limit, but refer to earnings from his or her
occupation; resident earnings reported by the next of kin
to income from a job held between 1970 and 1976, wherea
resident was asked about his or her status prior to instituti
zation, which in some cases was before 1970.

Although there was a considerable variation in the leng
time a person spent in an institution by type of place, the
of kin of residents from all types of institutions repor

Figure III-2.
Resident Educational Level by Type of Facilit

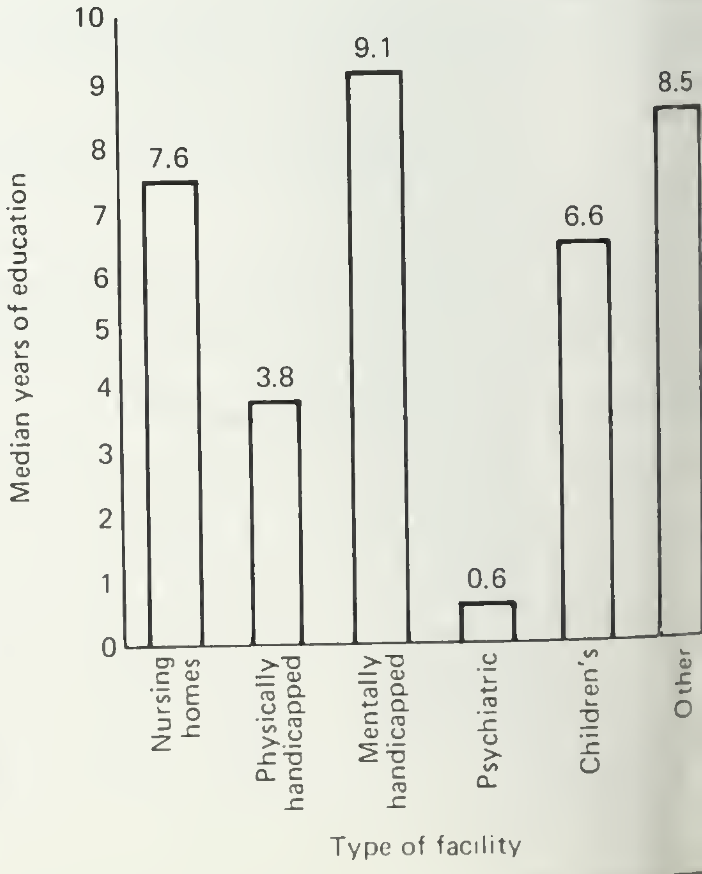
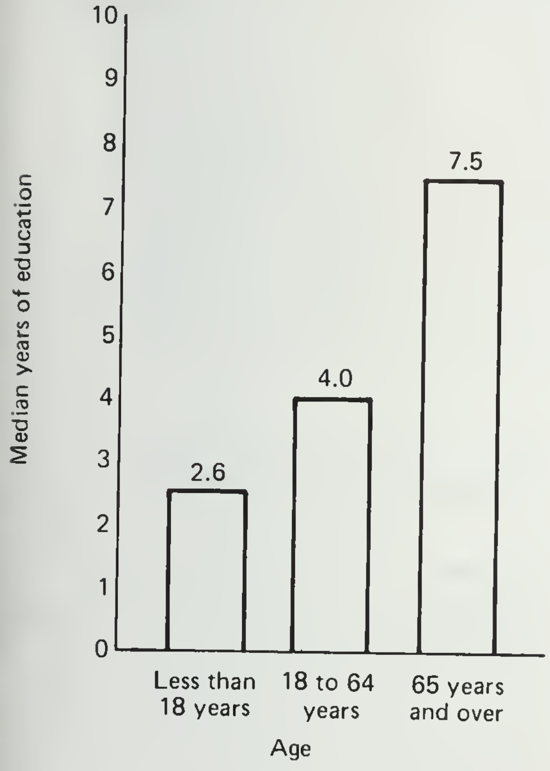


Figure III-3.
Resident Level of Educational Attainment by Age



igure III-4.
esident Educational Level by Race and Sex

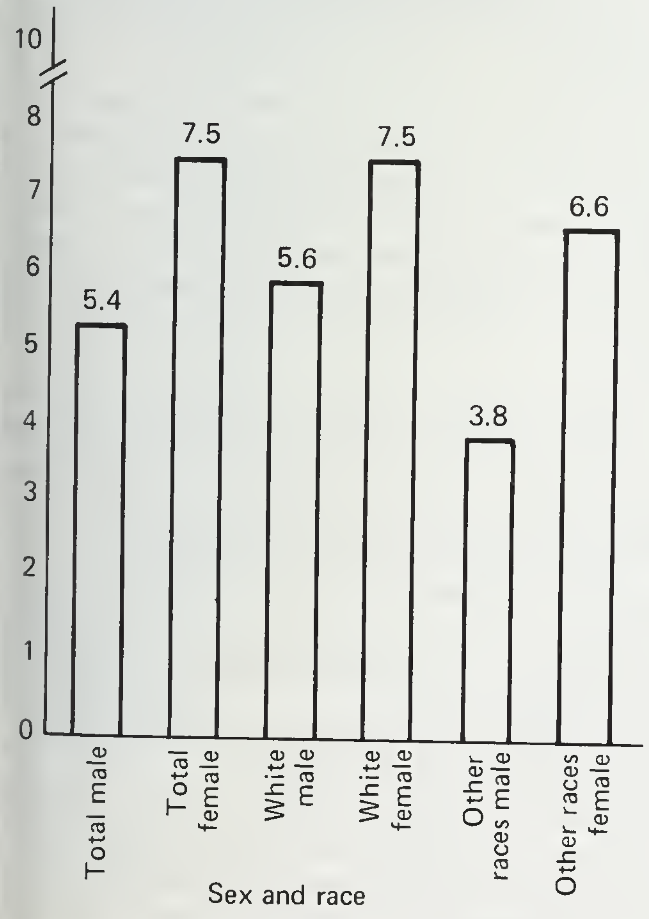
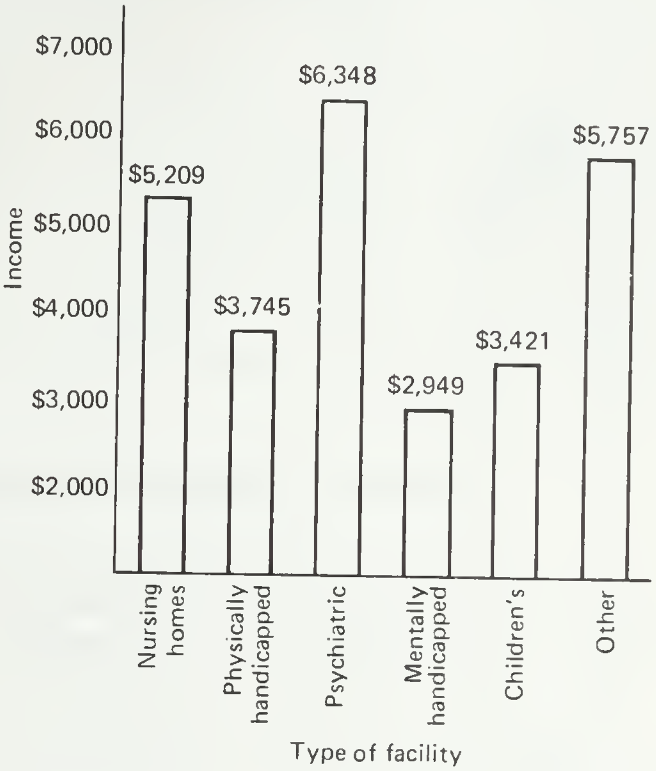


Figure III-5.
Median (Usual) Annual Income of Residents Working Since 1970 by Type of Facility



median number of prior institutionalizations of nearly three, with little variation by type of facility.

The person responsible for admitting the resident for his current institutionalization varied greatly by the type of facility the resident entered (table III-E). The next of kin reported that in a majority of the cases for mentally handicapped and physically handicapped facilities the parent or spouse was the person responsible for admission; while in nursing homes and other facilities, a large percentage of the residents admitted themselves. A greater number of residents in psychiatric and children's facilities were admitted as the result of court action than were the residents of any other types of facilities.

The main reason given for choosing a particular nursing home for a resident was the location of the institution (57 percent of the cases). There was no singular reason given in a majority of the remaining cases for choosing the facility; however, location was a major factor in many instances, along with the level and type of treatment offered by the institution. As reported by the next of kin, for the vast majority of residents (83 percent) there were no services which, if available, would have enabled them to remain in their homes or other private residences. That is, regardless of the availability of day care assistance, transportation services, home health care, and so forth, the person could not have remained at home due to his mental or physical condition.

In a clear majority of cases for those persons in nursing homes, facilities for the mentally handicapped, and other facilities the next of kin did not expect the resident to be discharged from the institution in which he/she resided (table III-F).

Table III-E. Source of Admission of Resident by Type of Facility

(Percent distribution)

Source	Nursing homes	Physically handicapped	Psychiatric	Mentally handicapped	Children's	Other
Total...........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	10
Resident admitted self.	32.6	7.2	21.0	2.2	4.8	4
Parent or spouse.......	8.2	73.0	27.2	73.5	43.9	1
Other relative, friend or guardian....	44.5	8.0	4.1	7.2	9.1	3
Public authority.......	3.9	1.1	10.4	6.5	15.4	
Court action...........	0.4	7.4	26.4	6.3	21.5	
Other..................	8.8	3.1	5.7	3.8	3.2	
Not reported...........	1.5	0.3	5.2	0.5	2.2	

Table III-F. Next-of-Kin Expection of Resident's Discharge by Type of Facility

(Percent distribution)

Discharge expectation	Nursing homes	Physically handicapped	Psychiatric	Mentally handicapped	Children's	Other
Total...........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
Never..................	88.6	34.4	16.7	78.5	22.1	
Expect discharge.......	2.6	44.8	48.0	8.5	52.1	
Don't know.............	8.8	20.5	34.5	13.0	25.2	
Not reported...........	-	0.3	0.8	-	0.8	

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Next of kin reported that residents received a median monthly amount of support of $227 from all sources. However, the residents' monthly support varied greatly depending on the type of institution (figure III-6).

Median monthly support increased with the age of the resident; from $72 for persons under 18 years of age, to $165 for persons 18 to 64 years of age, and finally to $251 for persons 65 years old and over. By age group, the major source of income for those 65 and over was Social Security benefits. Those under 65 obtained most of their funds from State or local governments. Thus, these data indicate that regardless of age, most of the funds institutions recieve specifically for individuals come from public sources, either Federal, State or local.

EFFECT OF RESIDENT'S INSTITUTIONALIZATION ON NEXT OF KIN

Of all residents with a reported next of kin, 35 percent actually lived with that next of kin prior to being institutionalized. The percentage of residents previously living with their next of kin varied from a low of 28 percent in nursing homes, to a high of 72 percent in facilities for the physically handicapped (table III-G).

As can be seen from this table, the percentage of residents previously living with their next of kin has an inverse relationship to the age of the resident. That is, as the age of residents increased, the probability that they lived with their next of kin decreased.

Fifty-nine percent of the residents who had lived wi next of kin were reported as having caused no conflict c on the members of the household. By type of facil conflict or strain occurred in half or a greater numbe households from which residents of nursing homes, facil the physically or mentally handicapped, and children's facilities came (table III-H). However, a majority of reside entered psychiatric institutions did cause some conflict within the household of the next of kin either prior entering an institution, or as a result of their instit zation.

A small proportion of the next of kin made some f contribution to the support of their institutionalized (figure III-7). Of those who did contribute, most gave l $1,000 in 1975. The proportion of next of kin contribu resident's support remained small regardless of their income or the type of facility in which the resident liv implication is that family income as a means of direct su not a major factor in the decision to institutionalize.

NEXT-OF-KIN EVALUATION OF CARE RECEIVED BY RESIDENT

An overwhelming proportion (92 percent) of the next c residents in all of the types of long-term care facilities that the resident's needs were being met, both as to the l type of care received. Variation by type of facility wa

Figure III-6.

Resident Median Monthly Support by Type of Facility

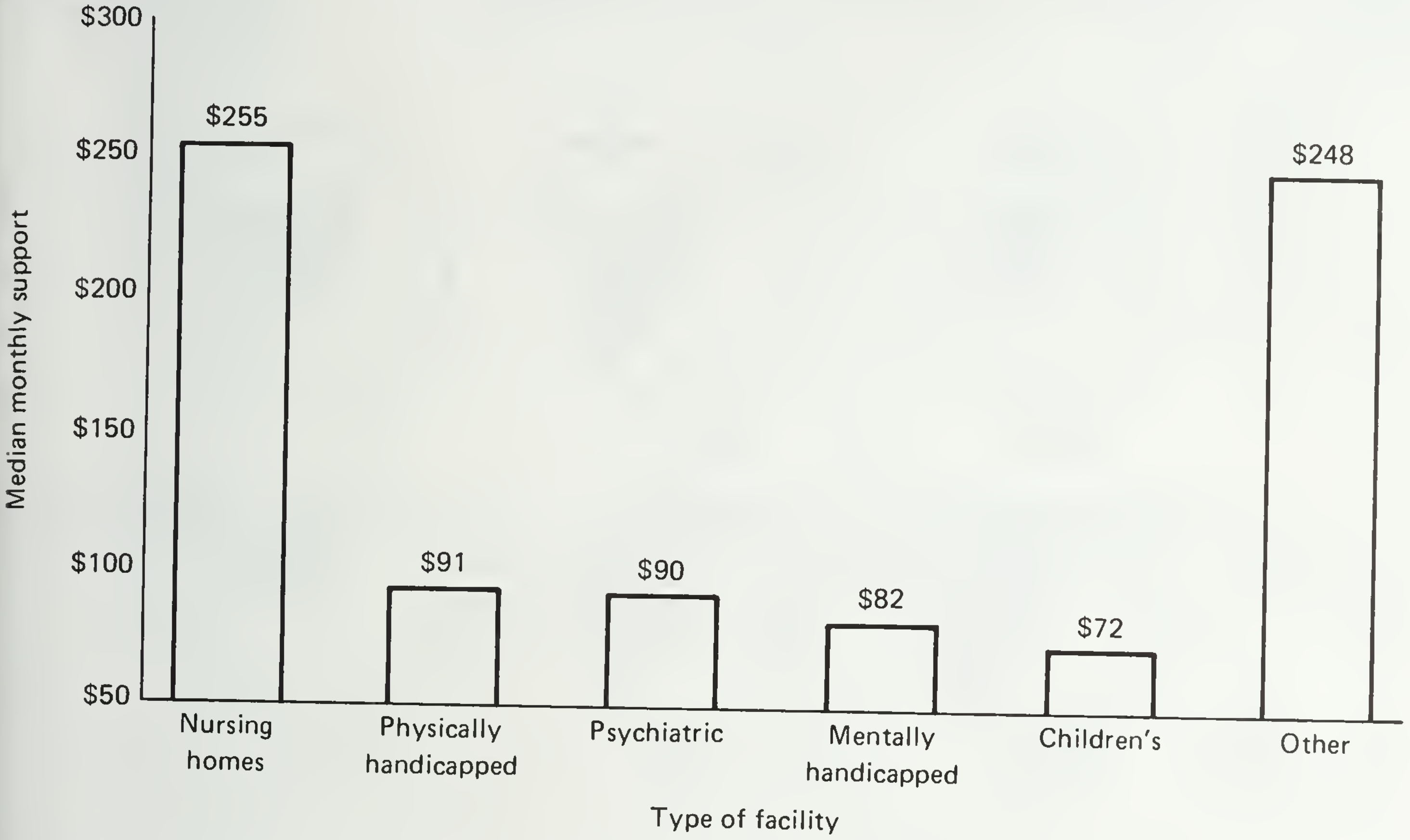


Table III-G. Percentage of Residents Living With Next of Kin Prior to Institutionalization by Type of Facility and by Age

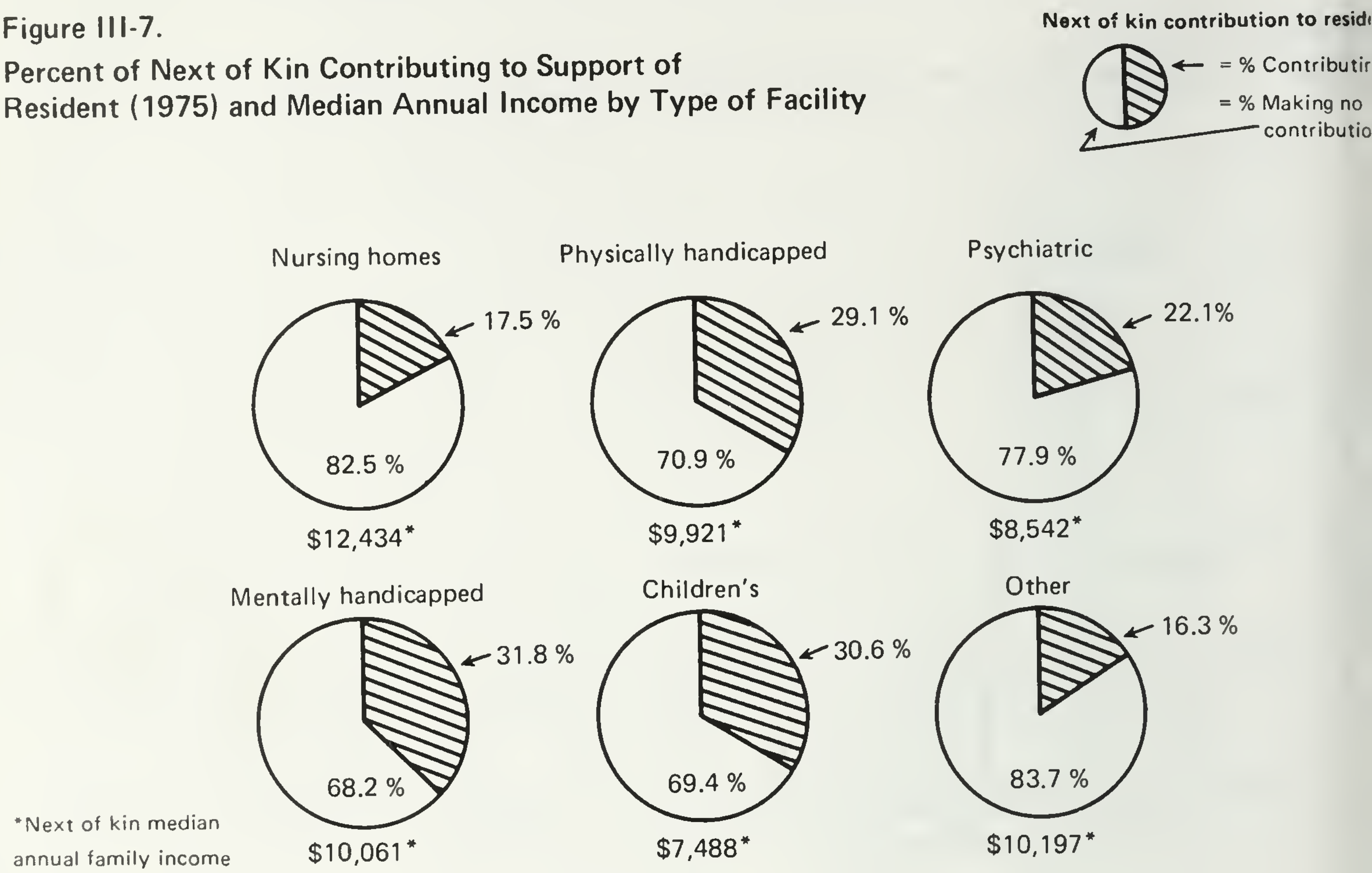
Item	Type of facility						Age		
	Nursing homes	Physically handicapped	Psychiatric	Mentally handicapped	Children's	Other	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 years and over
nts living next of kin..	28.4	72.3	51.3	62.8	66.8	31.1	70.1	41.5	29.1

Table III-H. Resident Effect on Next of Kin Household by Type of Facility

(Percent distribution)

esident effect	Nursing homes	Physically handicapped	Psychiatric	Mentally handicapped	Children's	Other
Total...........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
flict or strain..	60.9	74.4	38.2	57.0	60.8	57.8
conflict or n...............	39.1	25.6	61.8	43.0	39.2	42.2

Figure III-7.
Percent of Next of Kin Contributing to Support of Resident (1975) and Median Annual Income by Type of Facility



from 97 percent approval of the care received in facilities for the physically handicapped to 88 percent in children's facilities (figure III-8).

The next-of-kin evaluation of the various components of the facility in which their relative was institutionalized was consistently favorable (table III-I). The facility components rated were: buildings and grounds, rooms and furnishings, treatment program, members of the staff, and available social activities. The actual percentage of next of kin giving a favorable response varied only slightly by type of facility, with the exception of psychiatric facilities where the proportion of next of kin giving a favorable rating was consistently lower than for the other facility types.

The next of kin of those residents in the 18-64 age category had a consistently less favorable rating for the various facility components than did those of residents above and below that age range (table III-J).

Figure III-8.
Next-of-Kin Evaluation of Care by Type of Facility

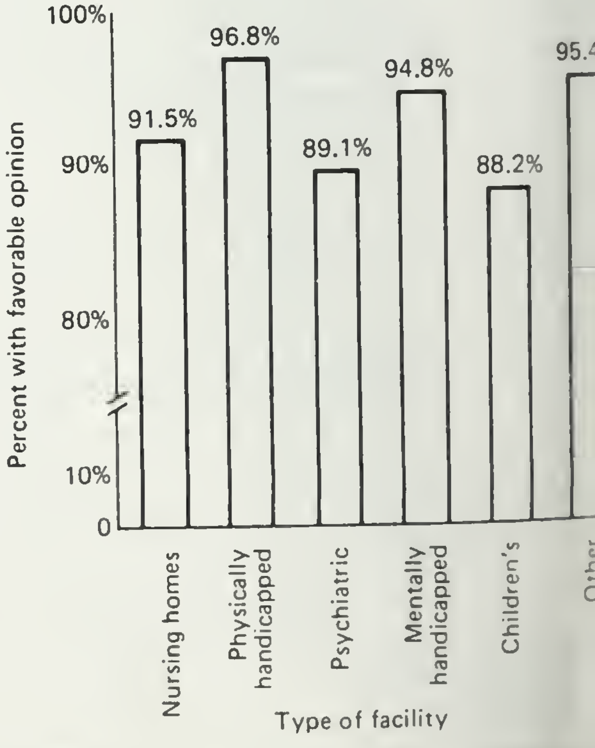


Table III-I. Percent of Next of Kin Giving a Positive Evaluation of Facility Components by Type of Facility

Type of facility	Buildings and grounds	Rooms and furnishings	Treatment program	Staff members	Social activities
sing homes	89.9	88.1	83.0	90.6	76.7
sically handicapped	93.4	86.4	93.1	91.8	91.3
chiatric	69.2	58.0	62.1	63.8	62.9
tally handicapped	86.6	80.9	83.1	85.5	74.3
ldren's	84.9	78.3	74.6	77.3	75.4
er	85.8	76.8	77.2	83.5	73.2

ble III-J. Percent of Next of Kin Giving a Positive Evaluation of Facility Components by Age of Resident

Age	Buildings and grounds	Rooms and furnishings	Treatment program	Staff members	Social activities
s than 18 years	89.3	84.3	84.0	86.4	81.8
to 64 years	78.7	73.0	74.4	78.1	66.0
years or more	90.9	88.8	83.8	91.5	77.9

Table III-1. RACE AND SEX BY TYPE AND SIZE OF FACILITY

Race and sex	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,550,100	1,182,670	37,780	65,400	189,210	43,790	31,270
Male	586,820	378,040	22,010	45,990	109,830	26,470	14,480
Female	947,880	802,500	14,980	18,220	78,310	17,320	16,540
White	1,410,020	1,100,980	31,110	49,320	168,630	31,060	28,920
Male	524,850	343,420	18,780	34,450	96,420	18,580	13,200
Female	885,170	757,570	12,330	14,870	72,210	12,480	15,720
Other races	134,670	79,560	5,880	14,890	19,510	12,730	2,110
Male	71,970	34,620	3,240	11,540	13,400	7,890	1,280
Female	82,710	44,930	2,650	3,350	6,100	4,840	830
Not reported	5,410	2,120	780	1,190	1,070	-	240
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	38.5	32.0	58.3	70.3	58.0	60.4	46.3
Female	61.1	67.9	39.7	27.9	41.4	39.6	52.9
White	91.0	93.1	82.4	75.4	89.1	70.9	92.5
Male	33.9	29.0	49.7	52.7	51.0	42.4	42.2
Female	57.1	64.1	32.6	22.7	38.2	28.5	50.3
Other races	8.7	6.7	15.6	22.8	10.3	29.1	6.7
Male	4.6	2.9	8.6	17.6	7.1	18.0	4.1
Female	4.0	3.8	7.0	5.1	3.2	11.1	2.6
Not reported	0.3	0.2	2.1	1.8	0.6	-	0.8

- Represents zero.

Table III-2. RACE AND SEX BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILIES BY TYPE AND SIZE OF FACILITY

Race and sex	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,384,690	1,067,060	32,670	57,520	161,410	37,690	28,33
Male	522,090	332,100	18,650	40,340	95,410	22,690	12 90
Female	857,890	732,860	13,240	16,070	65,510	15,000	15 21
White	1,270,220	1,001,360	27,160	43,320	145,300	26,460	26,62
Male	464,270	306,410	15,790	30,200	84,120	15,820	11,95
Female	805,950	694,950	11,370	13,120	61,180	10,650	14,67
Other races	109,750	63,600	4,730	13,100	15,620	11,230	1,49
Male	57,820	25,680	2,860	10,150	11,290	6,880	95
Female	51,940	37,920	1,860	2,950	4,320	4,350	53
Not reported	4,710	2,110	780	1,100	500	-	2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
Male	37.7	31.1	57.1	70.1	59.1	60.2	45
Female	62.0	68.7	40.5	27.9	40.6	39.8	53
White	91.7	93.8	83.1	75.3	90.0	70.2	93
Male	33.5	28.7	48.3	52.5	52.1	42.0	42
Female	58.2	65.1	34.8	22.8	37.9	28.3	51
Other races	7.9	6.0	14.5	22.8	9.7	29.8	5
Male	4.2	2.4	8.8	17.6	7.0	18.2	3.
Female	3.8	3.6	5.7	5.1	2.7	11.5	1
Not reported	0.3	0.2	2.4	1.9	0.3	-	0

- Represents zero.

Table III-3. AGE OF RESIDENTS BY TYPE AND SIZE OF FACILITY

Age of residents	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,550,100	1,182,670	37,780	65,400	189,210	43,790	31,270
0 to 2 years	7,110	5,980	-	160	480	420	70
3 to 5 years	7,230	2,310	520	-	2,460	1,900	40
6 to 12 years	49,540	700	8,770	7,300	19,180	13,340	250
13 to 17 years	87,660	-	9,240	20,240	33,720	24,370	80
18 to 20 years	29,770	2,010	3,530	3,360	18,220	2,600	70
21 to 49 years	152,040	36,300	5,640	20,910	87,340	490	1,360
50 to 64 years	152,300	115,920	6,380	7,690	19,050	100	3,170
65 to 79 years	390,720	368,370	1,360	3,890	4,370	160	12,580
80 years and over	637,130	620,970	920	650	1,320	30	13,240
Not reported	36,600	30,100	1,420	1,210	3,080	380	400
Median	75.3	80.0	17.7	22.4	27.3	14.2	77.3
Mean age	66.0	77.0	28.4	29.9	28.4	13.5	73.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 to 2 years	0.5	0.5	-	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.2
3 to 5 years	0.5	0.2	1.4	-	1.3	4.3	0.1
6 to 12 years	3.2	0.1	23.2	11.2	10.1	30.5	0.8
13 to 17 years	5.7	-	24.5	30.9	17.8	55.7	0.3
18 to 20 years	1.9	0.2	9.3	5.1	9.6	5.9	0.2
1 to 49 years	9.8	3.1	14.9	32.0	46.2	1.1	4.3
0 to 64 years	9.8	9.8	16.9	11.8	10.1	0.2	10.1
5 to 79 years	25.2	31.1	3.6	5.9	2.3	0.4	40.2
0 years and over	41.1	52.5	2.4	1.0	0.7	0.1	42.4
ot reported	2.4	2.5	3.8	1.9	1.6	0.9	1.3

- Represents zero.

Table III-4. AGE OF RESIDENTS WITH FAMILIES BY TYPE AND SIZE OF FACILITY

Age of residents	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,384,690	1,067,060	32,670	57,520	161,410	37,690	28,330
to 2 years	6,820	5,980	-	80	450	280	30
to 5 years	6,150	2,310	480	-	1,990	1,340	20
to 12 years	44,110	700	8,560	6,620	17,220	10,760	250
3 to 17 years	76,830	-	8,630	18,200	28,080	21,840	80
8 to 20 years	26,400	2,010	3,410	3,000	15,390	2,520	70
1 to 49 years	135,120	33,590	3,510	18,790	77,580	460	1,180
0 to 64 years	134,420	104,790	5,660	6,220	14,580	100	3,080
5 to 79 years	345,740	326,710	1,070	3,060	3,550	160	11,190
0 years and over	578,770	564,420	900	430	920	30	12,080
ot reported	30,340	26,550	450	1,110	1,660	210	370
edian	75.7	80.0	17.0	21.4	27.2	14.4	77.4
ean age	66.2	77.0	27.2	29.1	28.0	13.8	73.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
to 2 years	0.5	0.6	-	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.1
to 5 years	0.4	0.2	1.5	-	1.2	3.6	0.1
to 12 years	3.2	0.1	26.2	11.5	10.7	28.5	0.9
to 17 years	5.5	-	26.4	31.7	17.4	57.9	0.3
to 20 years	1.9	0.2	10.4	5.2	9.5	6.7	0.2
to 49 years	9.8	3.1	10.7	32.7	48.1	1.2	4.2
to 64 years	9.7	9.8	17.3	10.8	9.0	0.3	10.9
to 79 years	25.0	30.6	3.3	5.3	2.2	0.4	39.5
years and over	41.8	52.9	2.8	0.7	0.6	0.1	42.6
t reported	2.2	2.5	1.4	1.9	1.0	0.6	1.3

- Represents zero.

Table III-5. MARITAL STATUS BY TYPE AND SIZE OF FACILITY

Marital status	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi- capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi- capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,550,100	1,182,670	37,780	65,400	189,210	43,790	31,270
Married	181,980	171,520	750	3,660	880	110	5,070
Widowed	713,720	694,510	1,020	2,340	910	60	14,880
Divorced	77,040	61,640	2,890	8,170	950	-	3,390
Separated	24,520	17,600	540	4,060	240	20	2,060
Never married	532,080	218,130	32,350	46,230	186,060	43,460	5,840
Not reported	20,750	19,260	230	930	160	140	30
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married	11.7	14.5	2.0	5.6	0.5	0.3	16.2
Widowed	46.0	58.7	2.7	3.6	0.5	0.1	47.6
Divorced	5.0	5.2	7.7	12.5	0.5	-	10.8
Separated	1.6	1.5	1.4	6.2	0.1	0.0	6.6
Never married	34.3	18.4	85.6	70.7	98.3	99.3	18.7
Not reported	1.3	1.6	0.6	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.1

- Represents zero.

Table III-6. MARITAL STATUS OF RESIDENTS WITH FAMILIES BY TYPE AND SIZE OF FACILITY

Marital status	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi- capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi- capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,384,690	1,067,060	32,670	57,520	161,410	37,690	28,330
Married	174,450	164,500	710	3,380	840	110	4,910
Widowed	664,600	647,200	530	1,970	780	60	14,060
Divorced	71,600	57,920	2,640	6,980	950	-	3,110
Separated	18,280	12,190	290	3,730	240	20	1,800
Never married	440,460	171,330	28,260	40,550	158,440	37,450	4,430
Not reported	15,300	13,920	230	900	160	50	30
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married	12.6	15.4	2.2	5.9	0.5	0.3	17.
Widowed	48.0	60.7	1.6	3.4	0.5	0.2	49.
Divorced	5.2	5.4	8.1	12.1	0.6	-	11.
Separated	1.3	1.1	0.9	6.5	0.2	0.0	6.
Never married	31.8	16.1	86.5	70.5	98.2	99.4	15.
Not reported	1.1	1.3	0.7	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.

- Represents zero.

Table III-7. RELIGION OF RESIDENTS BY TYPE AND SIZE OF FACILITY

Religion of residents	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi- capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,550,100	1,182,670	37,780	65,400	189,210	43,790	31,270
Protestant	883,710	696,840	22,350	27,940	94,800	21,790	19,99
Jewish	59,290	49,500	530	1,890	6,880	160	34
Catholic	383,620	287,910	6,990	15,710	54,780	10,740	7,49
Other	53,300	43,060	1,260	2,180	3,970	1,900	93
None	44,470	32,590	310	3,980	4,400	2,620	57
Don't know	92,460	49,550	5,500	10,480	19,950	5,870	1,11
Not reported	33,250	23,210	840	3,220	4,420	710	64
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
Protestant	57.0	58.9	59.2	42.7	50.1	49.8	63.
Jewish	3.8	4.2	1.4	2.9	3.6	0.4	1.
Catholic	24.7	24.3	18.5	24.0	29.0	24.5	24.
Other	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.3	2.1	4.3	3.
None	2.9	2.8	0.8	6.1	2.3	6.0	1.
Don't know	6.0	4.2	14.6	16.0	10.5	13.4	3.
Not reported	2.1	2.0	2.2	4.9	2.3	1.6	2.

Table III-8. RELIGION OF RESIDENTS WITH FAMILIES BY TYPE AND SIZE OF FACILITY

Religion of residents	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handicapped	Psychiatric	Mentally handicapped	Children's	Other
Total	1,384,690	1,067,060	32,670	57,520	161,410	37,690	28,330
Protestant	796,110	631,990	19,190	24,670	82,500	19,360	18,390
Jewish	54,720	46,700	490	1,740	5,350	130	310
Catholic	345,020	260,590	5,950	13,980	48,840	8,980	6,680
Other	47,470	39,580	1,020	1,840	3,150	1,110	780
None	36,970	26,720	290	3,290	3,700	2,430	540
Don't know	75,090	40,830	4,930	9,050	14,300	5,070	910
Not reported	29,320	20,670	800	2,940	3,580	600	730
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Protestant	57.5	59.2	58.7	42.9	51.1	51.4	64.9
Jewish	4.0	4.4	1.5	3.0	3.3	0.4	1.1
Catholic	24.9	24.4	18.2	24.3	30.3	23.8	23.6
Other	3.4	3.7	3.1	3.2	1.9	3.0	2.8
None	2.7	2.5	0.9	5.7	2.3	6.4	1.9
Don't know	5.4	3.8	15.1	15.7	8.9	13.5	3.2
Not reported	2.1	1.9	2.5	5.1	2.2	1.6	2.6

Table III-9. EDUCATION OF RESIDENTS BY TYPE AND SIZE OF FACILITY

Education of residents	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handicapped	Psychiatric	Mentally handicapped	Children's	Other
Total	1,550,100	1,182,670	37,780	65,400	189,210	43,790	31,270
Never attended school	310,520	147,820	10,790	2,640	143,120	3,840	2,310
1 to 8 years	456,180	354,840	12,270	24,830	28,150	24,050	12,050
9 to 12 years	296,300	225,610	10,590	29,560	7,040	14,540	8,950
College, 1 to 4 years	75,100	68,300	330	3,670	460	280	2,060
Post college	12,180	11,990	30	80	30	-	50
Not reported	399,810	374,110	3,770	4,620	10,400	1,080	5,840
Median	5.6	6.7	5.0	9.4	0.6	6.8	7.8
Mean years	6.5	7.5	5.1	8.4	1.1	6.5	8.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never attended school	20.0	12.5	28.6	4.0	75.6	8.8	7.4
1 to 8 years	29.4	30.0	32.5	38.0	14.9	54.9	38.6
9 to 12 years	19.1	19.1	28.0	45.2	3.7	33.2	28.6
College, 1 to 4 years	4.8	5.8	0.9	5.6	0.2	0.6	6.6
Post college	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	0.2
Not reported	25.8	31.6	10.0	7.1	5.5	2.5	18.7

- Represents zero.

Table III-10. EDUCATION OF RESIDENTS WITH FAMILIES BY TYPE AND SIZE OF FACILITY

Education of residents	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,384,690	1,067,060	32,670	57,520	161,410	37,690	28,330
Never attended school	281,130	144,000	8,100	2,320	121,860	2,800	2,040
1 to 8 years	424,600	334,110	11,370	22,220	24,850	20,980	11,080
9 to 12 years	278,920	214,230	10,320	26,040	6,960	13,030	8,340
College, 1 to 4 years	71,460	65,240	320	3,220	400	270	2,010
Post college	11,230	11,050	30	80	30	-	50
Not reported	317,350	298,440	2,530	3,640	7,310	610	4,820
Median	5.7	6.7	5.8	9.4	0.6	6.9	7.9
Mean years	6.6	7.5	5.6	8.4	1.2	6.7	8.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never attended school	20.3	13.5	24.8	4.0	75.5	7.4	7.2
1 to 8 years	30.7	31.3	34.8	38.6	15.4	55.7	39.1
9 to 12 years	20.1	20.1	31.6	45.3	4.3	34.6	29.4
College, 1 to 4 years	5.2	6.1	1.0	5.6	0.2	0.7	7.1
Post college	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	0.2
Not reported	22.9	28.0	7.7	6.3	4.5	1.6	17.0

- Represents zero.

Table III-11. LENGTH OF STAY BY TYPE AND SIZE OF FACILITY

Length of stay	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,550,100	1,182,670	37,780	65,400	189,210	43,790	31,270
Less than 4 months	206,550	168,690	1,960	17,550	4,700	9,200	4,450
4 to 6 months	130,680	100,350	4,030	13,670	3,490	6,420	2,730
7 to 11 months	187,730	162,940	1,020	9,980	6,530	5,440	1,820
1 to 2 years	273,130	233,090	4,410	8,700	11,480	8,510	6,940
3 to 4 years	280,000	234,400	4,820	5,670	22,590	4,690	7,820
5 to 9 years	272,420	199,750	7,990	3,660	49,760	6,250	5,010
10 to 19 years	97,330	36,480	9,600	2,080	46,420	1,080	1,680
20 years or more	45,120	1,520	1,620	1,950	39,750	60	220
Not reported	57,140	45,450	2,310	2,140	4,500	2,140	600
Median months	22	19	60	7	101	11	23
Mean months	45	30	75	30	142	25	36
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 months	13.3	14.3	5.2	26.8	2.5	21.0	14.2
4 to 6 months	8.4	8.5	10.7	20.9	1.8	14.7	8.7
7 to 11 months	12.1	13.8	2.7	15.3	3.5	12.4	5.8
1 to 2 years	17.6	19.7	11.7	13.3	6.1	19.4	22.2
3 to 4 years	18.1	19.8	12.8	8.7	11.9	10.7	25.0
5 to 9 years	17.6	16.9	21.2	5.6	26.3	14.3	16.0
10 to 19 years	6.3	3.1	25.4	3.2	24.5	2.5	5.4
20 years or more	2.9	0.1	4.3	3.0	21.0	0.1	0.7
Not reported	3.7	3.8	6.1	3.3	2.4	4.9	1.9

Table III-12. LENGTH OF STAY OF RESIDENTS WITH FAMILIES BY TYPE AND SIZE OF FACILITY

Residents with families	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi- capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi- capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,384,690	1,067,060	32,670	57,520	161,410	37,690	28,330
Less than 4 months	190,850	157,250	1,840	15,130	4,180	8,100	4,350
4 to 6 months	122,170	94,740	3,970	12,240	3,060	5,730	2,430
7 to 11 months	162,230	140,880	720	8,760	5,510	4,760	1,610
1 to 2 years	240,900	205,610	3,670	7,830	10,290	7,030	6,460
3 to 4 years	252,230	212,030	3,710	4,920	20,620	3,900	7,040
5 to 9 years	247,430	182,880	7,900	3,410	43,140	5,560	4,540
10 to 19 years	85,240	32,470	7,250	1,880	41,330	970	1,340
20 years or more	35,670	1,490	1,350	1,480	31,110	60	180
Not reported	47,960	39,720	2,260	1,870	2,170	1,560	380
Median months	22	19	59	7	98	11	22
Mean months	43	30	71	29	136	25	35
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 months	13.8	14.7	5.6	26.3	2.6	21.5	15.4
4 to 6 months	8.8	8.9	12.2	21.3	1.9	15.2	8.6
7 to 11 months	11.7	13.2	2.2	15.2	3.4	12.6	5.7
1 to 2 years	17.4	19.3	11.2	13.6	6.4	18.7	22.8
3 to 4 years	18.2	19.9	11.4	8.6	12.8	10.4	24.9
5 to 9 years	17.9	17.1	24.2	5.9	26.7	14.8	16.0
10 to 19 years	6.2	3.0	22.2	3.3	25.6	2.6	4.7
20 years or more	2.6	0.1	4.1	2.6	19.3	0.2	0.6
ot reported	3.5	3.7	6.9	3.2	1.3	4.1	1.4

Table III-13. REASON FOR ADMISSION BY TYPE AND SIZE OF FACILITY

Reason for admission	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi- capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi- capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,550,100	1,182,670	37,780	65,400	189,210	43,790	31,270
edical	1,121,200	938,400	19,550	35,220	97,730	2,450	27,850
conomic	10,070	6,250	760	110	820	1,190	940
egal	40,880	2,520	1,040	13,140	10,240	13,950	-
amily	240,320	147,210	3,150	12,980	55,110	20,520	1,340
ducation and training	19,360	-	9,070	250	9,050	980	-
ther	97,870	74,070	2,510	3,620	12,170	4,600	910
on't know	15,820	11,230	410	-	4,040	90	40
ot reported	4,590	2,980	1,270	70	50	20	190
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
edical	72.3	79.3	51.8	53.9	51.7	5.6	89.1
conomic	0.6	0.5	2.0	0.2	0.4	2.7	3.0
egal	2.6	0.2	2.8	20.1	5.4	31.8	-
amily	15.5	12.4	8.3	19.9	29.1	46.9	4.3
ducation and training	1.2	-	24.0	0.4	4.8	2.2	-
ther	6.3	6.3	6.6	5.5	6.4	10.5	2.9
n't know	1.0	0.9	1.1	-	2.1	0.2	0.1
t reported	0.3	0.3	3.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6

- Represents zero.

Table III-14. REASON FOR ADMISSION OF RESIDENTS WITH FAMILIES BY TYPE AND SIZE OF FACILITY

Reason for admission	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,384,690	1,067,060	32,670	57,520	161,410	37,690	28,33
Medical	1,000,580	844,210	17,550	30,640	80,600	2,370	25,20
Economic	7,550	4,180	750	20	820	980	81
Legal	32,370	1,570	290	11,260	8,480	10,770	-
Family	225,760	140,600	2,290	11,850	51,290	18,440	1,28
Education and training	17,450	-	9,000	250	7,220	980	-
Other	84,920	64,600	2,380	3,420	9,660	4,040	83
Don't know	15,010	11,230	360	-	3,300	90	2
Not reported	1,050	670	40	70	50	20	19
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
Medical	72.3	79.1	53.7	53.3	49.9	6.3	88
Economic	0.5	0.4	2.3	0.0	0.5	2.6	2.
Legal	2.3	0.1	0.9	19.6	5.3	28.6	-
Family	16.3	13.2	7.0	20.6	31.8	48.9	4
Education and training	1.3	-	27.6	0.4	4.5	2.6	
Other	6.1	6.1	7.3	5.9	6.0	10.7	2.
Don't know	1.1	1.1	1.1	-	2.0	0.2	0
Not reported	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0

- Represents zero.

Table III-15. DISCHARGE EXPECTATIONS BY TYPE AND SIZE OF FACILITY

Discharge expectations	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,550,100	1,182,670	37,780	65,400	189,210	43,790	31,2
Within 6 months	35,460	7,140	3,400	11,460	4,450	7,370	1,
6 to 12 months	28,890	7,4[illegible]0	2,030	9,270	5,200	4,260	
No discharge within 12 months	1,450,370	1,149,410	30,760	41,120	171,150	29,510	28.4
Don't know	35,380	18,650	1,580	3,550	8,410	2,650	5
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
Within 6 months	2.3	0.6	9.0	17.5	2.4	16.8	5
6 to 12 months	1.9	0.6	5.4	14.2	2.7	9.7	
No discharge within 12 months	93.6	97.2	81.4	62.9	90.5	67.4	90
Don't know	2.3	1.6	4.2	5.4	4.4	6.1	1
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	

- Represents zero.

Table III-16. DISCHARGE EXPECTATIONS OF RESIDENTS WITH FAMILIES BY TYPE AND SIZE OF FACILIT

Discharge expectations	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,384,690	1,067,060	32,670	57,520	161,410	37,690	2
Within 6 months	30,540	6,340	2,830	9,910	3,680	6,260	1
6 to 12 months	25,880	6,760	1,900	8,490	4,870	3,320	
No discharge within 12 months	1,296,690	1,035,570	26,850	36,090	146,230	26,200	2
Don't know	31,580	18,390	1,090	3,020	6,640	1,910	
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
Within 6 months	2.2	0.6	8.7	17.2	2.3	16.6	
6 to 12 months	1.9	0.6	5.8	14.8	3.0	8.8	1
No discharge within 12 months	93.6	97.0	82.2	62.7	90.6	69.5	
Don't know	2.3	1.7	3.3	5.3	4.1	5.1	1
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	

- Represents zero.

Table III-17. SUPPORT RECEIVED MONTHLY BY TYPE AND SIZE OF FACILITY

Amount received for support	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,550,100	1,182,670	37,780	65,400	189,210	43,790	31,270
ess than $100	154,250	101,240	3,860	8,780	34,010	5,180	1,180
100 to $249	53,160	25,160	1,780	5,780	11,900	5,210	3,320
250 to $399	141,200	111,880	7,680	5,340	9.360	5,530	1,400
400 to $649	539,400	481,050	5,780	7,960	25,090	5,470	14,040
650 to $799	177,640	152,660	2,390	4,900	10,750	5,250	1,700
800 to $999	111,250	72,160	3,540	3,320	28,630	2,340	1,270
1,000 to $1,499	113,130	62,050	2,240	11,940	29,920	3,350	3,630
1,500 or more	25,270	6,120	3,080	3,850	11,080	190	950
ot reported	234,800	170,340	7,430	13,530	28,460	11,260	3,780
edian	543	539	480	589	650	415	539
ean	574	547	734	676	686	478	630
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ess than $100	10.0	8.6	10.2	13.4	18.0	11.8	3.8
100 to $249	3.4	2.1	4.7	8.8	6.3	11.9	10.6
250 to $399	9.1	9.5	20.3	8.2	4.9	12.6	4.5
400 to $649	34.8	40.7	15.3	12.2	13.3	12.5	44.9
550 to $799	11.5	12.9	6.3	7.5	5.7	12.0	5.4
300 to $999	7.2	6.1	9.4	5.1	15.1	5.3	4.1
1,000 to $1,499	7.3	5.2	5.9	18.3	15.8	7.7	11.6
1,500 or more	1.6	0.5	8.2	5.9	5.9	0.4	3.0
ot reported	15.1	14.4	19.7	20.7	15.0	25.7	12.1

Table III-18. SUPPORT RECEIVED MONTHLY BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILIES BY TYPE AND SIZE OF FACILITY

Amount received for support	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,384,690	1,067,060	32,670	57,520	161,410	37,690	28,330
ss than $100	129,530	84,660	2,240	7,750	29,690	4,450	730
00 to $249	47,590	23,090	1,720	4,910	10,420	4,650	2,800
50 to $399	127,870	102,970	6,110	4,770	7,810	5,240	970
00 to $649	487,390	433,580	5,630	6,780	23.260	4,910	13,240
50 to $799	162,070	139,870	2,330	4.070	9,060	5,110	1,630
00 to $999	102,970	66,560	3.290	3,110	26,750	2,040	1,220
,000 to $1,499	96,050	52.920	2,150	10,800	24,830	2,110	3,240
,500 or more	19,080	5,540	1,930	3,410	7,160	130	910
t reported	212,150	157,860	7,270	11,920	22,430	9,060	3,600
dian	544	540	516	597	631	398	548
an	572	550	702	683	663	459	646
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ss than $100	9.4	7.9	6.9	13.5	18.4	11.8	2.6
00 to $249	3.4	2.2	5.3	8.5	6.5	12.3	9.9
50 to $399	9.2	9.7	18.7	8.3	4.8	13.9	3.4
00 to $649	35.2	40.6	17.2	11.8	14.4	13.0	46.7
50 to $799	11.7	13.1	7.1	7.1	5.6	13.6	5.8
00 to $999	7.4	6.2	10.1	5.4	16.6	5.4	4.3
,000 to $1,499	6.9	5.0	6.6	18.8	15.4	5.6	11.4
,500 or more	1.4	0.5	5.9	5.9	4.4	0.3	3.2
t reported	15.3	14.8	22.2	20.7	13.9	24.0	12.7

Table III-19. FREQUENCY OF VISITORS BY TYPE AND SIZE OF FACILITY

Frequency of visitors	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,550,100	1,182,670	37,780	65,400	189,210	43,790	31,270
Never	221,420	116,130	13,350	19,660	57,900	7,940	6,440
Don't know if any	31,480	21,350	1,730	4,120	1,690	830	1,760
Nearly every week	769,830	701,020	6,480	17,360	18,590	13,430	12,940
Monthly	257,960	187,410	8,620	11,990	31,280	12,390	6.270
Several times a year	160,800	90,200	5,460	8,500	47,320	7,290	2,030
Once a year or less	48,070	17,460	1,170	1,430	26,610	510	880
Other	44,040	38,070	160	780	3,600	660	760
Don't know frequency	8,030	5,350	530	330	1,070	710	30
Not reported	8,480	5,670	280	1,230	1,140	30	140
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never	14.3	9.8	35.3	30.1	30.6	18.1	20.6
Don't know if any	2.0	1.8	4.6	6.3	0.9	1.9	5.6
Nearly every week	49.7	59.3	17.2	26.6	9.8	30.7	41.4
Monthly	16.6	15.8	22.8	18.3	16.5	28.3	20.1
Several times a year	10.4	7.6	14.4	13.0	25.0	16.7	6.5
Once a year or less	3.1	1.5	3.1	2.2	14.1	1.2	2.8
Other	2.8	3.2	0.4	1.2	1.9	1.5	2.4
Don't know frequency	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.6	1.6	0.1
Not reported	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.9	0.6	0.1	0.4

Table III-20. FREQUENCY OF VISITORS OF RESIDENTS WITH FAMILIES BY TYPE AND SIZE OF FACILITY

Frequency of visitors	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,384,690	1,067,060	32,670	57,520	161,410	37,690	28,330
Never	156,400	77,430	10,600	16,100	40,850	6.110	5.310
Don't know if any	25,440	16,990	1,220	3,600	1,380	810	1.440
Nearly every week	725,310	660,920	6,100	15,690	17,890	12.460	12.250
Monthly	233,030	168,690	7,560	10,870	29,320	10.540	6,050
Several times a year	149,010	82,880	5,360	7,940	44,800	6.380	1,650
Once a year or less	41,480	15,670	1,100	1,310	22,250	390	760
Other	41,370	35,860	160	590	3.550	460	750
Don't know frequency	7,340	5,330	300	330	830	530	20
Not reported	5,310	3,280	280	1,080	550	20	100
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never	11.3	7.3	32.5	28.0	25.3	16.2	18.7
Don't know if any	1.8	1.6	3.7	6.3	0.9	2.2	5.1
Nearly every week	52.4	61.9	18.7	27.3	11.1	33.1	43.2
Monthly	16.8	15.8	23.1	18.9	18.2	28.0	21.4
Several times a year	10.8	7.8	16.4	13.8	27.8	16.9	5.8
Once a year or less	3.0	1.5	3.4	2.3	13.8	1.0	2.7
Other	3.0	3.4	0.5	1.0	2.2	1.2	2.6
Don't know frequency	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.5	1.4	0.1
Not reported	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.4

Table III-21. RACE AND SEX BY OWNERSHIP

Race and sex	Total	Federal	Other govern- ment	Propri- etary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,650
Male	596,820	4,910	174,350	256,770	160,780	32,120	96,830	31,830
Female	947,880	280	144,710	509,640	293,250	113,900	152,730	26,610
White	1,410,020	3,190	280,740	710,930	415,160	137,420	222,810	54,940
Male	524,850	3,150	147,650	232,030	142,020	28,080	83,050	30,890
Female	885,170	40	133,080	478,900	273,140	109,340	139,760	24,050
Other races	134,670	2,000	38,330	55,480	38,870	8,600	26,760	3,500
Male	71,970	1,760	26,700	24,740	18,760	4,040	13,780	940
Female	62,710	240	11,630	30,730	20,100	4,560	12,980	2,560
Not reported	5,410	130	1,930	930	2,420	-	2,210	210
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	38.5	92.3	54.3	33.5	35.2	22.0	38.5	54.3
Female	61.1	5.3	45.1	66.4	64.2	78.0	60.7	45.4
White	91.0	60.0	87.5	92.6	91.0	94.1	88.5	93.7
Male	33.9	59.2	46.0	30.2	31.1	19.2	33.0	52.7
Female	57.1	0.8	41.5	62.4	59.8	74.9	55.5	41.0
Other races	8.7	37.7	11.9	7.2	8.5	5.9	10.6	6.0
Male	4.6	33.1	8.3	3.2	4.1	2.8	5.5	1.6
Female	4.0	4.6	3.6	4.0	4.4	3.1	5.2	4.4
Not reported	0.3	2.4	0.6	0.1	0.5	-	0.9	0.4

- Represents zero.

Table III-22. RACE AND SEX OF RESIDENTS WITH FAMILIES BY OWNERSHIP

Race and sex	Total	Federal	Other govern- ment	Propri- etary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
Total	1,384,690	5,040	277,160	688,900	413,590	136,760	229,740	47,090
ale	522,090	4,640	150,190	225,090	142,160	29,390	86,260	26,500
emale	857,890	280	125,630	462,870	269,110	107,360	141,260	20,480
White	1,270,220	2,940	245,080	642,300	379,900	128,940	206,710	44,250
ale	464,270	2,900	128,070	206,100	127,200	25,740	75,880	25,580
emale	805,950	40	117,010	436,200	252,690	103,200	103,820	18,680
Other races	109,750	1,980	30,740	45,670	31,370	7,820	20,820	2,730
ale	57,820	1,740	22,120	19,000	14,960	3,650	10,380	920
emale	51,940	240	8,610	26,670	16,410	4,170	10,440	1,810
ot reported	4,710	110	1,340	930	2,320	-	2,210	110
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
le	37.7	92.1	54.2	32.7	34.4	21.5	37.5	56.3
male	62.0	5.6	45.3	67.2	65.1	78.5	61.5	43.5
White	91.7	58.4	88.4	93.2	91.9	94.3	90.0	94.0
le	33.5	57.6	46.2	29.9	30.8	18.8	33.0	54.3
male	58.2	0.8	42.2	63.3	61.1	75.5	56.9	39.7
Other races	7.9	39.3	11.1	6.6	7.6	5.7	9.1	5.8
le	4.2	34.5	8.0	2.8	3.6	2.7	4.5	2.0
male	3.8	4.8	3.1	3.9	4.0	3.0	4.5	3.8
t reported	0.3	2.3	0.5	0.1	0.6	-	1.0	0.2

- Represents zero.

Table III-23. AGE OF RESIDENTS BY OWNERSHIP

Age of residents	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,65
0 to 2 years	7,110	-	470	3,380	3,260	2,010	1,130	13
3 to 5 years	7,230	-	2,010	2,650	2,560	1,730	470	36
6 to 12 years	49,540	340	23,070	2,550	23,580	9,950	12,650	97
13 to 17 years	87,660	100	41,600	3,990	41,960	13,260	26,590	2,12
18 to 20 years	29,770	-	18,990	2,900	7,880	1,770	5,680	43
21 to 49 years	152,040	1,810	90,510	31,840	27,870	2,050	22,360	3,46
50 to 64 years	152,300	1,770	37,510	83,270	29,760	5,060	14,080	10,61
65 to 79 years	390,720	1,180	39,680	241,000	108,860	31,920	57,920	19,02
80 years and over	637,130	120	62,140	376,610	198,260	77,080	102,130	19,05
Not reported	36,600	-	5,000	19,150	12,450	1,190	8,770	2,48
Median	75.3	53.4	43.9	80.0	76.7	80.0	74.9	72.
Mean age	66.0	50.5	46.0	75.2	64.9	67.1	62.9	67.
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
0 to 2 years	0.5	-	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.4	0.4	0.
3 to 5 years	0.5	-	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.
6 to 12 years	3.2	6.4	7.2	0.3	5.2	6.8	5.0	1.7
13 to 17 years	5.7	1.8	13.0	0.5	9.2	9.1	10.6	3.
18 to 20 years	1.9	-	5.9	0.4	1.7	1.2	2.3	0.7
21 to 49 years	9.8	34.1	28.2	4.1	6.1	1.4	8.9	5.
50 to 64 years	9.8	33.2	11.7	10.9	6.5	3.5	5.6	18.
65 to 79 years	25.2	22.2	12.4	31.4	23.8	21.9	23.0	32.
80 years and over	41.1	2.3	19.4	49.1	43.4	52.8	40.6	32.5
Not reported	2.4	-	1.6	2.5	2.7	0.8	3.5	4.

- Represents zero.

Table III-24. AGE OF RESIDENTS WITH FAMILIES BY OWNERSHIP

Age of residents	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
Total	1,384,690	5,040	277,160	688,900	413,590	136,760	229,740	47,09
0 to 2 years	6,820	-	440	3,350	3,030	1,870	1,030	13
3 to 5 years	6,150	-	1,530	2,640	1,970	1,300	410	26
6 to 12 years	44,110	340	20,980	1,920	20,870	8,280	11,620	97
13 to 17 years	76,830	100	35,430	3,270	38,040	12,260	24,080	1,70
18 to 20 years	26,400	-	16,180	2,820	7,400	1,760	5,220	41
21 to 49 years	135,120	1,700	78,780	29,680	24,960	1,920	19,720	3,32
50 to 64 years	134,420	1,730	32,570	73,860	26,260	4,980	12,190	9,09
65 to 79 years	345,740	1,070	32,860	213,430	98,390	30,640	52,650	15,09
80 years and over	578,770	110	55,750	341,560	181,360	72,580	94,220	14,56
Not reported	30,340	-	2,650	16,370	11,320	1,180	8,580	1,56
Median	75.7	53.3	44.0	80.0	76.9	80.0	75.3	71.
Mean age	66.2	49.9	46.2	75.2	65.1	67.7	63.2	66.
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
0 to 2 years	0.5	-	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.4	0.5	0
3 to 5 years	0.4	-	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.
6 to 12 years	3.2	6.8	7.6	0.3	5.0	6.1	5.1	2
13 to 17 years	5.5	1.9	12.8	0.5	9.2	9.0	10.5	3.
18 to 20 years	1.9	-	5.8	0.4	1.8	1.3	2.3	0.
21 to 49 years	9.8	33.7	28.4	4.3	6.0	1.4	8.6	7.
50 to 64 years	9.7	34.3	11.7	10.7	6.3	3.6	5.3	19
65 to 79 years	25.0	21.2	11.9	31.0	23.8	22.4	22.9	32.
80 years and over	41.8	2.2	20.1	49.6	43.8	53.1	41.0	30.
Not reported	2.2	-	1.0	2.4	2.7	0.9	3.7	3.

- Represents zero.

Table II-25. MARITAL STATUS BY OWNERSHIP

Marital status	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,650
Married	181,980	350	16,840	108,640	56,160	12,800	30,850	12,510
Widowed	713,720	690	62,080	435,770	215,190	75,750	117,790	21,650
Divorced	77,040	1,410	13,780	36,770	25,080	3,030	13,900	8,150
Separated	24,520	960	4,290	11,670	7,600	90	5,980	1,530
Never married	532,080	1,900	222,500	156,630	151,050	54,290	81,950	14,820
Not reported	20,750	20	1,510	17,860	1,370	60	1,300	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married	11.7	6.5	5.2	14.2	12.3	8.8	12.3	21.3
Widowed	46.0	13.0	19.3	56.8	47.1	51.9	46.8	36.9
Divorced	5.0	26.5	4.3	4.8	5.5	2.1	5.5	13.9
Separated	1.6	17.9	1.3	1.5	1.7	0.1	2.4	2.6
Never married	34.3	35.6	69.3	20.4	33.1	37.2	32.5	25.3
Not reported	1.3	0.3	0.5	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-26. MARITAL STATUS OF RESIDENTS WITH FAMILIES BY OWNERSHIP

Marital status	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
Total	1,384,690	5,040	277,160	688,900	413,590	136,760	229,740	47,090
Married	174,450	350	16,300	103,380	54,430	12,790	29,860	11,780
Widowed	664,600	690	56,840	407,140	199,930	72,580	110,300	17,060
Divorced	71,600	1,400	12,190	34,630	23,380	3,000	13,060	7,320
Separated	18,280	960	3,770	8,420	5,140	70	4,920	150
Never married	440,460	1,630	186,640	122,790	129,390	48,250	70,350	10,800
Not reported	15,300	20	1,430	12,540	1,310	60	1,250	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
arried	12.6	6.9	5.9	15.0	13.2	9.4	13.0	25.0
idowed	48.0	13.7	20.5	59.1	48.3	53.1	48.0	36.2
ivorced	5.2	27.7	4.4	5.0	5.7	2.2	5.7	15.5
eparated	1.3	18.9	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.1	2.1	0.3
ever married	31.8	32.4	67.3	17.8	31.3	35.3	30.6	22.9
ot reported	1.1	0.3	0.5	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.5	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-27. RELIGION OF RESIDENTS BY OWNERSHIP

Religion of residents	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,650
rotestant	883,710	2,940	177,620	437,360	265,790	99,780	134,790	31,220
ewish	59,290	20	6,370	20,490	32,410	170	31,940	300
atholic	383,620	1,960	83,330	201,000	97,330	28,210	52,190	16,930
ther	53,300	20	10,990	23,680	18,620	12,050	4,890	1,680
one	44,470	140	7,850	23,580	12,910	1,580	5,450	5,880
on't know	92,460	140	28,510	44,500	19,320	1,870	15,000	2,440
ot reported	33,250	110	6,340	16,740	10,070	2,360	7,510	200
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
rotestant	57.0	55.2	55.3	57.0	58.2	68.3	53.5	53.2
ewish	3.8	0.3	2.0	2.7	7.1	0.1	12.7	0.5
tholic	24.7	36.9	26.0	26.2	21.3	19.3	20.7	28.9
ther	3.4	0.3	3.4	3.1	4.1	8.2	1.9	2.9
ne	2.9	2.6	2.4	3.1	2.8	1.1	2.2	10.0
n't know	6.0	2.6	8.9	5.8	4.2	1.3	6.0	4.2
t reported	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.6	3.0	0.3

Table III-28. RELIGION OF RESIDENTS WITH FAMILIES BY OWNERSHIP

Religion of residents	Total	Federal	Other govern-ment	Propri-etary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
Total	1,384,690	5,040	277,160	688.900	413,590	136,760	229,740	47,090
Protestant	796,110	2,770	156,970	395,790	240,580	93,970	123,570	23,040
Jewish	54,720	20	4,630	18,800	31,270	170	30,800	300
Catholic	345,020	1,850	72,390	181,840	88,940	25,810	47,890	15,250
Other	47,470	20	9,510	20,210	17,730	11,440	4,610	1,680
None	36,970	140	6,470	19,680	10,680	1,390	4,820	4,470
Don't know	75,090	140	21,980	36,660	16,310	1,720	12,330	2,250
Not reported	29,320	110	5,220	15,920	8,080	2,260	5,710	100
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Protestant	57.5	55.0	56.6	57.5	58.2	68.7	53.8	48.9
Jewish	4.0	0.3	1.7	2.7	7.6	0.1	13.4	0.6
Catholic	24.9	36.7	26.1	26.4	21.5	18.9	20.8	32.4
Other	3.4	0.3	3.4	2.9	4.3	8.4	2.0	3.6
None	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.9	2.6	1.0	2.1	9.5
Don't know	5.4	2.8	7.9	5.3	3.9	1.3	5.4	4.8
Not reported	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.7	2.5	0.2

Table III-29. EDUCATION OF RESIDENTS BY OWNERSHIP

Education of residents	Total	Federal	Other govern-ment	Propri-etary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,650
Never attended school	310,520	160	141,800	120,150	48,410	10,020	32,670	5,720
1 to 8 years	456,180	1,960	89,450	204,820	159,950	43,060	93,740	23,150
9 to 12 years	296,300	2,770	49,830	136,200	107,500	37,190	55,940	14,370
College, 1 to 4 years	75,100	260	5.350	29,410	40,080	29,630	10,110	330
Post college	12,180	-	20	3,340	8,820	8,620	160	50
Not reported	399,810	170	34,530	273,420	91,680	17,500	59,150	15,030
Median	5.6	9.6	1.1	5.9	7.6	10.2	6.4	6.5
Mean years	6.5	8.6	3.9	6.7	8.2	10.0	7.1	7.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never attended school	20.0	3.1	44.2	15.7	10.6	6.9	13.0	9.8
1 to 8 years	29.4	36.8	27.9	26.7	35.0	29.5	37.2	39.5
9 to 12 years	19.1	52.0	15.5	17.7	23.6	25.5	22.2	24.5
College, 1 to 4 years	4.8	4.8	1.7	3.8	8.8	20.3	4.0	0.6
Post college	0.8	-	0.0	0.4	1.9	5.9	0.1	0.1
Not reported	25.8	3.3	10.8	35.6	20.1	12.0	23.5	25.6

- Represents zero.

Table III-30. EDUCATION OF RESIDENTS WITH FAMILIES BY OWNERSHIP

Education of residents	Total	Federal	Other govern-ment	Propri-etary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
Total	1,384,690	5,040	277,160	688,900	413,590	136,760	229,740	47,090
Never attended school	281,130	160	119,570	115,400	45,990	9,310	31,500	5,190
1 to 8 years	424,600	1,960	82,270	188,540	151,830	40,020	90,310	21,500
9 to 12 years	278,920	2,500	46,570	131,270	98,580	35,850	51,700	11,030
College, 1 to 4 years	71,460	260	4,530	27,760	38,910	28,760	9,820	330
Post college	11,230	-	20	3,340	7,880	7,680	150	50
Not reported	317,350	160	24,200	222,590	70,390	15,130	46,260	9,000
Median	5.7	9.5	1.7	5.9	7.5	10.2	6.3	6.1
Mean years	6.6	8.4	4.1	6.8	8.2	10.1	7.1	7.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ever attended school	20.3	3.3	43.1	16.8	11.1	6.8	13.7	11.0
to 8 years	30.7	38.9	29.7	27.4	36.7	29.3	39.3	45.7
to 12 years	20.1	49.5	16.8	19.1	23.8	26.2	22.5	23.4
ollege, 1 to 4 years	5.2	5.1	1.6	4.0	9.4	21.0	4.3	0.7
ost college	0.8	-	0.0	0.5	1.9	5.6	0.1	0.1
ot reported	22.9	3.2	8.7	32.3	17.0	11.1	20.1	19.1

- Represents zero.

Table III-31. LENGTH OF STAY BY OWNERSHIP

Length of stay	Total	Federal	Other govern-ment	Propri-etary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,650
ess than 4 months	206,550	1,280	22,250	119,340	63,680	14,310	39,990	9,380
to 6 months	130,680	1,180	17,230	67,730	44,550	10,730	30,840	2,980
to 11 months	187,730	140	16,460	104,230	66,900	8,800	54,840	3,260
to 2 years	273,130	510	36,200	170,740	65,690	24,510	36,740	4,440
to 4 years	280,000	680	49,820	150,920	78,570	35,440	36,330	6,800
to 9 years	272,420	680	67,060	118,010	86,660	38,230	35,940	12,490
0 to 19 years	97,330	680	60,310	14,590	21,750	9,380	11,290	1,090
0 years or more	45,120	30	43,490	300	1,300	340	840	120
ot reported	57,140	130	8,170	21,490	27,340	4,290	4,960	18,090
edian months	22	11	62	18	19	33	11	26
ean months	45	37	103	27	34	43	28	36
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ss than 4 months	13.3	24.1	6.9	15.6	14.0	9.8	15.9	16.0
to 6 months	8.4	22.1	5.4	8.8	9.8	7.3	12.2	5.1
to 11 months	12.1	2.6	5.1	13.6	14.7	6.0	21.8	5.6
to 2 years	17.6	9.6	11.3	22.3	14.4	16.8	14.6	7.6
to 4 years	18.1	12.8	15.5	19.7	17.2	24.3	14.4	11.6
to 9 years	17.6	12.8	20.9	15.4	19.0	26.2	14.3	21.3
to 19 years	6.3	12.9	18.8	1.9	4.8	6.4	4.5	1.9
years or more	2.9	0.6	13.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
t reported	3.7	2.5	2.5	2.8	6.0	2.9	2.0	30.8

Table III-32. LENGTH OF STAY OF RESIDENTS WITH FAMILIES BY OWNERSHIP

Length of stay	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
Total	1,384,690	5,040	277,160	688,900	413,590	136,760	229,740	47,090
Less than 4 months	190,850	1,260	19,880	110,870	58,840	12,740	36,950	9,150
4 to 6 months	122,170	1,060	15,540	64,510	41,060	10,230	28,810	2,020
7 to 11 months	162,230	140	13,560	90,710	57,830	8,420	47,630	1,780
1 to 2 years	240,900	490	32,020	152,240	56,140	22,030	30,430	3,680
3 to 4 years	252,230	680	46,490	131,010	74,050	32,740	35,570	5,740
5 to 9 years	247,430	670	60,080	106,110	80,560	37,630	34,650	8,290
10 to 19 years	85,240	570	50,780	14,300	19,590	8,420	10,170	1,000
20 years or more	35,670	30	34,160	230	1,250	340	790	120
Not reported	47,960	130	4,640	18,920	24,270	4,210	4,730	15,320
Median months	22	11	58	17	20	34	11	22
Mean months	43	36	98	27	34	44	29	33
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 months	13.8	25.0	7.2	16.1	14.2	9.3	16.1	19.4
4 to 6 months	8.8	21.1	5.6	9.4	9.9	7.5	12.5	4.3
7 to 11 months	11.7	2.8	4.9	13.2	14.0	6.2	20.7	3.8
1 to 2 years	17.4	9.8	11.6	22.1	13.6	16.1	13.2	7.8
3 to 4 years	18.2	13.6	16.8	19.0	17.9	23.9	15.5	12.2
5 to 9 years	17.9	13.3	21.7	15.4	19.5	27.5	15.1	17.6
10 to 19 years	6.2	11.3	18.3	2.1	4.7	6.2	4.4	2.1
20 years or more	2.6	0.6	12.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Not reported	3.5	2.6	1.7	2.7	5.9	3.1	2.1	32.5

Table III-33. REASON FOR ADMISSION BY OWNERSHIP

Reason for admission	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,650
Medical	1,121,200	4,820	202,940	653,320	260,120	54,320	168,570	37,230
Economic	10,070	20	4,990	550	4,510	1,210	1,070	2,230
Legal	40,880	-	20,200	4,240	16,450	6,600	8,890	950
Family	240,320	220	59,500	79,640	100,960	54,580	38,630	7,750
Education and training	19,360	170	13,660	830	4,700	990	3,440	260
Other	97,870	90	13,780	25,950	58,050	28,160	21,900	7,990
Don't know	15,820	-	4,500	2,120	9,190	100	9,060	30
Not reported	4,590	-	1,420	700	2,460	50	220	2,190
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Medical	72.3	90.6	63.2	85.1	57.0	37.2	67.0	63.5
Economic	0.6	0.3	1.6	0.1	1.0	0.8	0.4	3.8
Legal	2.6	-	6.3	0.6	3.6	4.5	3.5	1.6
Family	15.5	4.2	18.5	10.4	22.1	37.4	15.3	13.2
Education and training	1.2	3.1	4.3	0.1	1.0	0.7	1.4	0.5
Other	6.3	1.8	4.3	3.4	12.7	19.3	8.7	13.6
Don't know	1.0	-	1.4	0.3	2.0	0.1	3.6	0.1
Not reported	0.3	-	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	3.7

- Represents zero.

Table III-34. REASON FOR ADMISSION OF RESIDENTS WITH FAMILIES BY OWNERSHIP

Reason for admission	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
Total	1,384,690	5,040	277,160	688,900	413,590	136,760	229,740	47,090
Medical	1,000,580	4,560	173,830	585,420	236,770	50,500	153,110	33,150
Economic	7,550	-	4,790	300	2,460	910	170	1,380
Legal	32,370	-	16,450	2,300	13,630	5,630	7,450	540
Family	225,760	220	55,010	76,650	93,870	51,630	36,700	5,540
Education and training	17,450	170	12,390	590	4,310	950	3,100	260
Other	84,920	90	10,910	20,830	53,090	26,990	19,920	6,170
Don't know	15,010	-	3,710	2,120	9,180	90	9,060	30
Not reported	1,050	-	70	700	270	50	220	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Medical	72.3	90.4	62.7	85.0	57.2	36.9	66.6	70.4
Economic	0.5	-	1.7	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.1	2.9
Legal	2.3	-	5.9	0.3	3.3	4.1	3.2	1.2
Family	16.3	4.4	19.8	11.1	22.7	37.8	16.0	11.8
Education and training	1.3	3.3	4.5	0.1	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.6
Other	6.1	1.9	3.9	3.0	12.8	19.7	8.7	13.1
Don't know	1.1	-	1.3	0.3	2.2	0.1	3.9	0.1
Not reported	0.1	-	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-35. DISCHARGE EXPECTATIONS BY OWNERSHIP

Discharge expectations	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,650
Within 6 months	35,460	580	13,850	4,970	16,060	4,170	11,230	660
6 to 12 months	28,890	40	9,560	5,890	13,400	4,650	8,510	240
No discharge within 12 months	1,450,370	4,520	281,850	744,830	419,180	135,490	227,460	56,230
Don't know	35,380	180	15,740	11,650	7,810	1,720	4,580	1,510
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Within 6 months	2.3	10.9	4.3	0.6	3.5	2.9	4.5	1.1
6 to 12 months	1.9	0.8	3.0	0.8	2.9	3.2	3.4	0.4
No discharge within 12 months	93.6	84.9	87.8	97.1	91.8	92.8	90.3	95.9
Don't know	2.3	3.4	4.9	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.8	2.6
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-36. DISCHARGE EXPECTATIONS OF RESIDENTS WITH FAMILIES BY OWNERSHIP

Discharge expectations	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
Total	1,384,690	5,040	277,160	688,900	413,590	136,760	229,740	47,090
Within 6 months	30,540	580	10,820	4,650	14,490	3,980	10,080	430
6 to 12 months	25,880	40	8,670	5,110	12,060	3,940	7,900	220
No discharge within 12 months	1,296,690	4,240	244,820	667,570	380,060	127,270	207,860	44,930
Don't know	31,580	180	12,850	11,570	6,980	1,570	3,900	1,510
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Within 6 months	2.2	11.5	3.9	0.7	3.5	2.9	4.4	0.9
6 to 12 months	1.9	0.8	3.1	0.7	2.9	2.9	3.4	0.5
No discharge within 12 months	93.6	84.1	88.3	96.9	91.9	93.1	90.5	95.4
Don't know	2.3	3.6	4.6	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.7	3.2
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-37. SUPPORT RECEIVED MONTHLY BY OWNERSHIP

Amount received for support	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,650
Less than $100	154,250	690	50,260	67,790	35,520	24,470	5,460	5,580
$100 to $249	53,160	340	15,940	10,720	26,160	9,150	15,290	1,730
$250 to $399	141,200	1,010	20,080	51,400	68,710	41,300	24,350	3,050
$400 to $649	539,400	2,780	62,770	364,040	109,810	19,370	78,300	12,140
$650 to $799	177,640	-	22,800	115,390	39,450	17,210	20,730	1,510
$800 to $999	111,250	-	48,720	23,520	39,010	2,200	27,670	9,140
$1,000 to $1,499	113,130	-	39,350	24,440	49,340	4,470	43,360	1,510
$1,500 or more	25,270	-	18,840	1,650	4,790	90	4,690	-
Not reported	234,800	510	42,250	108,390	83,650	27,750	31,920	23,970
Median	543	433	611	536	527	342	606	543
Mean	574	343	683	526	580	381	692	549
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $100	10.0	12.9	15.7	8.8	7.8	16.8	2.2	9.5
$100 to $249	3.4	6.4	5.0	1.4	5.7	6.3	6.1	2.9
$250 to $399	9.1	18.9	6.3	6.7	15.1	28.3	9.7	5.2
$400 to $649	34.8	52.2	19.6	47.4	24.1	13.3	31.1	20.7
$650 to $799	11.5	-	7.1	15.0	8.6	11.8	8.2	2.6
$800 to $999	7.2	-	15.2	3.1	8.5	1.5	11.0	15.6
$1,000 to $1,499	7.3	-	12.3	3.2	10.8	3.1	17.2	2.6
$1,500 or more	1.6	-	5.9	0.2	1.0	0.1	1.9	-
Not reported	15.1	9.6	13.2	14.1	18.3	19.0	12.7	40.9

- Represents zero.

Table III-38. SUPPORT RECEIVED MONTHLY BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILIES BY OWNERSHIP

Amount received for support	Total	Federal	Other government	Proprietary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
Total	1,384,690	5,040	277,160	688,900	413,590	136,760	229,740	47,090
Less than $100	129,530	570	43,140	56,780	29,030	22,900	4,930	1,200
$100 to $249	47,590	340	13,990	8,850	24,410	8,770	14,060	1,580
$250 to $399	127,870	1,010	15,900	44,240	66,730	39,930	23,770	3,030
$400 to $649	487,390	2,630	56,170	327,670	100,920	19,030	71,280	10,610
$650 to $799	162,070	-	20,830	106,780	34,460	14,660	18,700	1,100
$800 to $999	102,970	-	45,870	19,520	37,580	2,060	27,110	8,410
$1,000 to $1,499	96,050	-	32,850	20,520	42,680	4,210	36,960	1,510
$1,500 or more	19,080	-	13,110	1,550	4,420	90	4,330	-
Not reported	212,150	490	35,310	102,970	73,370	25,100	28,610	19,650
Median	544	434	612	539	523	340	602	586
Mean	572	348	668	529	580	375	687	628
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $100	9.4	11.3	15.6	8.2	7.0	16.7	2.1	2.5
$100 to $249	3.4	6.8	5.0	1.3	5.9	6.4	6.1	3.4
$250 to $399	9.2	20.0	5.7	6.4	16.1	29.2	10.3	6.4
$400 to $649	35.2	52.1	20.3	47.6	24.4	13.9	31.0	22.5
$650 to $799	11.7	-	7.5	15.5	8.3	10.7	8.1	2
$800 to $999	7.4	-	16.5	2.8	9.1	1.5	11.8	17
$1,000 to $1,499	6.9	-	11.9	3.0	10.3	3.1	16.1	3
$1,500 or more	1.4	-	4.7	0.2	1.1	0.1	1.9	-
Not reported	15.3	9.7	12.7	14.9	17.7	18.4	12.5	41

- Represents zero.

Table III-39. FREQUENCY OF VISITORS BY OWNERSHIP

Frequency of visitors	Total	Federal	Other govern-ment	Propri-etary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
Total	1,550,100	5,320	320,990	767,340	456,450	146,020	251,780	58,650
Never	221,420	1,380	84,620	88,850	46,580	10,510	23,530	12,530
Don't know if any	31,480	1,980	7,450	10,310	11,740	6,290	4,230	1,230
Nearly every week	769,830	770	79,730	441,120	248,200	72,570	150,060	25,560
Monthly	257,960	660	52,340	119,490	85,470	29,110	43,070	13,290
Several times a year	160,800	240	60,680	60,540	39,340	16,150	20,020	3,180
Once a year or less	48,070	190	27,500	11,340	9,030	840	5,550	2,630
Other	44,040	30	5,330	27,870	10,810	8,390	2,330	90
Don't know frequency	8,030	20	2,030	2,280	3,690	2,120	1,570	-
Not reported	8,480	50	1,300	5,550	1,580	30	1,410	130
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never	14.3	25.9	26.4	11.6	10.2	7.2	9.3	21.4
Don't know if any	2.0	37.1	2.3	1.3	2.6	4.3	1.7	2.1
Nearly every week	49.7	14.6	24.8	57.5	54.4	49.7	59.6	43.6
Monthly	16.6	12.5	16.3	15.6	18.7	19.9	17.1	22.7
Several times a year	10.4	4.4	18.9	7.9	8.6	11.1	7.9	5.4
Once a year or less	3.1	3.6	8.6	1.5	2.0	0.6	2.2	4.5
Other	2.8	0.6	1.7	3.6	2.4	5.7	0.9	0.2
Don't know frequency	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.5	0.6	-
Not reported	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.2

- Represents zero.

Table III-40. FREQUENCY OF VISITORS OF RESIDENTS WITH FAMILIES BY OWNERSHIP

Frequency of visitors	Total	Federal	Other govern-ment	Propri-etary	Private nonprofit			
					Total	Church related	Nonprofit corporation	Other
Total	1,384,690	5,040	277,160	688,900	413,590	136,760	229,740	47,090
Never	156,400	1,360	60,790	60,240	34,010	8,810	17,160	8,040
Don't know if any	25,440	1,830	6,270	5,930	11,420	6,260	4,050	1,110
Nearly every week	725,310	770	73,680	414,410	236,450	70,330	143,470	22,640
Monthly	233,030	550	49,270	108,890	74,320	26,370	37,740	10,220
Several times a year	149,010	240	56,620	57,180	34,980	14,760	17,250	2,960
Once a year or less	41,480	190	23,000	10,370	7,920	790	5,230	1,900
Other	41,370	30	5,290	26,460	9,600	7,320	2,190	90
Don't know frequency	7,340	20	1,550	2,260	3,500	2,110	1,400	-
Not reported	5,310	50	700	3,170	1,400	-	1,260	130
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never	11.3	27.0	21.9	8.7	8.2	6.4	7.5	17.1
Don't know if any	1.8	36.2	2.3	0.9	2.8	4.6	1.8	2.4
Nearly every week	52.4	15.4	26.6	60.2	57.2	51.4	62.5	48.1
Monthly	16.8	10.9	17.8	15.8	18.0	19.3	16.4	21.7
Several times a year	10.8	4.7	20.4	8.3	8.5	10.8	7.5	6.3
Once a year or less	3.0	3.8	8.3	1.5	1.9	0.6	2.3	4.0
Other	3.0	0.6	1.9	3.8	2.3	5.4	1.0	0.2
Don't know frequency	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.5	0.6	-
Not reported	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.3	-	0.5	0.3

- Represents zero.

Table III-41. RACE AND SEX BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Race and sex	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,600
Male	596,820	85,410	182,420	322,530	6,450
Female	947,880	64,750	151,250	703,150	28,730
White	1,410,020	115,350	292,750	970,070	31,850
Male	524,850	63,580	158,210	299,040	4,010
Female	885,170	51,760	134,540	671,030	27,840
Other races	134,670	34,810	40,920	55,610	3,330
Male	71,970	21,820	24,210	23,490	2,440
Female	62,710	12,990	16,710	32,120	890
Not reported	5,410	1,380	450	2,170	1,420
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	38.5	56.4	54.6	31.4	17.6
Female	61.1	42.7	45.3	68.4	78.5
White	91.0	76.1	87.6	94.4	87.0
Male	33.9	42.0	47.4	29.1	11.0
Female	57.1	34.2	40.3	65.3	76.1
Other races	8.7	23.0	12.2	5.4	9.1
Male	4.6	14.4	7.2	2.3	6.7
Female	4.0	8.6	5.0	3.1	2.4
Not reported	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.2	3.9

Table III-42. RACE AND SEX OF RESIDENTS WITH FAMILIES BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Race and sex	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,384,690	133,910	295,930	924,510	30,340
Male	522,090	75,900	159,930	281,880	4,380
Female	857,890	56,630	135,570	640,570	25,120
White	1,270,220	102,470	261,780	879,290	26,680
Male	464,270	57,170	138,900	266,270	1,940
Female	805,950	45,300	122,890	613,030	24,740
Other races	109,750	30,060	33,710	43,160	2,820
Male	57,820	18,740	21,030	15,610	2,440
Female	51,940	11,330	12,690	27,550	380
Not reported	4,710	1,380	430	2,060	850
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	37.7	56.7	54.0	30.5	14.4
Female	62.0	42.3	45.8	69.3	82.8
White	91.7	76.5	88.5	95.1	87.9
Male	33.5	42.7	46.9	28.8	6.4
Female	58.2	33.8	41.5	66.3	81.5
Other races	7.9	22.5	11.4	4.7	9.3
Male	4.2	14.0	7.1	1.7	8.0
Female	3.8	8.5	4.3	3.0	1.2
Not reported	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.2	2.8

Table III-43. MARITAL STATUS BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Marital status	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,600
Married	181,980	-	18,130	158,220	5,640
Widowed	713,720	8,410	34,270	653,480	17,570
Divorced	77,040	-	34,990	41,200	850
Separated	24,520	-	10,720	13,760	30
Never married	532,080	142,990	229,520	149,700	9,870
Not reported	20,750	140	6,490	11,500	2,630
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married	11.7	-	5.4	15.4	15.4
Widowed	46.0	5.5	10.3	63.6	48.0
Divorced	5.0	-	10.5	4.0	2.3
Separated	1.6	-	3.2	1.3	0.1
Never married	34.3	94.4	68.7	14.6	27.0
Not reported	1.3	0.1	1.9	1.1	7.2

- Represents zero.

Table III-44. MARITAL STATUS OF RESIDENTS WITH FAMILIES BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Marital status	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,384,690	133,910	295,930	924,510	30,340
Married	174,450	-	17,820	151,000	5,640
Widowed	664,600	8,360	32,830	606,580	16,820
Divorced	71,600	-	32,700	38,100	810
Separated	18,280	-	9,210	9,030	30
Never married	440,460	125,490	199,170	110,650	5,150
Not reported	15,300	50	4,200	9,160	1,900
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married	12.6	-	6.0	16.3	18.6
Widowed	48.0	6.2	11.1	65.6	55.4
Divorced	5.2	-	11.0	4.1	2.7
Separated	1.3	-	3.1	1.0	0.1
Never married	31.8	93.7	67.3	12.0	17.0
Not reported	1.1	0.0	1.4	1.0	6.3

- Represents zero.

Table III-45. RELIGION OF RESIDENTS BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Religion of residents	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,600
rotestant	883,710	73,640	179,350	616,990	13,720
ewish	59,290	2,550	7,850	40,900	8,000
atholic	383,620	38,570	93,540	246,230	5,280
ther	53,300	5,600	7,110	40,500	90
one	44,470	5,150	14,440	21,750	3,130
on't know	92,460	21,100	26,900	39,690	4,780
ot reported	33,250	4,910	4,950	21,790	1,590
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
rotestant	57.0	48.6	53.7	60.0	37.5
ewish	3.8	1.7	2.3	4.0	21.8
atholic	24.7	25.5	28.0	24.0	14.4
ther	3.4	3.7	2.1	3.9	0.2
one	2.9	3.4	4.3	2.1	8.6
on't know	6.0	13.9	8.0	3.9	13.1
ot reported	2.1	3.2	1.5	2.1	4.4

Table III-46. RELIGION OF RESIDENTS WITH FAMILIES BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Religion of residents	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,384,690	133,910	295,930	924,510	30,340
Protestant	796,110	65,800	159,950	558,850	11,510
Jewish	54,720	2,400	6,320	38,010	8,000
Catholic	345,020	35,040	83,750	221,180	5,050
Other	47,470	4,700	5,660	37,050	60
None	36,970	4,310	13,760	17,870	1,040
Don't know	75,090	17,490	22,000	32,470	3,130
Not reported	29,320	4,170	4,490	19,090	1,560
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Protestant	57.5	49.1	54.1	60.4	37.9
Jewish	4.0	1.8	2.1	4.1	26.4
Catholic	24.9	26.2	28.3	23.9	16.6
Other	3.4	3.5	1.9	4.0	0.2
None	2.7	3.2	4.6	1.9	3.4
Don't know	5.4	13.1	7.4	3.5	10.3
Not reported	2.1	3.1	1.5	2.1	5.2

Table III-47. EDUCATION OF RESIDENTS BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Education of residents	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,600
Never attended school	310,520	57,900	127,860	114,230	10,530
1 to 8 years	456,180	60,280	58,660	330,300	6,930
9 to 12 years	296,300	23,740	76,070	195,980	510
College, 1 to 4 years	75,100	890	9,600	62,810	1,810
Post college	12,180	-	910	11,270	-
Not reported	399,810	8,710	61,020	313,270	16,820
Median	5.6	2.8	2.2	6.8	0.8
Mean years	6.5	3.8	4.9	7.7	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never attended school	20.0	38.2	38.3	11.1	28.8
1 to 8 years	29.4	39.8	17.6	32.1	18.9
9 to 12 years	19.1	15.7	22.8	19.1	1.4
College, 1 to 4 years	4.8	0.6	2.9	6.1	4.9
Post college	0.8	-	0.3	1.1	-
Not reported	25.8	5.8	18.3	30.5	45.9

- Represents zero.

Table III-48. EDUCATION OF RESIDENTS WITH FAMILIES BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Education of residents	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,384,690	133,910	295,930	924,510	30,340
Never attended school	281,130	50,190	111,120	110,850	8,980
1 to 8 years	424,600	54,150	53,820	310,060	6,570
9 to 12 years	278,920	21,250	71,130	186,080	460
College, 1 to 4 years	71,460	890	9,040	59,730	1,790
Post college	11,230	-	910	10,320	-
Not reported	317,350	7,430	49,910	247,470	12,540
Median	5.7	2.9	2.7	6.8	0.9
Mean years	6.6	3.9	5.1	7.7	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never attended school	20.3	37.5	37.5	12.0	29.6
1 to 8 years	30.7	40.4	18.2	33.5	21.7
9 to 12 years	20.1	15.9	24.0	20.1	1.5
College, 1 to 4 years	5.2	0.7	3.1	6.5	5.9
Post college	0.8	-	0.3	1.1	-
Not reported	22.9	5.5	16.9	26.8	41.3

- Represents zero.

Table III-49. LENGTH OF STAY BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Length of stay	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,600
Less than 4 months	206,550	16,600	39,160	147,150	3,640
4 to 6 months	130,680	18,350	27,890	83,810	640
7 to 11 months	187,730	15,290	24,570	145,310	2,570
1 to 2 years	273,130	22,730	44,050	199,870	6,480
3 to 4 years	280,000	25,150	39,850	208,730	6,270
5 to 9 years	272,420	35,870	55,780	172,110	8,660
10 to 19 years	97,330	11,920	47,700	35,920	1,790
20 years or more	45,120	-	39,840	4,640	640
Not reported	57,140	5,630	15,280	30,320	5,900
Median months	22	24	39	19	32
Mean months	45	40	87	32	54
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 months	13.3	11.0	11.7	14.3	10.0
4 to 6 months	8.4	12.1	8.3	8.2	1.7
7 to 11 months	12.1	10.1	7.4	14.1	7.0
1 to 2 years	17.6	15.0	13.2	19.4	17.7
3 to 4 years	18.1	16.6	11.9	20.3	17.1
5 to 9 years	17.6	23.7	16.7	16.7	23.7
10 to 19 years	6.3	7.9	14.3	3.5	4.9
20 years or more	2.9	-	11.9	0.5	1.7
Not reported	3.7	3.7	4.6	2.9	16.1

- Represents zero.

Table III-50. LENGTH OF STAY OF RESIDENTS WITH FAMILIES BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Length of stay	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,384,690	133,910	295,930	924,510	30,340
ess than 4 months	190,850	14,980	36,070	136,380	3,420
to 6 months	122,170	16,820	26,810	77,900	640
to 11 months	162,230	13,330	23,220	123,380	2,300
to 2 years	240,900	19,710	37,580	178,630	4,990
to 4 years	252,230	22,710	35,140	190,070	4.310
to 9 years	247,430	32,000	49,930	157,470	8,030
to 19 years	85,240	10,200	42,450	31,560	1,020
years or more	35,670	-	31,970	3,380	330
t reported	47,960	4,150	12,760	25,750	5,300
dian months	22	25	37	20	31
an months	43	40	83	31	45
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ss than 4 months	13.8	11.2	12.2	14.8	11.3
to 6 months	8.8	12.6	9.1	8.4	2.1
to 11 months	11.7	10.0	7.8	13.3	7.6
o 2 years	17.4	14.7	12.7	19.3	16.4
o 4 years	18.2	17.0	11.9	20.6	14.2
o 9 years	17.9	23.9	16.9	17.0	26.5
to 19 years	6.2	7.6	14.3	3.4	3.4
years or more	2.6	-	10.8	0.4	1.1
reported	3.5	3.1	4.3	2.8	17.5

- Represents zero.

Table III-51. REASON FOR ADMISSION BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Reason for admission	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,600
Medical	1,121,200	57,430	228,740	811,500	23,540
Economic	10,070	1,640	3,390	5,040	-
Legal	40,880	21,830	14,870	3,390	800
Family	240,320	46,360	55,670	130,330	7,960
Education and training	19,360	12,780	6,310	260	-
Other	97,870	10,550	17,860	66,530	2,930
Don't know	15,820	590	6,200	9,030	-
Not reported	4,590	360	1,090	1,770	1,370
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Medical	72.3	37.9	68.5	79.0	64.3
Economic	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.5	-
Legal	2.6	14.4	4.5	0.3	2.2
Family	15.5	30.6	16.7	12.7	21.8
Education and training	1.2	8.4	1.9	0.0	-
Other	6.3	7.0	5.3	6.5	8.0
Don't know	1.0	0.4	1.9	0.9	-
Not reported	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	3.7

- Represents zero.

Table III-52. REASON FOR ADMISSION BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILIES BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Reason for admission	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,384,690	133,910	295,930	924,510	30,340
Medical	1,000,580	50,130	202,340	728,650	19,450
Economic	7,550	1,430	3,090	3,030	-
Legal	32,370	17,270	12,540	2,490	80
Family	225,760	42,740	52,400	123,170	7,450
Education and training	17,450	12,240	5,070	140	-
Other	84,920	9,650	14,730	57,820	2,730
Don't know	15,010	340	5,650	9,020	-
Not reported	1,050	110	110	190	640
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Medical	72.3	37.4	68.4	78.8	64.1
Economic	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.3	-
Legal	2.3	12.9	4.2	0.3	0.3
Family	16.3	31.9	17.7	13.3	24.9
Education and training	1.3	9.1	1.7	0.0	-
Other	6.1	7.2	5.0	6.3	9.0
Don't know	1.1	0.3	1.9	1.0	-
Not reported	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.1

- Represents zero.

Table III-53. DISCHARGE EXPECTATIONS BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Discharge expectations	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,[illegible]
Within 6 months	35,460	13,010	14,850	7,200	[illegible]
6 to 12 months	28,890	10,730	10,160	7,560	[illegible]
No discharge within 12 months	1,450,370	121,110	296,700	997,920	34,6
Don't know	35,380	6,690	12,400	15,170	1,1
Not reported	-	-	-	-	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
Within 6 months	2.3	8.6	4.4	0.7	1.
6 to 12 months	1.9	7.1	3.0	0.7	1
No discharge within 12 months	93.6	79.9	88.8	97.1	9
Don't know	2.3	4.4	3.7	1.5	3
Not reported	-	-	-	-	

- Represents zero.

Table III-54. DISCHARGE EXPECTATIONS OF RESIDENTS WITH FAMILIES BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Discharge expectations	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,384,690	133,910	295,930	924,510	30,340
ithin 6 months	30,540	11,450	12,620	6,250	220
to 12 months	25,880	9,350	9,400	6,740	390
o discharge within 12 months	1,296,690	107,510	263,360	896,890	28,930
on't know	31,580	5,600	10,550	14,630	800
ot reported	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ithin 6 months	2.2	8.5	4.3	0.7	0.7
to 12 months	1.9	7.0	3.2	0.7	1.3
o discharge within 12 months	93.6	80.3	89.0	97.0	95.3
on't know	2.3	4.2	3.6	1.6	2.6
ot reported	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-55. SUPPORT RECEIVED MONTHLY BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Amount received for support	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,600
ss than $100	154,250	17,080	41,980	91,480	3,720
00 to $249	53,160	7,540	19,180	24,000	2,440
50 to $399	141,200	8,110	34,490	96,480	2,120
00 to $649	539,400	21,630	86,720	421,150	9,890
50 to $799	177,640	14,840	25,820	134,330	2,650
00 to $999	111,250	19,830	26,600	60,740	4,080
,000 to $1,499	113,130	24,180	29,090	53,720	6,140
,500 or more	25,270	8,460	9,370	6,270	1,160
t reported	234,800	29,860	60,870	139,680	4,390
ian	543	715	518	537	597
an	574	738	576	546	684
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
s than $100	10.0	11.3	12.6	8.9	10.2
0 to $249	3.4	5.0	5.7	2.3	6.7
0 to $399	9.1	5.4	10.3	9.4	5.8
0 to $649	34.8	14.3	26.0	41.0	27.0
0 to $799	11.5	9.8	7.7	13.1	7.2
0 to $999	7.2	13.1	8.0	5.9	11.2
000 to $1,499	7.3	16.0	8.7	5.2	16.8
500 or more	1.6	5.6	2.8	0.6	3.2
reported	15.1	19.7	18.2	13.6	12.0

- Represents zero.

Table III-56. SUPPORT RECEIVED MONTHLY BY RESIDENTS WITH FAMILIES BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Amount received for support	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,384,690	133,910	295,930	924,510	30,340
Less than $100	129,530	15,070	36,800	74,970	2,670
$100 to $249	47,590	6,870	17,170	21,270	2,270
$250 to $399	127,870	7,520	31,800	87,460	1,100
$400 to $649	487,390	19,960	75,240	385,220	6,960
$650 to $799	162,070	13,630	23,640	122,240	2,560
$800 to $999	102,970	18,020	25,770	55,090	4,080
$1,000 to $1,499	96,050	20,970	25,200	43,900	5,980
$1,500 or more	19,080	6,630	6,640	5,440	370
Not reported	212,150	25,220	53,660	128,900	4,360
Median	544	704	519	538	649
Mean	572	728	565	548	708
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $100	9.4	11.3	12.4	8.1	8.8
$100 to $249	3.4	5.1	5.8	2.3	7.5
$250 to $399	9.2	5.6	10.7	9.5	3.6
$400 to $649	35.2	14.9	25.4	41.7	22.9
$650 to $799	11.7	10.2	8.0	13.2	8.4
$800 to $999	7.4	13.5	8.7	6.0	13.5
$1,000 to $1,499	6.9	15.7	8.5	4.7	19.7
$1,500 or more	1.4	4.9	2.2	0.6	1.2
Not reported	15.3	18.8	18.1	13.9	14.4

Table III-57. FREQUENCY OF VISITORS BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Frequency of visitors	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,550,100	151,530	334,120	1,027,850	36,600
Never	221,420	34,990	87,690	93,500	5,240
Don't know if any	31,480	2,960	9,750	17,140	1,630
Nearly every week	769,830	35,740	85,770	630,610	17,710
Monthly	257,960	31,490	61,640	159,170	5,670
Several times a year	160,800	30,820	54,500	73,280	2,200
Once a year or less	48,070	10,180	21,940	15,530	420
Other	44,040	2,150	8,290	32,020	1,590
Don't know frequency	8,030	2,230	1,590	3,370	840
Not reported	8,480	990	2,960	3,240	1,290
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never	14.3	23.1	26.2	9.1	14.3
Don't know if any	2.0	2.0	2.9	1.7	4.[illegible]
Nearly every week	49.7	23.6	25.7	61.4	48.4
Monthly	16.6	20.8	18.4	15.5	15.5
Several times a year	10.4	20.3	16.3	7.1	6.0
Once a year or less	3.1	6.7	6.6	1.5	1.1
Other	2.8	1.4	2.5	3.1	4.3
Don't know frequency	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.3	2.3
Not reported	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.3	3.5

Table III-58. FREQUENCY OF VISITORS OF RESIDENTS WITH FAMILIES BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Frequency of visitors	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,384,690	133,910	295,930	924,510	30,340
Never	156,400	28,210	65,230	60,050	2,910
Don't know if any	25,440	2,690	8,850	13,450	450
Nearly every week	725,310	33,950	80,290	594,560	16,510
Monthly	233,030	28,430	56,470	143,220	4,910
Several times a year	149,010	28,260	53,050	65,700	2,000
Once a year or less	41,480	7,730	19,770	13,560	420
Other	41,370	1,890	8,100	29,810	1,580
Don't know frequency	7,340	1,800	1,360	3,340	840
Not reported	5,310	950	2,800	840	720
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never	11.3	21.1	22.0	6.5	9.6
Don't know if any	1.8	2.0	3.0	1.5	1.5
Nearly every week	52.4	25.4	27.1	64.3	54.4
Monthly	16.8	21.2	19.1	15.5	16.2
Several times a year	10.8	21.1	17.9	7.1	6.6
Once a year or less	3.0	5.8	6.7	1.5	1.4
Other	3.0	1.4	2.7	3.2	5.2
Don't know frequency	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.4	2.8
Not reported	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.1	2.4

Table III-59. NEXT-OF-KIN CONTACT WITH INSTITUTION BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Contact with institution	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,385,380	1,070,400	32,520	57,250	163,700	33,780	27,720
None within past year	205,530	136,250	3,940	20,210	33,560	5,090	6,480
Administrator	394,110	347,480	8,330	4,370	20,160	9,060	4,710
Physician	76,870	64,170	1,090	1,610	6,580	-	3,410
Nurse	471,010	435,370	760	930	23,500	250	10,210
Teacher	12,990	-	7,500	1,040	3,200	1,250	-
Other staff member	200,300	67,580	10,690	27,710	73,960	17,890	2,470
Not reported	24,560	19,550	210	1,380	2,740	240	440
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None within past year	14.8	12.7	12.1	35.3	20.5	15.1	23.4
Administrator	28.4	32.5	25.6	7.6	12.3	26.8	17.0
Physician	5.5	6.0	3.4	2.8	4.0	-	12.3
Nurse	34.0	40.7	2.3	1.6	14.4	0.7	36.8
Teacher	0.9	-	23.1	1.8	2.0	3.7	-
Other staff member	14.5	6.3	32.9	48.4	45.2	52.9	8.9
Not reported	1.8	1.8	0.7	2.4	1.7	0.7	1.6

- Represents zero.

Table III-60. NEXT-OF-KIN VISITS WITH RESIDENTS BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Next-of-kin visits with residents	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,385,380	1,070,400	32,520	57,250	163,700	33,780	27,720
Each week	701,830	648,810	6,250	9,630	16,330	7,770	13,030
Each month	322,920	225,600	10,900	16,760	51,880	11,240	6,550
Twice a year	171,090	107,640	7,320	6,640	40,730	6,360	2,400
Once a year	38,130	18,330	1,810	1,160	13,940	1,750	1,160
Less than once a year	43,900	21,880	550	1,540	17,420	720	1,800
Never	96,760	40,560	5,630	19,950	22,630	5,570	2,420
Not reported	10,740	7,600	70	1,570	770	370	360
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Each week	50.7	60.6	19.2	16.8	10.0	23.0	47.0
Each month	23.3	21.1	33.5	29.3	31.7	33.3	23.6
Twice a year	12.3	10.1	22.5	11.6	24.9	18.8	8.6
Once a year	2.8	1.7	5.6	2.0	8.5	5.2	4.2
Less than once a year	3.2	2.0	1.7	2.7	10.6	2.1	6.5
Never	7.0	3.8	17.3	34.9	13.8	16.5	8.7
Not reported	0.8	0.7	0.2	2.7	0.5	1.1	1.3

Table III-61. OTHER RELATIVE OR FRIEND VISITS BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Other relative or friend visits	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,385,380	1,070,400	32,520	57,250	163,700	33,780	27,720
Each week	491,830	459,710	4,450	5,130	7,750	5,250	9,540
Each month	318,970	267,010	5,750	9,050	24,180	7,980	4,990
Twice a year	136,030	91,490	3,920	6,670	27,610	3,370	2,980
Once a year	32,440	15,700	1,450	890	12,950	1,000	450
Less than once a year	30,730	11,840	2,040	720	13,090	550	2,480
Never	231,780	118,630	13,010	21,400	63,720	11,690	3,320
Don't know	129,890	96,730	1,610	10,900	13,630	3,840	3,180
Not reported	13,710	9,290	290	2,480	780	100	770
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Each week	35.5	42.9	13.7	9.0	4.7	15.5	34.4
Each month	23.0	24.9	17.7	15.8	14.8	23.6	18.0
Twice a year	9.8	8.5	12.1	11.6	16.9	10.0	10.8
Once a year	2.3	1.5	4.5	1.6	7.9	2.9	1.6
Less than once a year	2.2	1.1	6.3	1.3	8.0	1.6	9.0
Never	16.7	11.1	40.0	37.4	38.9	34.6	12.0
Don't know	9.4	9.0	4.9	19.0	8.3	11.4	11.5
Not reported	1.0	0.9	0.9	4.3	0.5	0.3	2.8

Table III-62. NEXT-OF-KIN DISTANCE FROM INSTITUTION BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Next-of-kin distance from institution	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,385,380	1,070,400	32,520	57,250	163,700	33,780	27,720
Less than 1 mile	105,070	99,450	300	960	740	880	2,740
1 to 9 miles	466,040	426,300	4,440	8,980	12,760	7,730	5,820
10 to 24 miles	261,880	216,670	4,350	11,870	19,450	4,370	5,170
25 to 49 miles	149,240	97,500	3,610	9,310	30,840	4,570	3,410
50 to 74 miles	93,950	54,200	3,980	4,050	23,830	4,500	3,390
75 to 99 miles	50,030	26,800	2,260	3,170	17,260	220	320
100 to 499 miles	163,090	84,190	12,100	10,460	45,780	7,000	3,560
500 miles or more	67,110	47,500	1,060	3,960	10,100	2,460	2,040
Not reported	28,960	17,790	410	4,480	2,940	2,060	1,280
Median	16	10	70	37	67	40	23
Mean	96	79	137	161	155	156	145
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 mile	7.6	9.3	0.9	1.7	0.5	2.6	9.9
1 to 9 miles	33.6	39.8	13.7	15.7	7.8	22.9	21.0
10 to 24 miles	18.9	20.2	13.4	20.7	11.9	12.9	18.6
25 to 49 miles	10.8	9.1	11.1	16.3	18.8	13.5	12.3
50 to 74 miles	6.8	5.1	12.2	7.1	14.6	13.3	12.2
75 to 99 miles	3.6	2.5	6.9	5.5	10.5	0.7	1.1
100 to 499 miles	11.8	7.9	37.2	18.3	28.0	20.7	12.9
500 miles or more	4.8	4.4	3.3	6.9	6.2	7.3	7.3
Not reported	2.1	1.7	1.2	7.8	1.8	6.1	4.6

Table III-63. NEXT-OF-KIN CONTACT WITH INSTITUTION BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Next-of-kin contact with institutions	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	135,570	267,800	962,830	19,180
one within past year	205,530	11,250	77,200	113,940	3,140
dministrator	394,110	22,230	58,020	308,300	5,560
hysician	76,870	2,570	10,460	63,830	-
urse	471,010	12,490	50,620	402,750	5,150
eacher	12,990	10,670	2,230	-	100
ther staff member	200,300	74,640	66,070	54,370	5,230
ot reported	24,560	1,730	3,200	19,640	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ne within past year	14.8	8.3	28.8	11.8	16.4
ministrator	28.4	16.4	21.7	32.0	29.0
ysician	5.5	1.9	3.9	6.6	-
rse	34.0	9.2	18.9	41.8	26.9
acher	0.9	7.9	0.8	-	0.5
her staff member	14.5	55.1	24.7	5.6	27.3
t reported	1.8	1.3	1.2	2.0	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-64. NEXT-OF-KIN VISITS WITH RESIDENTS BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Next-of-kin visits with residents	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	135,570	267,800	962,830	19,180
Each week	701,830	27,950	62,830	594,690	16,350
Each month	322,920	51,740	69,160	199,670	2,350
Twice a year	171,090	25,020	50,380	95,390	310
Once a year	38,130	8,290	15,180	14,670	-
Less than once a year	43,900	5,000	16,930	21,920	40
Never	96,760	16,580	51,890	28,170	120
Not reported	10,740	990	1,430	8,320	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Each week	50.7	20.6	23.5	61.8	85.3
Each month	23.3	38.2	25.8	20.7	12.2
Twice a year	12.3	18.5	18.8	9.9	1.6
Once a year	2.8	6.1	5.7	1.5	-
Less than once a year	3.2	3.7	6.3	2.3	0.2
Never	7.0	12.2	19.4	2.9	0.6
Not reported	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.9	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-65. OTHER RELATIVE OR FRIEND VISITS BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Other relative or friend visits	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	135,570	267,800	962,830	19,180
Each week	491,830	17,230	41,240	416,220	17,140
Each month	318,970	26,600	45,630	246,350	390
Twice a year	136,030	17,490	32,630	85,840	80
Once a year	32,440	4,200	15,040	13,200	-
Less than once a year	30,730	3,300	14,730	12,660	40
Never	231,780	57,490	74,700	98,860	730
Don't know	129,890	8,250	41,170	79,670	810
Not reported	13,710	1,010	2,660	10,040	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Each week	35.5	12.7	15.4	43.2	89.4
Each month	23.0	19.6	17.0	25.6	2.0
Twice a year	9.8	12.9	12.2	8.9	0.4
Once a year	2.3	3.1	5.6	1.4	-
Less than once a year	2.2	2.4	5.5	1.3	0.2
Never	16.7	42.4	27.9	10.3	3.8
Don't know	9.4	6.1	15.4	8.3	4.2
Not reported	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-66. NEXT-OF-KIN DISTANCE FROM INSTITUTION BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Next-of-kin distance from institution	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	135,570	267,800	962,830	19,180
Less than 1 mile	105,070	3,740	6,720	92,760	1,850
1 to 9 miles	466,040	17,290	49,920	388,370	10,450
10 to 24 miles	261,880	17,950	50,370	189,670	3,890
25 to 49 miles	149,240	20,570	37,460	90,590	610
50 to 74 miles	93,950	16,940	23,790	53,200	30
75 to 99 miles	50,030	10,610	12,600	26,810	-
100 to 499 miles	163,090	33,770	60,240	67,060	2,020
500 miles or more	67,110	8,950	14,250	43,600	310
Not reported	28,960	5,760	12,440	10,770	-
Median	16	58	38	9	7
Mean	96	140	133	81	55
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 mile	7.6	2.8	2.5	9.6	9.7
1 to 9 miles	33.6	12.8	18.6	40.3	54.5
10 to 24 miles	18.9	13.2	18.8	19.7	20.3
25 to 49 miles	10.8	15.2	14.0	9.4	3.2
50 to 74 miles	6.8	12.5	8.9	5.5	0.2
75 to 99 miles	3.6	7.8	4.7	2.8	-
100 to 499 miles	11.8	24.9	22.5	7.0	10.5
500 miles or more	4.8	6.6	5.3	4.5	1.6
Not reported	2.1	4.2	4.6	1.1	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-67. NEXT-OF-KIN CONTACT WITH INSTITUTION BY MARITAL STATUS

Next-of-kin contact with institution	Total	Married	Nonmarried	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	181,980	1,188,700	14,690
None within past year	205,530	19,450	184,350	1,730
Administrator	394,110	49,580	341,240	3,300
Physician	76,870	20,370	56,320	170
Nurse	471,010	76,220	387,990	6,810
Teacher	12,990	-	12,990	-
Other staff member	200,300	14,270	183,350	2,680
Not reported	24,560	2,100	22,460	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None within past year	14.8	10.7	15.5	11.8
Administrator	28.4	27.2	28.7	22.4
Physician	5.5	11.2	4.7	1.2
Nurse	34.0	41.9	32.6	46.3
Teacher	0.9	-	1.1	-
Other staff member	14.5	7.8	15.4	18.3
Not reported	1.8	1.2	1.9	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-68. NEXT-OF-KIN VISITS WITH RESIDENTS BY MARITAL STATUS

Next-of-kin visits with residents	Total	Married	Nonmarried	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	181,980	1,188,700	14,690
Each week	701,830	136,980	555,900	8,950
Each month	322,920	28,710	290,250	3,960
Twice a year	171,090	5,410	165,680	-
Once a year	38,130	430	35,970	1,730
Less than once a year	43,900	2,080	41,780	40
Never	96,760	6,390	90,370	-
Not reported	10,740	2,000	8,750	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Each week	50.7	75.3	46.8	60.9
Each month	23.3	15.8	24.4	27.0
Twice a year	12.3	3.0	13.9	-
Once a year	2.8	0.2	3.0	11.8
Less than once a year	3.2	1.1	3.5	0.3
Never	7.0	3.5	7.6	-
Not reported	0.8	1.1	0.7	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-69. OTHER RELATIVE OR FRIEND VISITS BY MARITAL STATUS

Other relative or friend visits	Total	Married	Nonmarried	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	181,980	1,188,700	14,690
Each week	491,830	106,470	379,890	5,480
Each month	318,970	29,380	287,920	1,670
Twice a year	136,030	12,690	121,680	1,660
Once a year	32,440	2,990	29,360	90
Less than once a year	30,730	3,470	27,260	-
Never	231,780	12,270	216,920	2,590
Don't know	129,890	12,730	113,960	3,210
Not reported	13,710	2,000	11,710	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Each week	35.5	58.5	32.0	37.3
Each month	23.0	16.1	24.2	11.4
Twice a year	9.8	7.0	10.2	11.3
Once a year	2.3	1.6	2.5	0.6
Less than once a year	2.2	1.9	2.3	-
Never	16.7	6.7	18.2	17.6
Don't know	9.4	7.0	9.6	21.8
Not reported	1.0	1.1	1.0	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-70. NEXT-OF-KIN DISTANCE FROM INSTITUTION BY MARITAL STATUS

Next-of-kin distance from institution	Total	Married	Nonmarried	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	181,980	1,188,700	14,690
Less than 1 mile	105,070	24,930	80,110	30
1 to 9 miles	466,040	83,530	375,630	6,870
10 to 24 miles	261,880	35,820	224,240	1,820
25 to 49 miles	149,240	11,220	136,280	1,750
50 to 74 miles	93,950	7,660	82,070	4,220
75 to 99 miles	50,030	230	49,800	-
100 to 499 miles	163,090	8,010	155,090	-
500 miles or more	67,110	4,600	62,510	-
Not reported	28,960	5,980	22,980	-
Median	16	7	18	13
Mean	96	38	106	28
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 mile	7.6	13.7	6.7	0.2
1 to 9 miles	33.6	45.9	31.6	46.8
10 to 24 miles	18.9	19.7	18.9	12.4
25 to 49 miles	10.8	6.2	11.5	11.9
50 to 74 miles	6.8	4.2	6.9	28.7
75 to 99 miles	3.6	0.1	4.2	-
100 to 499 miles	'11.8	4.4	13.0	-
500 miles or more	4.8	2.5	5.3	-
Not reported	2.1	3.3	1.9	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-71. NEXT-OF-KIN CONTACT WITH INSTITUTION BY LENGTH OF STAY

Next-of-kin contact with institution	Total	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	3 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 years or more	Not reported	Median months
Total	1,385,380	473,590	223,730	265,090	270,540	118,660	33,770	240
one within past year	205,530	52,630	27,960	33,070	51,990	34,270	5,610	400
dministrator	394,110	135,250	65,400	78,030	75,710	22,100	17,630	230
hysician	76,870	36,370	10,070	11,840	13,300	5,120	160	140
urse	471,010	176,580	91,010	98,470	82,960	19,650	2,340	200
eacher	12,990	2,950	1,180	2,070	4,490	1,490	810	530
ther staff member	200,300	64,640	24,100	33,380	37,060	33,900	7,230	330
ot reported	24,560	5,170	4,010	8,230	5,030	2,120	-	340
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
ne within past year	14.8	11.1	12.5	12.5	19.2	28.9	16.6	-
dministrator	28.4	28.6	29.2	29.4	28.0	18.6	52.2	-
ysician	5.5	7.7	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.3	0.5	-
rse	34.0	37.3	40.7	37.1	30.7	16.6	6.9	-
acher	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.7	1.3	2.4	-
her staff member	14.5	13.6	10.8	12.6	13.7	28.6	21.4	-
t reported	1.8	1.1	1.8	3.1	1.9	1.8	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-72. NEXT-OF-KIN VISITS WITH RESIDENTS BY LENGTH OF STAY

Next-of-kin visits with residents	Total	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	3 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 years or more	Not reported	Median months
Total	1,385,380	473,590	223,730	265,090	270,540	118,660	33,770	240
Each week	701,830	305,490	116,540	128,530	108,950	14,960	27,360	170
Each month	322,920	93,390	74,860	63,350	56,760	33,280	1,290	230
Twice a year	171,090	24,800	16,720	40,190	54,480	32,050	2,860	530
Once a year	38,130	1,560	4,110	11,120	13,430	7,530	390	590
Less than once a year	43,900	5,430	2,760	4,470	16,230	14,940	70	830
Never	96,760	39,610	6,810	15,050	17,980	15,510	1,810	280
Not reported	10,740	3,330	1,920	2,380	2,730	380	-	260
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Each week	50.7	64.5	52.1	48.5	40.3	12.6	81.0	-
Each month	23.3	19.7	33.5	23.9	21.0	28.0	3.8	-
Twice a year	12.3	5.2	7.5	15.2	20.1	27.0	8.5	-
Once a year	2.8	0.3	1.8	4.2	5.0	6.3	1.2	-
Less than once a year	3.2	1.1	1.2	1.7	6.0	12.6	0.2	-
Never	7.0	8.4	3.0	5.7	6.6	13.1	5.3	-
Not reported	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.3	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-73. OTHER RELATIVE OR FRIEND VISITS BY LENGTH OF STAY

Other relative or friend visits	Total	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	3 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 years or more	Not reported	Median months
Total	1,385,380	473,590	223,730	265,090	270,540	118,660	33,770	24
Each week	491,830	194,150	96,580	105,900	71,180	9,520	14,510	18
Each month	318,970	108,380	59,570	58,540	64,180	20,830	7,460	22
Twice a year	136,030	26,840	17,870	26,690	38,410	23,430	2,790	45
Once a year	32,440	3,240	5,180	5,360	9,970	8,580	110	6
Less than once a year	30,730	2,430	2,410	4,830	10,150	10,440	470	82
Never	231,780	81,480	29,270	39,350	44,940	31,520	5,220	28
Don't know	129,890	52,790	10,730	19,900	29,460	13,800	3,210	27
Not reported	13,710	4,290	2,110	4,510	2,260	540	-	2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Each week	35.5	41.0	43.2	40.0	26.3	8.0	43.0	
Each month	23.0	22.9	26.6	22.1	23.7	17.6	22.1	
Twice a year	9.8	5.7	8.0	10.1	14.2	19.7	8.3	
Once a year	2.3	0.7	2.3	2.0	3.7	7.2	0.3	
Less than once a year	2.2	0.5	1.1	1.8	3.8	8.8	1.4	
Never	16.7	17.2	13.1	14.8	16.6	26.6	15.4	
Don't know	9.4	11.1	4.8	7.5	10.9	11.6	9.5	
Not reported	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.7	0.8	0.5	-	

- Represents zero.

Table III-74. NEXT-OF-KIN DISTANCE FROM INSTITUTION BY LENGTH OF STAY

Next-of-kin distance from institution	Total	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	3 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 years or more	Not reported	Median months
Total	1,385,380	473,590	223,730	265,090	270,540	118,660	33,770	240
Less than 1 mile	105,070	37,900	16,910	26,180	20,630	1,430	2,030	220
1 to 9 miles	466,040	216,130	84,640	74,150	67,650	10,550	12,910	140
10 to 24 miles	261,880	96,050	47,900	38,730	53,440	19,200	6,560	210
25 to 49 miles	149,240	35,160	25,020	32,290	33,670	16,640	6,450	350
50 to 74 miles	93,950	24,730	19,050	12,700	23,310	12,800	1,360	310
75 to 99 miles	50,030	10,120	3,630	18,270	6,650	10,950	410	390
100 to 499 miles	163,090	31,520	16,680	34,940	45,100	31,640	3,220	470
500 miles or more	67,110	12,060	5,710	18,550	16,370	13,990	440	450
Not reported	28,960	9,930	4,190	9,280	3,720	1,460	390	260
Median	16	8	12	20	22	70	14	-
Mean	96	63	64	105	117	229	53	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Less than 1 mile	7.6	8.0	7.6	9.9	7.6	1.2	6.0	-
1 to 9 miles	33.6	45.6	37.8	28.0	25.0	8.9	38.2	-
10 to 24 miles	18.9	20.3	21.4	14.6	19.8	16.2	19.4	-
25 to 49 miles	10.8	7.4	11.2	12.2	12.4	14.0	19.1	-
50 to 74 miles	6.8	5.2	8.5	4.8	8.6	10.8	4.0	-
75 to 99 miles	3.6	2.1	1.6	6.9	2.5	9.2	1.2	-
100 to 499 miles	11.8	6.7	7.5	13.2	16.7	26.7	9.5	-
500 miles or more	4.8	2.5	2.6	7.0	6.0	11.8	1.3	-
Not reported	2.1	2.1	1.9	3.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-75. NEXT-OF-KIN CONTACT WITH INSTITUTION BY RELATIONSHIP TO RESIDENT

Next-of-kin contact with institution	Total	Spouse	Parent	Foster parent	Brother or sister	Son or daughter	Grand-parent	Grand-child	Aunt or uncle	Other relative	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	86,420	236,470	2,430	233,000	573,120	7,500	30,520	17,950	197,980	-
one within past year	205,530	7,480	36,770	340	70,980	34,120	2,820	40	7,470	45,530	-
dministrator	394,110	21,010	39,170	430	61,040	213,720	770	9,960	1,400	46,600	-
hysician	76,870	12,330	8,740	-	7,730	30,610	240	2,060	3,740	11,410	-
urse	471,010	39,800	24,960	-	66,640	248,280	110	16,540	1,030	73,650	-
eacher	12,990	30	12,120	90	120	-	470	-	40	130	-
ther staff member	200,300	5,760	111,070	1,570	19,260	38,600	3,080	-	4,190	16,760	-
ot reported	24,560	-	3,640	-	7,230	7,790	-	1,920	90	3,900	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
one within past year	14.8	8.7	15.5	13.9	30.5	6.0	37.3	0.1	41.6	23.0	-
dministrator	28.4	24.3	16.6	17.8	26.2	37.3	10.3	32.6	7.8	23.5	-
hysician	5.5	14.3	3.7	-	3.3	5.3	3.2	6.7	20.8	5.8	-
rse	34.0	46.1	10.6	-	28.6	43.3	1.5	54.2	5.8	37.2	-
eacher	0.9	0.0	5.1	3.7	0.0	-	6.3	-	0.2	0.1	-
her staff member	14.5	6.7	47.0	64.7	8.3	6.7	41.1	-	23.3	8.5	-
t reported	1.8	-	1.5	-	3.1	1.4	-	6.3	0.5	2.0	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-76. NEXT-OF-KIN VISITS WITH RESIDENTS BY RELATIONSHIP TO RESIDENT

Next-of-kin visits with residents	Total	Spouse	Parent	Foster parent	Brother or sister	Son or daughter	Grand-parent	Grand-child	Aunt or uncle	Other relative	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	86,420	236,470	2,430	233,000	573,120	7,500	30,520	17,950	197,980	-
Each week	701,830	73,970	47,680	130	76,330	400,970	960	20,780	2,890	78,130	-
Each month	322,920	9,850	75,770	1,080	59,590	103,860	2,470	7,170	1,860	61,260	-
Twice a year	171,090	510	49,770	170	36,330	44,570	870	2,520	5,440	30,900	-
Once a year	38,130	330	12,200	40	10,600	7,970	340	40	1,190	5,410	-
Less than once a year	43,900	50	11,880	-	14,220	7,630	1,390	-	390	8,350	-
Never	96,760	1,640	37,630	910	33,100	6,240	1,470	-	6,190	9,580	-
Not reported	10,740	60	1,540	110	2,820	1,880	-	-	-	4,340	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Each week	50.7	85.6	20.2	5.4	32.8	70.0	12.8	68.1	16.1	39.5	-
Each month	23.3	11.4	32.0	44.5	25.6	18.1	33.0	23.5	10.4	30.9	-
Twice a year	12.3	0.6	21.0	6.9	15.6	7.8	11.6	8.3	30.3	15.6	-
Once a year	2.8	0.4	5.2	1.5	4.6	1.4	4.6	0.1	6.6	2.7	-
Less than once a year	3.2	0.1	5.0	-	6.1	1.3	18.5	-	2.2	4.2	-
Never	7.0	1.9	15.9	37.3	14.2	1.1	19.6	-	34.5	4.8	-
Not reported	0.8	0.1	0.7	4.5	1.2	0.3	-	-	-	2.2	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-77. OTHER RELATIVE OR FRIEND VISITS BY RELATIONSHIP TO RESIDENT

Other relative or friend visits	Total	Spouse	Parent	Foster parent	Brother or sister	Son or daughter	Grand-parent	Grand-child	Aunt or uncle	Other relative	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	86,420	236,470	2,430	233,000	573,120	7,500	30,520	17,950	197,980	-
Each week	491,830	51,720	28,330	-	54,650	282,980	390	13,850	190	59,720	-
Each month	318,970	10,460	41,140	110	42,580	143,580	1,690	14,330	8,110	56,970	-
Twice a year	136,030	4,370	34,870	-	27,990	43,580	1,290	50	370	23,520	-
Once a year	32,440	2,990	9,920	340	10,250	6,160	80	-	840	1,850	-
Less than once a year	30,730	3,410	11,280	690	6,350	5,480	680	-	210	2,620	-
Never	231,780	8,380	88,240	710	46,590	57,700	2,130	2,290	3,710	22,030	-
Don't know	129,890	5,080	20,370	580	39,770	29,320	1,240	-	4,400	29,130	-
Not reported	13,710	-	2,310	-	4,820	4,320	-	-	130	2,130	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Each week	35.5	59.8	12.0	-	23.5	49.4	5.2	45.4	1.0	30.2	-
Each month	23.0	12.1	17.4	4.7	18.3	25.1	22.6	46.9	45.2	28.8	-
Twice a year	9.8	5.1	14.7	-	12.0	7.6	17.2	0.2	2.0	11.9	-
Once a year	2.3	3.5	4.2	14.1	4.4	1.1	1.1	-	4.7	0.9	-
Less than once a year	2.2	3.9	4.8	28.2	2.7	1.0	9.1	-	1.2	1.3	-
Never	16.7	9.7	37.3	29.0	20.0	10.1	28.4	7.5	20.6	11.1	-
Don't know	9.4	5.9	8.6	24.0	17.1	5.1	16.5	-	24.5	14.7	-
Not reported	1.0	-	1.0	-	2.1	0.8	-	-	0.7	1.1	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-78. NEXT-OF-KIN DISTANCE FROM INSTITUTION BY RELATIONSHIP TO RESIDENT

Next-of-kin distance from institution	Total	Spouse	Parent	Foster parent	Brother or sister	Son or daughter	Grand-parent	Grand-child	Aunt or uncle	Other relative	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	86,420	236,470	2,430	233,000	573,120	7,500	30,520	17,950	197,980	-
ess than 1 mile	105,070	17,690	7,240	-	10,510	48,070	60	1,610	230	19,660	-
to 9 miles	466,040	42,200	31,120	290	63,560	232,560	850	10,650	1,890	82,910	-
0 to 24 miles	261,880	18,640	30,440	-	46,140	121,480	980	10,450	2,960	30,790	-
5 to 49 miles	149,240	1,080	38,250	250	21,010	62,980	2,310	3,890	3,180	16,300	-
0 to 74 miles	93,950	3,730	27,400	980	20,850	25,230	1,120	1,660	490	12,490	-
5 to 99 miles	50,030	70	17,210	50	10,290	14,090	220	-	960	7,130	-
00 to 499 miles	163,090	570	61,970	300	34,510	44,240	1,490	2,250	4,290	13,480	-
0C miles or more	67,110	110	12,610	150	19,760	22,280	160	-	1,070	10,960	-
lot reported	28,960	2,320	10,230	410	6,370	2,180	310	-	2,870	4,270	-
ledian	16	6	55	62	22	11	43	14	44	8	-
lean	96	11	146	146	144	74	90	33	181	86	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
ess than 1 miles	7.6	20.5	3.1	-	4.5	8.4	0.8	5.3	1.3	9.9	-
to 9 miles	33.6	48.8	13.2	12.1	27.3	40.6	11.4	34.9	10.6	41.9	-
0 to 24 miles	18.9	21.6	12.9	-	19.8	21.2	13.0	34.2	16.5	15.6	-
5 to 49 miles	10.8	1.3	16.2	10.2	9.0	11.0	30.8	12.7	17.7	8.2	-
) to 74 miles	6.8	4.3	11.6	40.4	8.9	4.4	14.9	5.4	2.7	6.3	-
5 to 99 miles	3.6	0.1	7.3	2.2	4.4	2.5	3.0	-	5.3	3.6	-
)0 to 499 miles	11.8	0.7	26.2	12.2	14.8	7.7	19.9	7.4	23.9	6.8	-
)0 miles or more	4.8	0.1	5.3	6.2	8.5	3.9	2.2	-	6.0	5.5	-
ot reported	2.1	2.7	4.3	16.7	2.7	0.4	4.1	-	16.0	2.2	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-79. TYPE OF FACILITY BY RELATIONSHIP TO RESIDENT

Relationship to resident	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,385,380	1,070,400	32,520	57,250	163,700	33,780	27,720
ouse	86,420	77,960	220	2,050	2,080	140	3,980
rent	236,470	26,320	25,670	36,930	121,190	25,230	1,130
ster parent	2,430	-	220	940	940	330	-
other or sister	233,000	189,370	450	10,130	25,620	2,020	5,410
or daughter	573,120	552,150	4,210	3,360	2,140	90	11,150
andparent	7,500	-	1,040	1,050	2,610	2,760	30
andchild	30,520	29,750	-	-	-	-	760
t or uncle	17,950	8,510	290	1,300	4,830	2,850	180
er relative	197,980	186,340	430	1,480	4,280	370	5,070
reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
use	6.2	7.3	0.7	3.6	1.3	0.4	14.3
ent	17.1	2.5	78.9	64.5	74.0	74.7	4.1
ter parent	0.2	-	0.7	1.6	0.6	1.0	-
ther or sister	16.8	17.7	1.4	17.7	15.7	6.0	19.5
or daughter	41.4	51.6	13.0	5.9	1.3	0.3	40.2
ndparent	0.5	-	3.2	1.8	1.6	8.2	0.1
ndchild	2.2	2.8	-	-	-	-	2.8
t or uncle	1.3	0.8	0.9	2.3	3.0	8.4	0.7
er relative	14.3	17.4	1.3	2.6	2.6	1.1	18.3
reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-80. RESIDENT'S AGE BY RELATIONSHIP TO RESIDENT

Relationship to resident	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	135,570	267,800	962,830	19,180
Spouse	86,420	-	13,180	73,220	20
Parent	236,470	111,690	122,600	2,010	170
Foster parent	2,430	1,210	1,220	-	-
Brother or sister	233,000	2,210	87,660	142,990	140
Son or daughter	573,120	9,720	22,120	527,350	13,920
Grandparent	7,500	4,800	2,700	-	-
Grandchild	30,520	-	-	30,210	310
Aunt or uncle	17,950	5,480	9,760	2,030	680
Other relative	197,980	460	8,550	185,030	3.940
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
Spouse	6.2	-	4.9	7.6	0.1
Parent	17.1	82.4	45.8	0.2	0.9
Foster parent	0.2	0.9	0.5	-	-
Brother or sister	16.8	1.6	32.7	14.9	0.7
Son or daughter	41.4	7.2	8.3	54.8	72.
Grandparent	0.5	3.5	1.0	-	-
Grandchild	2.2	-	-	3.1	1.
Aunt or uncle	1.3	4.0	3.6	0.2	3.
Other relative	14.3	0.3	3.2	19.2	20.
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-81. MARITAL STATUS BY RELATIONSHIP TO RESIDENT

Relationship to resident	Total	Married	Nonmarried	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	181,980	1,188,700	14.690
Spouse	86,420	82,750	3,670	-
Parent	236,470	290	236,150	30
Foster parent	2,430	-	2,430	-
Brother or sister	233,000	15,780	212,040	5,170
Son or daughter	573,120	58,840	507,060	7,210
Grandparent	7,500	-	7,500	-
Grandchild	30,520	3,260	25,280	1,980
Aunt or uncle	17,950	350	17,600	-
Other relative	197,980	20,710	176,960	310
Not reported	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Spouse	6.2	45.5	0.3	-
Parent	17.1	0.2	19.9	0.2
Foster parent	0.2	-	0.2	-
Brother or sister	16.8	8.7	17.8	35.2
Son or daughter	41.4	32.3	42.7	49.1
Grandparent	0.5	-	0.6	-
Grandchild	2.2	1.8	2.1	13.5
Aunt or uncle	1.3	0.2	1.5	-
Other relative	14.3	11.4	14.9	2.1
Not reported	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-82. RESIDENT'S EDUCATION LEVEL BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Resident's education level	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,385,380	1,070,400	32,520	57,250	163,700	33,780	27,720
Never attended school	192,060	51,890	10,940	2,180	123,860	2,540	650
Elementary 1 to 8	560,970	473,090	10,400	23,080	25,660	18,760	9,990
High school 9 to 12	318,280	261,840	7,570	24,390	6,670	10,350	7,460
College 1 to 4	94,650	89,800	390	1,800	670	-	1,970
Post college 5 to 6 and over	16,260	15,810	-	310	-	-	140
Not reported	203,160	177,970	3,210	5,490	6,850	2,130	7,510
Median	6.6	7.6	3.8	9.1	0.6	6.6	8.5
Mean	7.5	8.7	5.0	8.4	1.3	6.6	9.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never attended school	13.9	4.8	33.6	3.8	75.7	7.5	2.3
Elementary 1 to 8	40.5	44.2	32.0	40.3	15.7	55.5	36.0
High school 9 to 12	23.0	24.5	23.3	42.6	4.1	30.6	26.9
College 1 to 4	6.8	8.4	1.2	3.2	0.4	-	7.1
Post college 5 to 6 and over	1.2	1.5	-	0.5	-	-	0.5
Not reported	14.7	16.6	9.9	9.6	4.2	6.3	27.1

- Represents zero.

Table III-83. RESIDENT'S PRIOR WORK STATUS BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Resident's prior work status	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,385,380	1,070,400	32,520	57,250	163,700	33,780	27,720
orking	79,800	62,580	450	10,300	3,500	890	2,070
ooking for work	5,610	1,780	140	2,700	-	540	450
etired	352,360	342,340	140	380	610	-	8,890
oing to school	99,450	1,600	12,850	25,920	33,290	25,600	190
eeping house	321,150	307,310	250	2,660	3,000	800	7,140
nable to work	392,020	299,610	10,150	8,260	64,650	1,640	7,710
ther	101,550	46,950	3,750	4,560	44,400	1,020	870
nder 14 years at admission	21,350	-	4,640	640	12,570	3,160	350
ot reported	12,070	8,240	140	1,830	1,690	130	50
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
orking	5.8	5.8	1.4	18.0	2.1	2.6	7.5
ooking for work	0.4	0.2	0.4	4.7	-	1.6	1.6
etired	25.4	32.0	0.4	0.7	0.4	-	32.1
oing to school	7.2	0.1	39.5	45.3	20.3	75.8	0.7
eeping house	23.2	28.7	0.8	4.6	1.8	2.4	25.7
nable to work	28.3	28.0	31.2	14.4	39.5	4.9	27.8
ther	7.3	4.4	11.5	8.0	27.1	3.0	3.1
nder 14 years at admission	1.5	-	14.3	1.1	7.7	9.4	1.2
ot reported	0.9	0.8	0.4	3.2	1.0	0.4	0.2

- Represents zero.

Table III-84. LAST FULL-TIME JOB BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Last full-time job	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,385,380	1,070,400	32,520	57,250	163,700	33,780	27,720
5-1976	22,620	6,950	1,110	7,800	4,280	1,700	780
0-1974	70,970	59,490	870	5,730	2,320	790	1,770
ore 1970	773,130	737,090	4,990	7,430	4,100	370	19,150
er worked	489,410	246,750	25,440	30,920	151,550	30,200	4,550
reported	29,250	20,130	110	5,360	1,460	720	1,480
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5-1976	1.6	0.6	3.4	13.6	2.6	5.0	2.8
0-1974	5.1	5.6	2.7	10.0	1.4	2.3	6.4
ore 1970	55.8	68.9	15.4	13.0	2.5	1.1	69.1
er worked	35.3	23.1	78.2	54.0	92.6	89.4	16.4
reported	2.1	1.9	0.3	9.4	0.9	2.1	5.3

Table III-85. OCCUPATION OF RESIDENT'S LAST FULL-TIME JOB BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Occupation last full-time job	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	93,590	66,430	1,980	13,530	6,600	2,490	2,550
Professional and technical	12,680	11,670	50	590	-	-	370
Manager and administrator, except farm	3,380	3,100	110	-	-	-	160
Sales	4,340	3,910	60	150	-	-	230
Clerical	9,840	7,850	240	720	6	440	530
Craft and kindred workers	5,470	2,090	150	1,860	920	280	180
Operatives	13,810	9,220	300	1,490	2,350	130	320
Laborers, except farm	10,400	6,710	380	2,310	70	930	-
Farmers and farm managers	220	190	-	-	-	-	30
Farm laborers and foreman	2,980	1,650	70	1,210	-	-	50
Service workers	22,740	15,330	430	3,090	3,040	530	320
Not reported	7,730	4,700	200	2,130	160	180	360
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional and technical	13.5	17.6	2.5	4.3	-	-	14.7
Manager and administrator, except farm	3.6	4.7	5.8	-	-	-	6.5
Sales	4.6	5.9	2.8	1.1	-	-	8.9
Clerical	10.5	11.8	12.3	5.3	0.9	17.7	20.6
Craft and kindred workers	5.8	3.1	7.3	13.8	13.9	11.1	7.1
Operatives	14.8	13.9	15.3	11.0	35.6	5.2	12.5
Laborers, except farm	11.1	10.1	19.1	17.1	1.1	37.4	-
Farmers and farm managers	0.2	0.3	-	-	-	-	1.
Farm laborers and foreman	3.2	2.5	3.4	8.9	-	-	2.
Service workers	24.3	23.1	21.6	22.8	46.1	21.3	12.4
Not reported	8.3	7.1	9.9	15.7	2.4	7.3	14.

- Represents zero.

Table III-86. RESIDENT'S YEARLY INCOME AT LAST JOB BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Resident's yearly income last job	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	93,590	66,430	1,980	13,530	6,600	2,490	2.55
Less than $500	2,200	1,900	-	-	300	-	-
$500 to $999	2,880	2,150	60	-	630	40	-
$1,000 to $1,999	870	-	150	310	70	280	6
$2,000 to $2,999	3,010	1,950	260	120	480	100	11
$3,000 to $3,999	1,250	30	250	150	320	450	5
$4,000 to $4,999	4,180	2,250	220	670	820	170	5
$5,000 to $7,499	4,170	1,840	180	1,850	-	170	13
$7,500 to $9,999	3,120	2,270	100	360	290	-	9
$10,000 to $14,999	2,850	1,900	70	800	-	-	8
$15,000 to $19,999	230	-	-	230	-	-	-
$20,000 to $24,999	2,240	2,240	-	-	-	-	-
$25,000 and over	400	340	20	-	-	-	4
Working without pay	40	-	40	-	-	-	-
Not reported	66,150	49,580	640	9,040	3,690	1,280	1 9
Median	4,834	5,209	3,745	6,348	2,949	3,421	5,7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
Less than $500	2.3	2.9	-	-	4.6	-	
$500 to $999	3.1	3.2	2.8	-	9.6	1.7	
$1,000 to $1,999	0.9	-	7.7	2.3	1.0	11.1	2.
$2,000 to $2,999	3.2	2.9	13.2	0.9	7.3	3.9	4.1
$3,000 to $3,999	1.3	0.0	12.5	1.1	4.9	18.0	2
$4,000 to $4,999	4.5	3.4	11.3	5.0	12.4	6.9	2
$5,000 to $7,499	4.5	2.8	9.0	13.7	-	7.0	5.
$7,500 to $9,999	3.3	3.4	5.1	2.7	4.4	-	3.
$10,000 to $14,999	3.1	2.9	3.6	5.9	-	-	3
$15,000 to $19,999	0.2	-	-	1.7	-	-	
$20,000 to $24,999	2.4	3.4	-	-	-	-	
$25,000 and over	0.4	0.5	0.8	-	-	-	1
Working without pay	0.0	-	1.9	-	-	-	
Not reported	70.7	74.6	32.1	66.8	55.9	51.4	75

- Represents zero.

Table III-87. RESIDENT'S EDUCATION LEVEL BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Resident's education level	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	135,570	267,800	962,830	19,180
Never attended school	192,060	51,380	104,610	34,850	1,220
Elementary 1 to 8	560,970	55,690	56,120	439,090	10,070
High school 9 to 12	318,280	17,930	74,900	225,100	360
College 1 to 4	94,650	-	16,150	76,840	1,660
Post college 5 to 6 and over	16,260	-	610	15,660	-
Not reported	203,160	10,580	15,400	171,300	5,870
Median	6.6	2.6	4.0	7.5	5.3
Mean	7.5	3.8	5.6	8.8	7.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never attended school	13.9	37.9	39.1	3.6	6.4
Elementary 1 to 8	40.5	41.1	21.0	45.6	52.5
High school 9 to 12	23.0	13.2	28.0	23.4	1.9
College 1 to 4	6.8	-	6.0	8.0	8.7
Post college 5 to 6 and over	1.2	-	0.2	1.6	-
Not reported	14.7	7.8	5.8	17.8	30.6

- Represents zero.

Table III-88. RESIDENT'S PRIOR WORK STATUS BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Resident's prior work status	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	135,570	267,800	962,830	19,180
Working	79,800	980	33,180	45,580	60
Looking for work	5,610	230	5,280	100	-
Retired	352,360	2,020	12,360	335,710	2,270
Going to school	99,450	73,820	25,410	60	170
Keeping house	321,150	4,560	14,520	291,450	10,620
Unable to work	392,020	17,520	121,780	248,440	4,290
Other	101,550	13,340	53,140	35,080	-
Under 14 years at admission	21,350	21,320	-	-	30
Not reported	12,070	1,780	2,130	6,430	1,730
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
orking	5.8	0.7	12.4	4.7	0.3
ooking for work	0.4	0.2	2.0	0.0	-
etired	25.4	1.5	4.6	34.9	11.9
oing to school	7.2	54.4	9.5	0.0	0.9
eeping house	23.2	3.4	5.4	30.3	55.4
nable to work	28.3	12.9	45.5	25.8	22.4
ther	7.3	9.8	19.8	3.6	-
nder 14 years at admission	1.5	15.7	-	-	0.2
ot reported	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.7	9.0

- Represents zero.

Table III-89. LAST FULL-TIME JOB BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Last full-time job	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	135,570	267,800	962,830	19,180
75-1976	22,620	2,300	13,760	6,560	-
70-1974	70,970	1,510	19,870	49,580	-
fore 1970	773,130	4,060	82,690	672,020	14,360
ver worked	489,410	125,930	143,400	215,260	4,820
t reported	29,250	1,770	8,080	19,400	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
75-1976	1.6	1.7	5.1	0.7	-
70-1974	5.1	1.1	7.4	5.1	-
fore 1970	55.8	3.0	30.9	69.8	74.9
ver worked	35.3	92.9	53.5	22.4	25.1
t reported	2.1	1.3	3.0	2.0	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-90. OCCUPATION OF RESIDENT'S LAST FULL-TIME JOB BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Occupation last full-time job	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	93,590	3,810	33,630	56,140	-
Professional and technical	12,680	-	970	11,720	-
Manager and administrator, except farm	3,380	-	400	2,980	-
Sales	4,340	40	280	4,020	-
Clerical	9,840	450	1,840	7,550	-
Craft and kindred workers	5,470	230	3,010	2,230	-
Operatives	13,810	40	8,090	5,680	-
Laborers, except farm	10,400	1,320	4,030	5,060	-
Farmers and farm managers	220	-	190	30	-
Farm laborers and foreman	2,980	220	2,760	-	-
Service workers	22,740	1,030	7,200	14,510	-
Not reported	7,730	490	4,870	2,370	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Professional and technical	13.5	-	2.9	20.9	-
Manager and administrator, except farm	3.6	-	1.2	5.3	-
Sales	4.6	1.0	0.8	7.2	-
Clerical	10.5	11.9	5.5	13.4	-
Craft and kindred workers	5.8	6.1	8.9	4.0	-
Operatives	14.8	1.0	24.0	10.1	-
Laborers, except farm	11.1	34.5	12.0	9.0	-
Farmers and farm managers	0.2	-	0.6	0.1	-
Farm laborers and foreman	3.2	5.8	8.2	-	-
Service workers	24.3	27.0	21.4	25.8	-
Not reported	8.3	12.7	14.5	4.2	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-91. RESIDENT'S INCOME AT LAST JOB BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Resident's yearly income last job	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	93,590	3,810	33,630	56,140	-
Less than $500	2,200	-	2,200	-	-
$500 to $999	2,880	40	690	2,150	-
$1,000 to $1,999	870	400	470	-	-
$2,000 to $2,999	3,010	340	730	1,950	-
$3,000 to $3,999	1,250	540	680	30	-
$4,000 to $4,999	4,180	270	1,710	2,200	-
$5,000 to $7,499	4,170	20	2,300	1,850	-
$7,500 to $9,999	3,120	-	2,730	380	-
$10,000 to $14,999	2,850	-	960	1,900	-
$15,000 to $19,999	230	-	230	-	-
$20,000 to $24,999	2,240	-	-	2,240	-
$25,000 and over	400	-	350	50	-
Working without pay	40	40	-	-	-
Not reported	66,150	2,170	20,590	43,400	-
Median	4,834	3,039	5,054	5,057	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Less than $500	2.3	-	6.5	-	-
$500 to $999	3.1	1.1	2.0	3.8	-
$1,000 to $1,999	0.9	10.4	1.4	-	-
$2,000 to $2,999	3.2	9.0	2.2	3.5	-
$3,000 to $3,999	1.3	14.1	2.0	0.1	-
$4,000 to $4,999	4.5	7.0	5.1	3.9	-
$5,000 to $7,499	4.5	0.5	6.8	3.3	-
$7,500 to $9,999	3.3	-	8.1	0.7	-
$10,000 to $14,999	3.1	-	2.8	3.4	-
$15,000 to $19,999	0.2	-	0.7	-	-
$20,000 to $24,999	2.4	-	-	4.0	-
$25,000 and over	0.4	-	1.0	0.1	-
Working without pay	0.0	1.0	-	-	-
Not reported	70.7	56.9	61.2	77.3	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-92. RESIDENT'S EDUCATION LEVEL BY RACE AND SEX

Resident's education level	Total	Male	Female	White			Other races			Not reported
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total	1,385,380	525,540	855,030	1,277,010	470,320	806,690	103,560	55,220	48,340	4,800
Never attended school	192,060	102,910	88,450	169,680	86,210	83,470	21,680	16,700	4,980	690
Elementary 1 to 8	560,970	231,460	328,880	521,340	209,670	311,670	39,000	21,790	17,210	640
High school 9 to 12	318,280	99,260	218,250	295,750	89,410	206,340	21,770	9,860	11,910	770
College 1 to 4	94,650	25,830	68,810	93,860	25,500	68,370	780	340	450	-
Post college 5 to 6 and over	16,260	4,500	11,760	16,260	4,500	11,760	-	-	-	-
Not reported	203,160	61,580	138,870	180,120	55,040	125,080	20,330	6,540	13,790	2,710
Median	6.6	5.4	7.5	6.7	5.6	7.5	5.0	3.8	6.6	5.4
Mean	7.5	6.6	8.2	7.7	6.8	8.2	5.5	4.7	6.7	5.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never attended school	13.9	19.6	10.3	13.3	18.3	10.3	20.9	30.2	10.3	14.4
Elementary 1 to 8	40.5	44.0	38.5	40.8	44.6	38.6	37.7	39.5	35.6	13.2
High school 9 to 12	23.0	18.9	25.5	23.2	19.0	25.6	21.0	17.9	24.6	15.9
College 1 to 4	6.8	4.9	8.0	7.4	5.4	8.5	0.8	0.6	0.9	-
Post college 5 to 6 and over	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.5	-	-	-	-
Not reported	14.7	11.7	16.2	14.1	11.7	15.5	19.6	11.8	28.5	56.4

- Represents zero.

Table III-93. RESIDENT'S WORK STATUS BY RACE AND SEX

Resident's prior work status	Total	Male	Female	White			Other races			Not reported
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total	1,385,380	525,540	855,030	1,277,010	470,320	806,690	103,560	55,220	48,340	4,800
orking	79,800	49,890	29,600	70,800	44,970	25,830	8,690	4,930	3,770	310
ooking for work	5,610	5,490	120	3,800	3,670	120	1,820	1,820	-	-
etired	352,360	191,670	157,980	335,260	187,880	147,380	14,390	3,790	10,600	2,710
oing to school	99,450	64,940	34,070	78,590	51,510	27,080	20,420	13,430	6,990	450
eeping house	321,150	8,370	312,470	310,660	8,370	302,290	10,190	-	10,190	310
nable to work	392,020	139,850	251,940	363,520	123,690	239,820	28,270	16,150	12,120	240
ther	101,550	45,870	55,590	87,980	35,440	52,530	13,480	10,430	3,060	90
nder 14 years at admission	21,350	10,560	10,090	15,110	6,320	8,790	5,550	4,240	1,310	690
ot reported	12,070	8,900	3,170	11,320	8,460	2,860	760	450	310	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
orking	5.8	9.5	3.5	5.5	9.6	3.2	8.4	8.9	7.8	6.6
ooking for work	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	1.8	3.3	-	-
etired	25.4	36.5	18.5	26.3	39.9	18.3	13.9	6.9	21.9	56.4
oing to school	7.2	12.4	4.0	6.2	11.0	3.4	19.7	24.3	14.5	9.4
eeping house	23.2	1.6	36.5	24.3	1.8	37.5	9.8	-	21.1	6.4
nable to work	28.3	26.6	29.5	28.5	26.3	29.7	27.3	29.3	25.1	5.0
ther	7.3	8.7	6.5	6.9	7.5	6.5	13.0	18.9	6.3	1.9
der 14 years at admission	1.5	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	5.4	7.7	2.7	14.4
t reported	0.9	1.7	0.4	0.9	1.8	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-94. LAST FULL-TIME JOB BY RACE AND SEX

Last full-time job	Total	Male	Female	White			Other races			Not reported
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total	1,385,380	525,540	855,030	1,277,010	470,320	806,690	103,560	55,220	48,340	4,800
75-1976	22,620	14,360	8,260	19,280	11,180	8,100	3,340	3,180	160	-
70-1974	70,970	41,540	29,240	63,710	36,860	26,840	7,070	4,670	2,400	190
fore 1970	773,130	287,590	482,700	728,680	275,290	453,390	41,620	12,300	29,320	2,830
ver worked	489,410	166,960	320,670	439,910	133,510	306,390	47,720	33,450	14,280	1,780
t reported	29,250	15,100	14,150	25,440	13,470	11,970	3,810	1,630	2,190	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
75-1976	1.6	2.7	1.0	1.5	2.4	1.0	3.2	5.8	0.3	-
70-1974	5.1	7.9	3.4	5.0	7.8	3.3	6.8	8.5	5.0	4.0
fore 1970	55.8	54.7	56.5	57.1	58.5	56.2	40.2	22.3	60.7	59.0
ver worked	35.3	31.8	37.5	34.4	28.4	38.0	46.1	60.6	29.5	37.1
t reported	2.1	2.9	1.7	2.0	2.9	1.5	3.7	2.9	4.5	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-95. OCCUPATION OF RESIDENT'S LAST FULL-TIME JOB BY RACE AND SEX

Occupation last full-time job	Total	Male	Female	White			Other races			Not reported
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total	93,590	55,890	37,500	82,990	48,040	34,950	10,410	7,850	2,560	190
Professional and technical	12,680	4,450	8,230	12,600	4,390	8,210	80	60	20	-
Manager and administrator, except farm	3,380	3,040	340	3,380	3,040	340	-	-	-	-
Sales	4,340	2,590	1,750	4,340	2,590	1,750	-	-	-	-
Clerical	9,840	2,950	6,890	9,100	2,660	6,440	740	290	450	-
Craft and kindred workers	5,470	5,470	-	4,950	4,950	-	520	520	-	-
Operatives	13,810	8,690	4,930	11,870	6,940	4,930	1,750	1,750	-	190
Laborers, except farm	10,400	10,260	140	7,310	7,260	40	3,090	3,000	100	-
Farmers and farm managers	220	220	-	190	190	-	30	30	-	-
Farm laborers and foreman	2,980	2,430	550	2,580	2,030	550	400	400	-	-
Service workers	22,740	13,750	8,990	19,800	12,810	6,990	2,940	940	2,000	-
Not reported	7,730	2,030	5,690	6,860	1,170	5,690	860	860	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional and technical	13.5	8.0	21.9	15.2	9.1	23.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	-
Manager and administrator, except farm	3.6	5.4	0.9	4.1	6.3	1.0	-	-	-	-
Sales	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.2	5.4	5.0	-	-	-	-
Clerical	10.5	5.3	18.4	11.0	5.5	18.4	7.1	3.7	17.5	-
Craft and kindred workers	5.8	9.8	-	6.0	10.3	-	5.0	6.6	-	-
Operatives	14.8	15.5	13.1	14.3	14.4	14.1	16.8	22.3	-	100.
Laborers, except farm	11.1	18.4	0.4	8.8	15.1	0.1	29.7	38.2	3.8	-
Farmers and farm managers	0.2	0.4	-	0.2	0.4	-	0.3	0.4	-	-
Farm laborers and foreman	3.2	4.4	1.5	3.1	4.2	1.6	3.8	5.1	-	-
Service workers	24.3	24.6	24.0	23.9	26.7	20.0	28.2	12.0	78.1	-
Not reported	8.3	3.6	15.2	8.3	2.4	16.3	8.3	11.0	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-96. RESIDENT'S INCOME AT LAST JOB BY RACE AND SEX

Resident's yearly income last job	Total	Male	Female	White			Other races			Not reported
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total	93,590	55,890	37,500	82,990	48,040	34,950	10,410	7,850	2,560	19
Less than $500	2,200	200	2,000	2,200	200	2,000	-	-	-	
$500 to $999	2,880	200	2,680	2,880	200	2,680	-	-	-	
$1,000 to $1,999	870	690	180	800	690	110	70	-	70	
$2,000 to $2,999	3,010	760	2,250	2,860	600	2,250	160	160	-	
$3,000 to $3,999	1,250	1,030	220	920	800	120	330	230	100	
$4,000 to $4,999	4,180	3,470	710	3,980	3,320	660	200	150	50	
$5,000 to $7,499	4,170	3,500	670	3,670	3,010	670	500	500	-	
$7,500 to $9,999	3,120	2,410	710	3,050	2,340	710	60	60	-	
$10,000 to $14,999	2,850	940	1,910	2,510	600	1,910	340	340	-	
$15,000 to $19,999	230	230	-	230	230	-	-	-	-	
$20,000 to $24,999	2,240	2,240	-	2,240	2,240	-	-	-	-	
$25,000 and over	400	90	310	400	90	310	-	-	-	
Working without pay	40	40	-	40	40	-	-	-	-	
Not reported	66,150	40,090	25,870	57,210	33,680	23,530	8,750	6,410	2,350	19
Median	4,834	6,087	2,428	4,806	6,116	2,410	5,391	5,918	3,417	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
Less than $500	2.3	0.4	5.3	2.6	0.4	5.7	-	-	-	
$500 to $999	3.1	0.4	7.1	3.5	0.4	7.7	-	-	-	
$1,000 to $1,999	0.9	1.2	0.5	1.0	1.4	0.3	0.6	-	2.5	
$2,000 to $2,999	3.2	1.4	6.0	3.4	1.3	6.5	1.5	2.0	-	
$3,000 to $3,999	1.3	1.8	0.6	1.1	1.7	0.3	3.1	2.9	3.8	
$4,000 to $4,999	4.5	6.2	1.9	4.8	6.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	
$5,000 to $7,499	4.5	6.3	1.8	4.4	6.3	1.9	4.8	6.4	-	
$7,500 to $9,999	3.3	4.3	1.9	3.7	4.9	2.0	0.6	0.8	-	
$10,000 to $14,999	3.1	1.7	5.1	3.0	1.2	5.5	3.3	4.4	-	
$15,000 to $19,999	0.2	0.4	-	0.3	0.5	-	-	-	-	
$20,000 to $24,999	2.4	4.0	-	2.7	4.7	-	-	-	-	
$25,000 and over	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.9	-	-	-	
Working without pay	0.0	0.1	-	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	-	
Not reported	70.7	71.7	69.0	68.9	70.1	67.3	84.1	81.6	91.8	100.

- Represents zero.

Table III-97. RESIDENT'S EDUCATION LEVEL BY LENGTH OF STAY

Resident's education level	Total	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	3 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 years or more	Not reported	Median months
Total	1,385,380	473,590	223,730	265,090	270,540	118,660	33,770	240
Never attended school	192,060	32,450	16,310	29,270	51,030	61,080	1,920	700
Elementary 1 to 8	560,970	208,380	96,120	118,430	92,100	31,920	14,020	210
High school 9 to 12	318,280	130,200	58,580	52,760	54,800	11,290	10,660	180
College 1 to 4	94,650	21,150	19,280	27,020	19,300	4,320	3,570	310
Post college 5 to 6 and over	16,260	710	1,900	9,560	4,050	-	40	380
Not reported	203,160	80,700	31,540	28,050	49,250	10,050	3,560	200
Median	6.6	7.2	7.6	7.0	6.1	0.8	8.4	(X)
Mean	7.5	8.0	8.3	8.2	6.9	3.7	9.1	(X)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Never attended school	13.9	6.9	7.3	11.0	13.9	51.5	5.7	(X)
Elementary 1 to 8	40.5	44.0	43.0	44.7	34.0	26.9	41.5	(X)
High school 9 to 12	23.0	27.5	26.2	19.9	20.3	9.5	31.6	(X)
College 1 to 4	6.8	4.5	8.6	10.2	7.1	3.6	10.6	(X)
Post college 5 to 6 and over	1.2	0.2	0.8	3.6	1.5	-	0.1	(X)
ot reported	14.7	17.0	14.1	10.6	18.2	8.5	10.5	(X)

- Represents zero. X Not applicable.

Table III-98. RESIDENT'S PRIOR WORK STATUS BY LENGTH OF STAY

Resident's prior work status	Total	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	3 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 years or more	Not reported	Median months
Total	1,385,380	473,590	223,730	265,090	270,540	118,660	33,770	240
Working	79,800	25,280	13,030	14,950	16,430	7,450	2,660	270
Looking for work	5,610	3,310	1,930	250	100	20	-	90
etired	352,360	143,780	64,460	85,550	44,170	10,280	4,120	180
oing to school	99,450	33,850	17,870	15,800	21,050	8,710	2,180	230
eeping house	321,150	107,470	54,370	72,410	64,280	8,800	13,830	240
nable to work	392,020	125,790	55,620	61,080	93,250	51,540	4,750	310
ther	101,550	21,540	13,440	9,190	23,130	28,610	5,640	660
nder 14 years at admission	21,350	4,680	1,020	4,860	7,910	2,360	520	500
ot reported	1,207	7,900	1,980	1,010	230	870	80	90
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
orking	5.8	5.3	5.8	5.6	6.1	6.3	7.9	(X)
ooking for work	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	(X)
etired	25.4	30.4	28.8	32.3	16.3	8.7	12.2	(X)
oing to school	7.2	7.1	8.0	6.0	7.8	7.3	6.5	(X)
eeping house	23.2	22.7	24.3	27.3	23.8	7.4	41.0	(X)
nable to work	28.3	26.6	24.9	23.0	34.5	43.4	14.1	(X)
ther	7.3	4.5	6.0	3.5	8.5	24.1	16.7	(X)
nder 14 years at admission	1.5	1.0	0.5	1.8	2.9	2.0	1.5	(X)
ot reported	0.9	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.2	(X)

- Represents zero. X Not applicable.

Table III-99. LAST FULL-TIME JOB BY LENGTH OF STAY

Last full-time job	Total	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	3 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 years or more	Not reported	Median months
Total	1,385,380	473,590	223,730	265,090	270,540	118,660	33,770	240
75-1976	22,620	15,760	630	1,040	1,290	3.670	240	80
70-1974	70,970	36,260	10,490	18,410	2,840	40	2,940	110
fore 1970	773,130	273,160	143,750	159,800	142,980	33,020	20,430	210
ver worked	489,410	137,740	62,180	81,200	118,180	80,620	9,480	380
t reported	29,250	10,680	6,680	4,640	5,260	1,310	680	190
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
75-1976	1.6	3.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	3.1	0.7	(X)
70-1974	5.1	7.7	4.7	6.9	1.0	0.0	8.7	(X)
fore 1970	55.8	57.7	64.2	60.3	52.8	27.8	60.5	(X)
ver worked	35.3	29.1	27.8	30.6	43.7	67.9	28.1	(X)
reported	2.1	2.3	3.0	1.7	1.9	1.1	2.0	(X)

X Not applicable.

Table III-100. OCCUPATION OF RESIDENT'S LAST FULL-TIME JOB BY LENGTH OF STAY

Occupation last full-time job	Total	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	3 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 years or more	Not reported	Median months
Total	93,590	52,020	11,120	19,450	4,130	3,710	3,170	100
Professional and technical	12,680	1,000	300	11,290	40	-	40	350
Manager and administrator, except farm	3,380	3,240	80	-	-	-	60	60
Sales	4,340	1,880	2,070	40	350	-	-	140
Clerical	9,840	3,930	2,000	3,720	-	50	140	180
Craft and kindred workers	5,470	4,210	840	40	340	40	-	70
Operatives	13,810	8,090	780	2,160	2,130	440	210	100
Laborers, except farm	10,400	8,190	1,730	240	80	50	110	70
Farmers and farm managers	220	30	100	-	100	-	-	220
Farm laborers and foreman	2,980	1,330	1,650	-	-	-	-	130
Service workers	22,740	18,400	510	1,770	910	900	250	70
Not reported	7,730	1,710	1,060	170	180	2,240	2,370	1,090
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Professional and technical	13.5	1.9	2.7	58.1	1.0	-	1.3	(X)
Manager and administrator, except farm	3.6	6.2	0.7	-	-	-	1.9	(X)
Sales	4.6	3.6	18.6	0.2	8.5	-	-	(X)
Clerical	10.5	7.6	18.0	19.1	-	1.3	4.3	(X)
Craft and kindred workers	5.8	8.1	7.6	0.2	8.2	1.0	-	(X)
Operatives	14.8	15.6	7.0	11.1	51.6	11.8	6.5	(X)
Laborers, except farm	11.1	15.7	15.5	1.3	2.0	1.3	3.4	(X)
Farmers and farm managers	0.2	0.1	0.9	-	2.3	-	-	(X)
Farm laborers and foreman	3.2	2.5	14.9	-	-	-	-	(X)
Service workers	24.3	35.4	4.6	9.1	22.0	24.2	7.8	(X)
Not reported	8.3	3.3	9.5	0.9	4.4	60.3	74.7	(X)

- Represents zero. X Not applicable.

Table III-101. RESIDENT'S YEARLY INCOME OF LAST JOB BY LENGTH OF STAY

Resident's yearly income last job	Total	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	3 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 years or more	Not reported	Median months
Total	93,590	52,020	11,120	19,450	4,130	3,710	3,170	100
Less than $500	2,200	1,970	-	170	60	-	-	70
$500 to $999	2,880	2,380	150	250	40	60	-	70
$1,000 to $1,999	870	640	-	60	-	80	90	80
$2,000 to $2,999	3,010	460	380	2,010	90	-	70	330
$3,000 to $3,999	1,250	880	120	40	130	50	40	80
$4,000 to $4,999	4,180	2,860	710	310	40	180	80	80
$5,000 to $7,499	4,170	3,860	20	50	70	-	170	60
$7,500 to $9,999	3,120	2,870	-	80	-	-	170	60
$10,000 to $14,999	2,850	930	1,900	-	-	-	30	150
$15,000 to $19,999	230	230	-	-	-	-	-	60
$20,000 to $24,999	2,240	2,240	-	-	-	-	-	60
$25,000 and over	400	320	-	-	-	-	70	70
Working without pay	40	-	-	-	40	-	-	790
Not reported	66,150	32,390	7,840	16,490	3,650	3,340	2,460	130
Median	4,834	5,407	10,675	2,499	3,209	3,972	6,205	(X)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Less than $500	2.3	3.8	-	0.9	1.4	-	-	(X)
$500 to $999	3.1	4.6	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.5	-	(X)
$1,000 to $1,999	0.9	1.2	-	0.3	-	2.2	2.8	(X)
$2,000 to $2,999	3.2	0.9	3.5	10.3	2.2	-	2.3	(X)
$3,000 to $3,999	1.3	1.7	1.0	0.2	3.1	1.3	1.2	(X)
$4,000 to $4,999	4.5	5.5	6.4	1.6	1.1	5.0	2.4	(X)
$5,000 to $7,499	4.5	7.4	0.2	0.3	1.8	-	5.3	(X)
$7,500 to $9,999	3.3	5.5	-	0.4	-	-	5.3	(X)
$10,000 to $14,999	3.1	1.8	17.1	-	-	-	1.0	(X)
$15,000 to $19,999	0.2	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	(X)
$20,000 to $24,999	2.4	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	(X)
$25,000 and over	0.4	0.6	-	-	-	-	2.3	(X)
Working without pay	0.0	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	(X)
Not reported	70.7	62.3	70.5	84.8	88.4	90.0	77.4	(X)

- Represents zero. X Not applicable.

Table III-102. RESIDENT'S EDUCATION LEVEL BY REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Resident's education level	Total	Medical	Economic	Legal	Family	Education and training	Other	Don't know	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	835,250	16,000	41,250	399,030	21,160	53,850	14,220	4,620
Never attended school	192,060	92,150	3,480	3,230	74,830	8,120	9,880	360	-
Elementary 1 to 8	560,970	340,240	3,420	16,560	174,800	5,520	16,810	3,630	-
High school 9 to 12	318,280	198,990	5,100	16,650	71,350	5,970	14,250	1,760	4,220
College 1 to 4	94,650	64,810	310	2,310	24,900	70	1,740	510	-
Post college 5 to 6 and over	16,260	10,320	-	-	2,150	-	3,790	-	-
Not reported	203,160	128,750	3,690	2,500	50,980	1,480	7,380	7,970	410
Median	6.6	7.1	7.2	8.7	5.5	3.5	7.3	7.0	11.0
Mean	7.5	8.0	6.6	7.9	6.6	4.9	7.9	8.5	11.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never attended school	13.9	11.0	21.8	7.8	18.8	38.4	18.3	2.5	-
Elementary 1 to 8	40.5	40.7	21.4	40.1	43.8	26.1	31.2	25.5	-
High school 9 to 12	23.0	23.8	31.9	40.4	17.9	28.2	26.5	12.3	91.2
College 1 to 4	6.8	7.8	1.9	5.6	6.2	0.3	3.2	3.6	-
Post college 5 to 6 and over	1.2	1.2	-	-	0.5	-	7.0	-	-
Not reported	14.7	15.4	23.1	6.1	12.8	7.0	13.7	56.1	8.8

- Represents zero.

Table III-103. RESIDENT'S PRIOR WORK STATUS BY REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Resident's prior work status	Total	Medical	Economic	Legal	Family	Education and training	Other	Don't know	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	835,250	16,000	41,250	399,030	21,160	53,850	14,220	4,620
Working	79,800	56,300	2,740	6,340	10,930	220	1,480	1,570	220
Looking for work	5,610	3,920	-	970	60	320	120	210	-
Retired	352,360	242,390	2,270	-	94,830	30	10,960	150	1,720
Going to school	99,450	30,380	2,020	18,050	31,160	9,920	6,100	1,480	340
Keeping house	321,150	206,260	550	1,650	97,330	430	10,620	2,290	2,030
Unable to work	392,020	228,610	5,720	9,730	125,230	6,430	12,910	3,320	70
Other	101,550	51,580	2,690	3,240	29,010	2,160	9,890	2,980	-
Under 14 years at admission	21,350	10,140	-	680	7,320	1,540	1,670	-	-
Not reported	12,070	5,670	-	580	3,170	110	100	2,220	230
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Working	5.8	6.7	17.1	15.4	2.7	1.1	2.8	11.0	4.9
Looking for work	0.4	0.5	-	2.4	0.0	1.5	0.2	1.5	-
Retired	25.4	29.0	14.2	-	23.8	0.1	20.4	1.1	37.3
Going to school	7.2	3.6	12.6	43.8	7.8	46.9	11.3	10.4	7.3
Keeping house	23.2	24.7	3.4	4.0	24.4	2.0	19.7	16.1	44.0
Unable to work	28.3	27.4	35.8	23.6	31.4	30.4	24.0	23.3	1.6
Other	7.3	6.2	16.8	7.9	7.3	10.2	18.4	21.0	-
Under 14 years at admission	1.5	1.2	-	1.7	1.8	7.3	3.1	-	-
Not reported	0.9	0.7	-	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.2	15.6	5.0

- Represents zero.

Table III-104. LAST FULL-TIME JOB BY REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Last full-time job	Total	Medical	Economic	Legal	Family	Education and training	Other	Don't know	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	835,250	16,000	41,250	399,030	21,160	53,850	14,220	4,620
1975-1976	22,620	13,910	870	3,560	1,000	1,070	1,850	340	30
1970-1974	70,970	51,950	2,540	1,420	11,910	590	1,670	770	100
Before 1970	773,130	515,330	2,890	7,510	213,320	2,170	30,300	1,520	100
Never worked	489,410	238,620	9,370	27,690	164,520	17,300	19,320	8,490	4,100
Not reported	29,250	15,440	330	1,070	8,260	40	710	3,100	300
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1975-1976	1.6	1.7	5.4	8.6	0.3	5.0	3.4	2.4	0.7
1970-1974	5.1	6.2	15.9	3.4	3.0	2.8	3.1	5.4	2.1
Before 1970	55.8	61.7	18.1	18.2	53.5	10.2	56.3	10.7	2.1
Never worked	35.3	28.6	58.6	67.1	41.2	81.8	35.9	59.7	88.6
Not reported	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.6	2.1	0.2	1.3	21.8	6.6

Table III-105. OCCUPATION OF RESIDENT'S LAST FULL-TIME JOB BY REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Occupation last full-time job	Total	Medical	Economic	Legal	Family	Education and training	Other	Don't know	Not reported
Total	93,590	65,860	3,410	4,980	12,920	1,660	3,520	1,110	130
Professional and technical	12,680	12,360	-	270	20	-	40	-	-
Manager and administrator, except farm	3,380	3,040	-	-	50	30	260	-	-
Sales	4,340	3,510	-	150	330	40	310	-	-
Clerical	9,840	9,360	-	230	10	110	-	120	-
Craft and kindred workers	5,470	2,310	-	700	1,840	230	230	150	-
Operatives	13,810	9,040	-	330	2,640	500	1,290	-	-
Laborers, except farm	10,400	4,610	280	1,220	3,530	210	400	150	-
Farmers and farm managers	220	130	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Farm laborers and foreman	2,980	2,580	-	270	-	40	90	-	-
Service workers	22,740	14,970	680	1,190	4,140	440	680	610	30
Not reported	7,730	3,940	2,450	610	270	60	220	80	100
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional and technical	13.5	18.8	-	5.3	0.1	-	1.2	-	-
Manager and administrator, except farm	3.6	4.6	-	-	0.4	1.9	7.3	-	-
Sales	4.6	5.3	-	3.0	2.6	2.3	8.8	-	-
Clerical	10.5	14.2	-	4.6	0.1	6.7	-	11.1	-
Craft and kindred workers	5.8	3.5	-	14.1	14.2	14.0	6.6	13.5	-
Operatives	14.8	13.7	-	6.7	20.4	30.4	36.5	-	-
Laborers, except farm	11.1	7.0	8.3	24.5	27.3	12.4	11.4	13.3	-
Farmers and farm managers	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-
Farm laborers and foreman	3.2	3.9	-	5.5	-	2.2	2.5	-	-
Service workers	24.3	22.7	20.0	24.0	32.0	26.4	19.4	54.6	24.1
Not reported	8.3	6.0	71.7	12.3	2.1	3.7	6.3	7.6	75.9

- Represents zero.

Table III-106. RESIDENT'S YEARLY INCOME OF LAST JOB BY REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Resident's yearly income last job	Total	Medical	Economic	Legal	Family	Education and training	Other	Don't know	Not reported
Total	93,590	65,860	3,410	4,980	12,920	1,660	3,520	1,110	130
Less than $500	2,200	70	-	-	1,960	-	170	-	-
$500 to $999	2,880	2,440	-	-	210	-	230	-	-
$1,000 to $1,999	870	340	-	-	340	100	90	-	-
$2,000 to $2,999	3,010	2,270	-	60	260	190	230	-	-
$3,000 to $3,999	1,250	420	-	280	-	450	100	-	-
$4,000 to $4,999	4,180	3,720	-	180	100	70	30	60	30
$5,000 to $7,499	4,170	970	-	1,070	1,950	120	50	-	-
$7,500 to $9,999	3,120	2,730	-	60	290	-	30	-	-
$10,000 to $14,999	2,850	2,510	-	350	-	-	-	-	-
$15,000 to $19,999	230	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$20,000 to $24,999	2,240	2,240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$25,000 and over	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Working without pay	40	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-
Not reported	66,150	47,530	3,410	2,980	7,810	690	2,580	1,050	10
Median	4,834	4,975		6,119	2,192	3,400	1,726	4,500	4,500
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $500	2.3	0.1	-	-	15.1	-	4.8	-	-
$500 to $999	3.1	3.7	-	-	1.6	-	6.6	-	-
$1,000 to $1,999	0.9	0.5	-	-	2.6	5.7	2.5	-	-
$2,000 to $2,999	3.2	3.4	-	1.2	2.0	11.3	6.6	-	-
$3,000 to $3,999	1.3	0.6	-	5.6	-	27.4	2.7	-	-
$4,000 to $4,999	4.5	5.6	-	3.6	0.8	4.1	0.9	5.5	24.1
$5,000 to $7,499	4.5	1.5	-	21.4	15.1	7.5	1.5	-	-
$7,500 to $9,999	3.3	4.1	-	1.2	2.3	-	0.9	-	-
$10,000 to $14,999	3.1	3.8	-	7.0	-	-	-	-	-
$15,000 to $19,999	0.2	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$20,000 to $24,999	2.4	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$25,000 and over	0.4	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Working without pay	0.0	-	-	-	-	2.3	-	-	-
Not reported	70.7	72.2	100.0	59.9	60.4	41.7	73.4	94.5	75.9

- Represents zero.

Table III-107. PRIOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Prior institutions	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,385,380	1,070,400	32,520	57,250	163,700	33,780	27,720
1 institution	105,250	80,410	3,480	4,230	10,400	2,040	4,690
2 and 3 institutions	369,040	276,810	8,530	18,000	55,120	4,520	6,070
4 and 5 institutions	34,560	30,180	40	500	3,000	530	310
6 and 7 institutions	4,960	4,140	40	390	60	-	330
8 and 9 institutions	400	-	-	350	-	-	50
10 to 99 institutions	780	-	-	-	780	-	-
None	840,660	654,880	20,140	30,110	93,990	26,030	15,510
Don't know	20,940	16,660	220	2,600	289	420	760
Not reported	8,790	7,330	70	1,080	70	240	-
Median	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.3
Mean	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 institution	7.6	7.5	10.7	7.4	6.4	6.0	16.9
2 and 3 institutions	26.6	25.9	26.2	31.4	33.7	13.4	21.9
4 and 5 institutions	2.5	2.8	0.1	0.9	1.8	1.6	1.1
6 and 7 institutions	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.0	-	1.2
8 and 9 institutions	0.0	-	-	0.6	-	-	0.2
10 to 99 institutions	0.1	-	-	-	0.5	-	-
None	60.7	61.2	61.9	52.6	57.4	77.0	55.9
Don't know	1.5	1.6	0.7	4.5	0.2	1.2	2.8
Not reported	0.6	0.7	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.7	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-108. TYPE OF PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONALIZATION BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Type of previous institution	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	523,780	398,860	12,160	24,550	69,430	7,330	11,450
Total in previous institutions	505,640	385,490	12,000	22,860	67,680	6,700	10,910
Nursing home	233,640	223,670	710	500	1,720	-	7,030
Extended care facility unit of hospital	31,480	27,110	670	610	1,360	210	1,510
Nursing care unit	4,610	4,270	-	-	290	-	50
Convalescent home	41,770	40,970	-	-	80	-	730
Home for aged	12,900	12,540	-	90	80	-	200
Custodial care home	8,420	6,790	-	390	270	610	360
Orphanage or dependent child	8,770	120	40	2,510	3,380	2,730	-
Home for unwed mothers	1,160	-	-	-	680	480	-
Facility for the blind	630	-	630	-	-	-	-
Facility for the deaf	1,220	-	1,220	-	-	-	-
Emotionally disturbed	24,240	10,980	2,400	6,860	2,790	760	440
Mentally retarded	54,150	13,890	3,170	620	36,120	310	40
Neurological handicap	140	-	70	-	70	-	-
Physically handicapped	4,250	30	1,010	950	2,170	-	80
Rehabilitation training center for alcoholics	4,290	2,360	-	1,930	-	-	-
Rehabilitation training center for drug abusers	1,240	-	-	1,240	-	-	-
Other facility	172,330	122,460	2,580	9,770	30,660	2,450	4,400
Don't know	7,990	4,910	40	970	1,910	90	80
Not reported	18,140	13,370	160	1,690	1,750	630	540
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total in previous institutions	96.5	96.6	98.7	93.1	97.5	91.4	95.2
Nursing home	44.6	56.1	5.8	2.0	2.5	-	61 4
Extended care facility unit of hospital	6.0	6.8	5.5	2.5	2.0	2.8	13.2
Nursing care unit	0.9	1.1	-	-	0.4	-	0.4
Convalescent home	8.0	10.3	-	-	0.1	-	6.4
Home for aged	2.5	3.1	-	0.4	0.1	-	1.8
Custodial care home	1.6	1.7	-	1.6	0.4	8.3	3.1
Orphanage or dependent child	1.7	0.0	0.3	10.2	4.9	37.2	-
Home for unwed mothers	0.2	-	-	-	1.0	6.5	-
Facility for the blind	0.1	-	5.2	-	-	-	-
Facility for the deaf	0.2	-	10.1	-	-	-	-
Emotionally disturbed	4.6	2.8	19.8	27.9	4.0	10.4	3.9
Mentally retarded	10.3	3.5	26.1	2.5	52.0	4.2	0.4
Neurological handicap	0.0	-	0.6	-	0.1	-	-
Physically handicapped	0.8	0.0	8.3	3.9	3.1	-	0.7
Rehabilitation training center for alcoholics	0.8	0.6	-	7.9	-	-	-
Rehabilitation training center for drug abusers	0.2	-	-	5.0	-	-	-
Other facility	32.9	30.7	21.2	39.8	44.2	33.3	38.5
Don't know	1.5	1.2	0.3	3.9	2.7	1.2	0.7
Not reported	3.5	3.4	1.3	6.9	2.5	8.6	4.8

- Represents zero.

Table III-109. DURATION OF PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONALIZATION BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Duration previous institution	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	523,780	398,860	12,160	24,550	69,430	7,330	11,450
Less than 6 months	39,030	35,000	100	1,620	1,230	400	690
6 to 11 months	2,880	1,250	170	610	330	400	110
1 to 2 years	80,700	66,290	650	5,480	4,540	2,190	1,550
3 to 5 years	113,290	92,070	3,190	5,590	8,630	1,870	1,940
6 to 9 years	68,060	52,630	2,200	2,840	8,640	580	1,170
10 years or more	211,500	144,190	5,790	7,570	46,060	1,900	6,000
Not reported	8,320	7,420	70	830	-	-	-
Median months	76	62	102	51	109	38	109
Mean months	277	278	155	253	278	279	422
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 6 months	7.5	8.8	0.8	6.6	1.8	5.4	6.0
6 to 11 months	0.5	0.3	1.4	2.5	0.5	5.4	0.9
1 to 2 years	15.4	16.6	5.3	22.3	6.5	29.8	13.5
3 to 5 years	21.6	23.1	26.3	22.8	12.4	25.5	16.9
6 to 9 years	13.0	13.2	18.1	11.6	12.4	7.9	10.2
10 years or more	40.4	36.1	47.6	30.8	66.3	25.9	52.4
Not reported	1.6	1.9	0.5	3.4	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-110. MEDICAL REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Medical reason for institution	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,385,380	1,070,400	32,520	57,250	163,700	33,780	27,720
Cardiovascular	281,190	274,440	100	760	960	-	4,920
Respiratory	5,580	4,610	-	-	-	-	970
Nervous disorder	59,200	41,470	2,280	1,040	11,230	220	2,970
Mental illness	78,270	49,380	3,500	17,780	5,390	1,280	920
Mental retardation	64,620	9,930	1,930	670	51,850	150	90
Musculo-skeletal	118,710	112,560	300	920	290	-	4,640
Digestive	7,970	7,450	-	90	-	-	430
Urogenital	11,470	10,880	-	-	-	400	190
Neoplasms	10,240	8,520	-	-	680	-	1,030
Endocrine	13,730	13,250	-	-	-	-	480
Old age	117,060	113,970	-	260	200	-	2,630
Other specified condition	28,080	17,370	9,520	430	70	-	690
Injury or accident--unspecified	11,940	10,260	130	490	380	250	440
General nursing care	6,510	5,150	-	210	790	-	350
Don't know	9,380	8,400	-	250	60	-	670
Not reported	11,300	9,270	50	310	1,430	-	250
None	550,130	373,480	14,700	34,060	90,370	31,480	6,040
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cardiovascular	20.3	25.6	0.3	1.3	0.6	-	17.8
Respiratory	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	3.5
Nervous disorder	4.3	3.9	7.0	1.8	6.9	0.7	10.7
Mental illness	5.6	4.6	10.8	31.1	3.3	3.8	3.3
Mental retardation	4.7	0.9	5.9	1.2	31.7	0.5	0.3
Musculo-skeletal	8.6	10.5	0.9	1.6	0.2	-	16.7
Digestive	0.6	0.7	-	0.2	-	-	1.5
Urogenital	0.8	1.0	-	-	-	1.2	0.7
Neoplasms	0.7	0.8	-	-	0.4	-	3.7
Endocrine	1.0	1.2	-	-	-	-	1.7
Old age	8.4	10.6	-	0.5	0.1	-	9.5
Other specified condition	2.0	1.6	29.3	0.7	0.0	-	2.5
Injury or accident--unspecified	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.7	1.6
General nursing care	0.5	0.5	-	0.5	0.5	-	1.3
Don't know	0.7	0.8	-	0.4	0.0	-	2.4
Not reported	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.9	-	0.9
None	39.7	34.9	45.2	59.5	55.2	93.2	21.8

- Represents zero.

Table III-111. ADMITTED RESIDENT TO INSTITUTION BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Admitted residents to institutions	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,385,380	1,070,400	32,520	57,250	163,700	33,780	27,720
Resident	379,950	348,910	2,330	12,000	3,590	1,630	11,490
Parent or spouse	264,970	87,540	23,750	15,580	120,250	14,820	3,030
Other relative, friend or guardian	506,250	476,700	2,590	2,350	11,720	3,090	9,800
Public authority	64,980	42,270	360	5,930	10,710	5,190	520
Court action	39,760	4,700	2,400	15,110	10,270	7,250	30
Other	107,570	94,110	990	3,280	6,270	1,070	1,850
Not reported	21,890	16,170	90	3,000	890	730	1,000
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Resident	27.4	32.6	7.2	21.0	2.2	4.8	41.5
Parent or spouse	19.1	8.2	73.0	27.2	73.5	43.9	10.9
Other relative, friend or guardian	36.5	44.5	8.0	4.1	7.2	9.1	35.3
Public authority	4.7	3.9	1.1	10.4	6.5	15.4	1.9
Court action	2.9	0.4	7.4	26.4	6.3	21.5	0.1
Other	7.8	8.8	3.1	5.7	3.8	3.2	6.7
Not reported	1.6	1.5	0.3	5.2	0.5	2.2	3.6

Table III-112. RESIDENT'S LEGAL STATUS BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Resident's legal status	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,385,380	1,070,400	35,520	57,250	163,700	33,780	27,720
Resident admitted self	379,950	348,910	2,330	12,000	3,590	1,630	11,490
Parent or spouse control	201,320	76,050	22,550	11,840	76,820	12,120	1,940
Control of other person	337,610	314,970	4,030	2,270	10,080	1,190	5,060
Guardian of state or institutions	141,350	63,440	2,100	8,950	53,260	10,310	3,280
Court custody (competent)	22,550	2,230	20	11,050	3,000	6,240	-
Court custody (incompetent)	17,850	12,380	-	410	4,850	90	130
Legally competent	148,910	138,150	1,120	3,650	1,170	810	4,020
Other	97,510	82,820	270	3,590	8,340	1,020	1,470
Not reported	38,320	31,450	100	3,490	2,590	360	320
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Resident admitted self	27.4	32.6	7.2	21.0	2.2	4.8	41.5
Parent or spouse control	14.5	7.1	69.3	20.7	46.9	35.9	7.0
Control of other person	24.4	29.4	12.4	4.0	6.2	3.5	18.2
Guardian of state or institutions	10.2	5.9	6.4	15.6	32.5	30.5	11.8
Court custody (competent)	1.6	0.2	0.1	19.3	1.8	18.5	-
Court custody (incompetent)	1.3	1.2	-	0.7	3.0	0.3	0.5
Legally competent	10.7	12.9	3.4	6.4	0.7	2.4	14.5
Other	7.0	7.7	0.8	6.3	5.1	3.0	5.3
Not reported	2.8	2.9	0.3	6.1	1.6	1.1	1.2

- Represents zero.

Table III-113. REASON FOR CHOOSING INSTITUTION BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Reason for choosing institution	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,385,380	1,070,400	32,520	57,250	163,700	33,780	27,720
Location	706,010	611,750	9,460	10,170	58,480	6,150	9,990
Level or type of treatment	218,320	132,680	10,070	17,930	42,780	8,690	6,170
Care cost reduced or none	39,610	23,570	920	1,040	8,250	1,750	4 090
Only institution provided care	48,270	22,870	5,600	1,340	16,760	1,350	360
Assigned by court	27,370	4,960	1,720	9,000	5,680	6,000	-
Admitted by staff or doctor	7,740	4,400	690	690	1,030	230	690
Family or friend recommended	82,880	77,440	820	390	2,020	1,520	690
Agency or court recommended	116,270	88,130	1,590	7,110	13,970	3,020	2,450
Other	106,670	83,990	1,530	4,050	10,540	4,070	2,490
Not reported	32,240	20,620	130	5,520	4,190	1,000	790
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Location	51.0	57.2	29.1	17.8	35.7	18.2	36.0
Level or type of treatment	15.8	12.4	31.0	31.3	26.1	25.7	22.3
Care cost reduced or more	2.9	2.2	2.8	1.8	5.0	5.2	14.8
Only institution provided care	3.5	2.1	17.2	2.3	10.2	4.0	1.3
Assigned by court	2.0	0.5	5.3	15.7	3.5	17.8	-
Admitted by staff or doctor	0.6	0.4	2.1	1.2	0.6	0.7	2.5
Family or friend recommended	6.0	7.2	2.5	0.7	1.2	4.5	2.5
Agency or court recommended	8.4	8.2	4.9	12.4	8.5	8.9	8.8
Other	7.7	7.8	4.7	7.1	6.4	12.0	9.0
Not reported	2.3	1.9	0.4	9.6	2.6	3.0	2.9

- Represents zero.

Table III-114. INFORMATION SOURCE ABOUT INSTITUTION BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Information source about institution	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,385,380	1,070,400	32,520	57,250	163,700	33,780	27,720
Next of kin	453,650	408,830	5,800	4,530	22,260	4,120	8,110
Doctor or psychiatrist	236,340	177,920	5,810	7,710	35,350	850	8,700
Hospital	74,520	54,570	1,920	5,940	8,770	90	3,220
Media	14,110	10,120	480	320	2,790	400	-
Social agency or association	154,000	99,220	4,790	9,050	32,100	8,110	730
School or counselor or related person	107,820	75,000	6,090	6,850	14,820	4,930	120
Court or judge	38,440	7,150	-	13,370	10,240	7,690	-
Family friend, former patient	153,370	130,870	3,210	1,120	10,960	4,190	3,030
Other	115,240	82,950	4,160	3,920	19,880	2,220	2,110
Not reported	37,890	23,770	250	4,430	6,540	1,200	1,690
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Next of kin	32.7	38.2	17.8	7.9	13.6	12.2	29.3
Doctor or psychiatrist	17.1	16.6	17.9	13.5	21.6	2.5	31.4
Hospital	5.4	5.1	5.9	10.4	5.4	0.3	11.6
Media	1.0	0.9	1.5	0.6	1.7	1.2	-
Social agency or association	11.1	9.3	14.7	15.8	19.6	24.0	2.6
School or counselor or related person	7.8	7.0	18.7	12.0	9.1	14.6	0.4
Court or judge	2.8	0.7	-	23.4	6.3	22.8	-
Family friend, former patient	11.1	12.2	9.9	2.0	6.7	12.4	10.9
Other	8.3	7.7	12.8	6.9	12.1	6.6	7.6
Not reported	2.7	2.2	0.8	7.7	4.0	3.6	6.1

- Represents zero.

Table III-115. INSTITUTION ADMISSION STANDARDS BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Institution admission standards	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,385,380	1,070,400	32,520	57,250	163,700	33,780	27,720
None	984,570	790,540	12,980	41,420	97,280	24,200	18,150
Ability to pay	77,290	70,160	390	720	3,340	660	2,020
Physical condition	153,770	119,970	10,680	3,830	13,980	2,470	2,850
Mental condition	45,430	6,600	2,520	3,380	32,300	610	-
Age requirement	12,600	8,430	410	520	1,480	1,160	610
Court action	2,690	-	680	970	740	300	-
Residence requirement	5,370	2,420	600	560	900	230	670
Doctor or counselor recommended	17,140	13,120	940	270	2,140	140	540
Other	68,230	45,950	2,900	4,350	8,790	3,350	2,890
Not reported	18,290	13,220	430	1,230	2,750	670	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	71.1	73.9	39.9	72.4	59.4	71.6	65.5
Ability to pay	5.6	6.6	1.2	1.3	2.0	2.0	7.3
Physical condition	11.1	11.2	32.8	6.7	8.5	7.3	10.3
Mental condition	3.3	0.6	7.8	5.9	19.7	1.8	-
Age requirement	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.9	3.4	2.2
Court action	0.2	-	2.1	1.7	0.5	0.9	-
Residence requirement	0.4	0.2	1.8	1.0	0.6	0.7	2.4
Doctor or counselor recommended	1.2	1.2	2.9	0.5	1.3	0.4	1.9
Other	4.9	4.3	8.9	7.6	5.4	9.9	10.4
Not reported	1.3	1.2	1.3	2.1	1.7	2.0	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-116. ABILITY OF RESIDENTS TO REMAIN AT HOME BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Enable residents remain in household	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,385,380	1,070,400	32,520	57,250	163,700	33,780	27,720
Total	1,352,040	1,049,020	32,410	54,050	157,000	32,960	26,600
Food delivery service	61,190	56,190	830	840	1,270	520	1,540
Housekeeping or errands	75,140	69,470	850	190	2,210	650	1,790
Home health care	119,450	104,500	1,830	1,040	5,750	90	6,250
Day care assistance	97,990	80,900	1,280	740	9,140	2,160	3,770
Transportation service	52,830	45,640	1,130	740	3,210	630	1,480
Any other service	27,910	20,420	1,760	640	3,110	1,220	760
None	1,148,210	877,520	28,320	50,790	143,260	29,330	18,990
Not reported	33,340	21,380	110	3,200	6,700	830	1,120
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	97.6	98.0	99.7	94.4	95.9	97.6	96.0
Food delivery service	4.4	5.2	2.5	1.5	0.8	1.5	5.5
Housekeeping or errands	5.4	6.5	2.6	0.3	1.3	1.9	6.4
Home health care	8.6	9.8	5.6	1.8	3.5	0.3	22.5
Day care assistance	7.1	7.6	3.9	1.3	5.6	6.4	13.6
Transportation service	3.8	4.3	3.5	1.3	2.0	1.9	5.3
Any other service	2.0	1.9	5.4	1.1	1.9	3.6	2.7
None	82.9	82.0	87.1	88.7	87.5	86.8	68.5
Not reported	2.4	2.0	0.3	5.6	4.1	2.4	4.0

Table III-117. INVOLVEMENT IN ADMISSION BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Involvement in admission	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi- capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi- capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,385,380	1,070,400	32,520	57,250	163,700	33,780	27,720
Next of kin involved	933,990	718,890	27,850	30,020	123,240	20,630	13,370
Next of kin not involved	445,220	346,140	4,600	26,720	40,290	13,160	14,310
Not reported	6,170	5,370	70	510	170	-	40
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Next of kin involved	67.4	67.2	85.6	52.4	75.3	61.1	48.2
Next of kin not involved	32.1	32.3	14.1	46.7	24.6	38.9	51.6
Not reported	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.1	-	0.2

- Represents zero.

Table III-118. DISCHARGE AVAILABLE TO RESIDENTS BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Discharge available residents	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi- capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi- capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,385,380	1,070,400	32,520	57,250	163,700	33,780	27,720
Total discharge	823,990	625,010	25,770	43,540	83,260	30,530	15,890
Permanent	607,560	476,730	22,630	25,630	50,380	20,960	11,220
Temporary	146,330	98,290	2,450	7,790	29,310	6,670	1,830
Conditional	166,820	114,850	2,490	13,260	23,370	9,640	3,220
Other	45,570	29,980	760	5,370	6,810	1,890	760
No discharge expected	394,440	325,210	2,020	2,690	57,740	910	5,870
Not reported	166,950	120,180	4,730	11,010	22,710	2,350	5,960
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total discharge	59.5	58.4	79.2	76.1	50.9	90.4	57.3
Permanent	43.9	44.5	69.6	44.8	30.8	62.0	40.5
Temporary	10.6	9.2	7.5	13.6	17.9	19.7	6.6
Conditional	12.0	10.7	7.7	23.2	14.3	28.5	11.6
Other	3.3	2.8	2.3	9.4	4.2	5.6	2.7
No discharge expected	28.5	30.4	6.2	4.7	35.3	2.7	21.2
Not reported	12.1	11.2	14.6	19.2	13.9	7.0	21.5

Table III-119. PERSONS WITH ABILITY TO INITIATE DISCHARGE BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Persons initiate discharge	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi- capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi- capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,385,380	1,070,400	32,520	57,250	163,700	33,780	27,720
Total initiate discharge	1,245,020	966,890	29,690	48,370	145,330	31,950	22,790
Spouse	83,760	78,940	120	1,370	80	90	3,160
Resident	338,760	307,750	2,400	12,560	6,420	2,570	7,050
Person admitted resident	508,450	457,290	5,380	7,740	24,260	5,880	7,900
Parent or guardian	243,140	99,260	19,710	16,430	86,730	17,680	3,330
Superintendent or administrator	181,480	96,020	9,610	17,850	42,920	10,650	4,430
Other	162,390	131,970	2,190	5,130	15,520	3,360	4,220
Court	20,910	6,650	-	3,770	7,380	3,110	-
Not reported	140,360	103,520	2,830	8,870	18,380	1,830	4,930
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total initiate discharge	89.9	90.3	91.3	84.5	88.8	94.6	82.2
Spouse	6.0	7.4	0.4	2.4	0.0	0.3	11.4
Resident	24.5	28.8	7.4	21.9	3.9	7.6	25.4
Person admitted resident	36.7	42.7	16.6	13.5	14.8	17.4	28.5
Parent or guardian	17.6	9.3	60.6	28.7	53.0	52.3	12.0
Superintendent or administrator	13.1	9.0	29.5	31.2	26.2	31.5	16.0
Other	11.7	12.3	6.7	9.0	9.5	9.9	15.2
Court	1.5	0.6	-	6.6	4.5	9.2	-
Not reported	10.1	9.7	8.7	15.5	11.2	5.4	17.8

- Represents zero.

Table III-120. AUTHORITY GRANTING FINAL DISCHARGE BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Grant final discharge	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,385,380	1,070,400	32,520	57,250	163,700	33,780	27,720
Total having authority	1,189,460	920,850	29,000	48,820	136,200	32,320	22,280
Court	62,680	16,420	1,780	14,870	18,700	10,830	80
Superintendent or administrator	245,260	140,740	13,390	18,800	53,150	11,550	7,620
Relative or acquaintance	721,350	577,710	19,270	11,310	87,710	10,690	14,660
Other outside authority	116,400	95,560	560	5,030	8,870	4,920	1,450
Resident	272,200	251,440	2,020	8,640	3,980	1,650	4,470
Not reported	195,920	149,560	3,520	8,430	27,500	1,470	5,440
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total having authority	85.9	86.0	89.2	85.3	83.2	95.7	80.4
Court	4.5	1.5	5.5	26.0	11.4	32.1	0.3
Superintendent or administrator	17.7	13.1	41.2	32.8	32.5	34.2	27.5
Relative or acquaintance	52.1	54.0	59.3	19.8	53.6	31.6	52.9
Other outside authority	8.4	8.9	1.7	8.8	5.4	14.6	5.2
Resident	19.6	23.5	6.2	15.1	2.4	4.9	16.1
Not reported	14.1	14.0	10.8	14.7	16.8	4.3	19.6

Table III-121. EXPECTED DISCHARGE OF RESIDENTS BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Expect discharge of residents	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,385,380	1,070,400	32,520	57,250	163,700	33,780	27,720
Never	1,126,110	948,220	11,200	9,570	128,540	7,460	21.130
Within 6 months	47,800	17,390	2,590	14,660	2,100	9,610	1,440
6 months to 1 year	26,430	10,350	1,130	6,330	5,500	2,490	630
1 year or more	29,180	110	10,840	6,480	6,290	5,460	-
Don't know	154,930	94,330	6,650	19,760	21,210	8,500	4,490
Not reported	920	-	110	450	60	250	50
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never	81.3	88.6	34.4	16.7	78.5	22.1	76.2
Within 6 months	3.5	1.6	8.0	25.6	1.3	28.5	5.2
6 months to 1 year	1.9	1.0	3.5	11.1	3.4	7.4	2.3
1 year or more	2.1	0.0	33.3	11.3	3.8	16.2	-
Don't know	11.2	8.8	20.5	34.5	13.0	25.2	16.2
Not reported	0.1	-	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.2

- Represents zero.

Table III-122. RESIDENCE IF RELEASED WITHIN 1 YEAR BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Residence if released in 1 year	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	75,150	27,740	3,830	21,440	7,670	12,360	2,110
Private apartment or house	54,470	20,410	3,000	17,360	2,710	10,020	970
Foster care home	1,100	-	-	550	300	250	-
Halfway house or resident group	1,420	310	30	300	740	40	-
Boarding house	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing home	2,720	1,980	90	90	-	-	560
Long term hospital	260	-	30	90	-	90	50
Other place	900	-	220	460	80	90	50
No arrangements	1,800	-	110	210	1,020	460	-
Don't know	3,590	-	140	1,640	900	880	30
Not reported	8,890	5,050	210	730	1,920	530	450
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private apartment or house	72.5	73.6	78.4	81.0	35.4	81.0	46.0
Foster care home	1.5	-	-	2.6	3.9	2.0	-
Halfway house or resident group	1.9	1.1	0.8	1.4	9.7	0.4	-
Boarding house	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing home	3.6	7.1	2.3	0.4	-	-	26.7
Long term hospital	0.3	-	0.8	0.4	-	0.8	2.2
Other place	1.2	-	5.7	2.2	1.0	0.8	2.3
No arrangements	2.4	-	2.9	1.0	13.3	3.7	-
Don't know	4.8	-	3.7	7.7	11.7	7.1	1.4
Not reported	11.8	18.2	5.5	3.4	25.0	4.3	21.3

- Represents zero.

Table III-123. WHO RESIDENT WOULD LIVE WITH BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Resident would live with	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	56,990	20,720	3,030	18,210	3,760	10,300	970
Total live with	52,150	20,100	2,930	15,670	2,500	9,980	970
Alone	8,050	5,700	110	2,140	-	40	50
Spouse	6,860	5,210	160	830	-	-	660
Children	8,750	7,500	120	790	70	40	230
Parents	24,160	-	2,480	10,910	2,280	8,440	50
Brothers or sisters	14,080	-	1,140	7,580	980	4,280	100
Other relatives	5,960	3,590	250	1,260	60	660	130
Foster family	980	-	-	640	90	250	-
Unrelated persons	230	-	-	-	-	230	-
Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not reported	4,840	610	100	2,550	1,260	320	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total live with	91.5	97.0	96.7	86.0	66.5	96.9	100.0
Alone	14.1	27.5	3.6	11.8	-	0.4	5.6
Spouse	12.0	25.2	5.4	4.6	-	-	67.7
Children	15.4	36.2	4.0	4.3	1.8	0.4	23.4
Parents	42.4	-	81.9	59.9	60.6	81.9	5.2
Brothers or sisters	24.7	-	37.5	41.6	26.2	41.6	10.3
Other relatives	10.5	17.3	8.4	6.9	1.6	6.4	13.5
Foster family	1.7	-	-	3.5	2.5	2.4	-
Unrelated persons	0.4	-	-	-	-	2.3	-
Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not reported	8.5	3.0	3.3	14.0	33.5	3.1	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-124. MONTHLY CHARGE FOR CARE BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Monthly charge for care	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,385,380	1,070,400	32,520	57,250	163,700	33,780	27,720
No charge made	94,440	10,150	16,010	10,240	42,630	13,050	2,350
Less than $100	664,860	499,140	9,000	36,060	91,650	14,360	14,660
$100 to $299	92,980	71,850	5,210	3,250	8,870	2,530	1,270
$300 to $499	178,950	167,590	570	900	5,860	1,740	2,290
$500 to $649	147,860	140,600	90	160	3,160	690	3,160
$650 to $799	67,590	64,890	330	300	1,380	-	690
$800 to $999	50,030	47,990	210	430	560	80	780
$1,000 to $1,499	36,780	31,150	460	1,740	2,040	200	1,200
$1,500 or more	9,530	6,450	210	2,100	60	-	710
Not reported	42,360	30,590	430	2,080	7,500	1,150	610
Median	86	129	1	48	39	23	76
Mean	251	294	103	134	68	62	266
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No charge made	6.8	0.9	49.2	17.9	26.0	38.6	8.5
Less than $100	48.0	46.6	27.7	63.0	56.0	42.5	52.9
$100 to $299	6.7	6.7	16.0	5.7	5.4	7.5	4.6
$300 to $499	12.9	15.7	1.8	1.6	3.6	5.1	8.2
$500 to $649	10.7	13.1	0.3	0.3	1.9	2.0	11.4
$650 to $799	4.9	6.1	1.0	0.5	0.8	-	2.5
$800 to $999	3.6	4.5	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	2.8
$1,000 to $1,499	2.7	2.9	1.4	3.0	1.2	0.6	4.3
$1,500 or more	0.7	0.6	0.6	3.7	0.0	-	2.6
Not reported	3.1	2.9	1.3	3.6	4.6	3.4	2.2

- Represents zero.

Table III-125. MONTHLY CHARGE FOR ADDITIONAL SERVICES BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Monthly charge additional service	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,385,380	1,070,400	32,520	57,250	163,700	33,780	27,720
None	665,430	454,330	25,590	30,880	116,530	24,100	14,010
Less than $100	275,140	257,900	3,150	1,530	6,800	740	5,030
$100 to $199	15,040	14,140	300	-	400	80	120
$200 to $299	910	-	140	-	680	-	90
$300 to $499	1,160	-	70	230	760	-	100
$500 to $749	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$750 and over	4,640	3,930	-	-	680	-	30
Don't know	347,980	272,180	2,690	23,280	34,060	8,500	7,270
Not reported	75,080	67,930	580	1,330	3,800	370	1,070
Median	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean	19	22	6	5	10	1	13
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	48.0	42.4	78.7	53.9	71.2	71.4	50.5
Less than $100	19.9	24.1	9.7	2.7	4.2	2.2	18.2
$100 to $199	1.1	1.3	0.9	-	0.2	0.2	0.4
$200 to $299	0.1	-	0.4	-	0.4	-	0.3
$300 to $499	0.1	-	0.2	0.4	0.5	-	0.4
$500 to $749	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$750 and over	0.3	0.4	-	-	0.4	-	0.1
Don't know	25.1	25.4	8.3	40.7	20.8	25.2	26.2
Not reported	5.4	6.3	1.8	2.3	2.3	1.1	3.9

- Represents zero.

Table III-126. PERSON HANDLING RESIDENT'S FINANCES BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Person handles resident finance	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,385,380	1,070,400	32,520	57,250	163,700	33,780	27,720
Resident	154,680	119,700	2,450	17,990	5,660	3,020	5,850
Spouse	82,580	77,000	170	720	810	–	3,880
Parent	126,390	19,570	20,290	13,620	60,580	11,700	630
Brother or sister	112,850	97,350	200	3,190	8,050	630	3,420
Son or daughter	461,410	449,110	4,120	1,630	830	–	5,720
Other relative	42,630	40,890	180	290	1,000	90	180
Lawyer or investment counselor	13,560	13,340	–	140	70	–	–
Friend	3,940	3,580	–	–	80	230	50
Guardian	16,000	11,510	50	640	2,720	860	230
Social agency	51,380	21,130	330	9,350	13,790	5,860	910
Other	227,850	134,870	3,750	8,810	65,500	9,480	5,440
Not reported	92,120	82,350	990	880	4,610	1,890	1,400
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Resident	11.2	11.2	7.5	31.4	3.5	8.9	21.1
Spouse	6.0	7.2	0.5	1.3	0.5	–	14.0
Parent	9.1	1.8	62.4	23.8	37.0	34.6	2.3
Brother or sister	8.1	9.1	0.6	5.6	4.9	1.9	12.3
Son or daughter	33.3	42.0	12.7	2.9	0.5	–	20.6
Other relative	3.1	3.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.7
Lawyer or investment counselor	1.0	1.2	–	0.2	0.0	–	–
Friend	0.3	0.3	–	–	0.0	0.7	0.2
Guardian	1.2	1.1	0.1	1.1	1.7	2.6	0.8
Social agency	3.7	2.0	1.0	16.3	8.4	17.3	3.3
Other	16.4	12.6	11.5	15.4	40.0	28.1	19.6
Not reported	6.6	7.7	3.0	1.5	2.8	5.6	5.1

– Represents zero.

Table III-127. RESIDENT'S SOURCES OF SUPPORT BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Resident's sources of support	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,385,380	1,070,400	32,520	57,250	163,700	33,780	27,720
Total source of support	1,322,030	1,028,250	31,330	51,080	154,760	31,390	25,220
Medicare	240,300	226,530	340	760	5,350	–	7,330
Medicaid	453,530	408,990	1,720	5,920	30,060	1,060	5,790
State or local government	276,250	128,100	21,330	31,930	73,150	18,370	3,360
Social security	589,290	519,130	4,780	4,930	43,210	2,620	14,610
Supplement security income	48,690	39,720	560	890	7,310	150	60
Veterans' pension	77,080	64,180	1,850	2,520	3,180	490	4,850
Railroad retirement pension	16,700	16,350	–	150	–	90	100
Other government funds	24,290	16,390	1,220	2,210	3,730	640	110
Church or other religious organizations	31,290	23,500	230	1,690	610	5,180	90
Family funds	385,780	321,960	7,020	7,770	36,130	7,220	5,670
Alimony or child support	290	–	60	–	230	–	–
Private insurance or pension	86,660	77,420	600	90	4,590	460	3,500
Resident personal funds	70,960	63,650	190	3,200	2,660	–	1,260
Other nongovernment funds	44,610	29,870	870	2,780	6,150	4,240	710
Not reported	63,350	42,150	1,190	6,170	8,950	2,390	250
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total source of support	95.4	96.1	96.3	89.2	94.5	92.9	91.0
Medicare	17.3	21.2	1.1	1.3	3.3	–	26.4
Medicaid	32.7	38.2	5.3	10.3	18.4	3.1	20.9
State or local government	19.9	12.0	65.6	55.8	44.7	54.4	12.1
Social security	42.5	48.5	14.7	8.6	26.4	7.8	52.7
Supplemental security income	3.5	3.7	1.7	1.5	4.5	0.5	0.2
Veterans' pension	5.6	6.0	5.7	4.4	1.9	1.5	17.5
Railroad retirement pension	1.2	1.5	–	0.3	–	0.3	0.4
Other government funds	1.8	1.5	3.7	3.9	2.3	1.9	0.4
Church or other religious organizations	2.3	2.2	0.7	3.0	0.4	15.3	0.3
Family funds	27.8	30.1	21.6	13.6	22.1	21.4	20.5
Alimony or child support	0.0	–	0.2	–	0.1	–	–
Private insurance or pension	6.3	7.2	1.8	0.2	2.8	1.4	12.6
Resident personal funds	5.1	5.9	0.6	5.6	1.6	–	4.5
Other nongovernment funds	3.2	2.8	2.7	4.8	3.8	12.5	2.6
Not reported	4.6	3.9	3.7	10.8	5.5	7.1	9.0

– Represents zero.

Table III-128. RESIDENT'S MONTHLY INCOME BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Resident's monthly income	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,385,380	1,070,400	32,520	57,250	163,700	33,780	27,720
Less than $100	168,360	99,750	10,250	10,180	38,810	7,510	1,860
$100 to $249	230,330	198,840	5,270	4,680	15,310	1,260	4,970
$250 to $399	129,620	119,160	2,270	950	3,100	960	3,180
$400 to $649	139,830	131,690	620	820	3,220	930	2,550
$650 to $799	24,960	23,520	140	170	870	-	260
$800 to $999	20,360	19,230	80	80	540	80	350
$1,000 to $1,499	15,810	12,520	170	620	2,100	200	210
$1,500 to $9,999	1,500	60	90	1,020	120	-	200
Not reported	654,610	465,630	13,620	38,730	99,640	22,850	14,150
Median	227	255	91	90	82	72	248
Mean	288	312	135	216	148	121	327
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $100	12.2	9.3	31.5	17.8	23.7	22.2	6.7
$100 to $249	16.6	18.6	16.2	8.2	9.4	3.7	17.9
$250 to $399	9.4	11.1	7.0	1.7	1.9	2.8	11.5
$400 to $649	10.1	12.3	1.9	1.4	2.0	2.8	9.2
$650 to $799	1.8	2.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	-	0.9
$800 to $999	1.5	1.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.2
$1,000 to $1,499	1.1	1.2	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.7
$1,500 to $9,999	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.8	0.1	-	0.7
Not reported	47.3	43.5	41.9	67.6	60.9	67.6	51.0

- Represents zero.

Table III-129. PRIOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Prior institutions	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	135,570	267,800	962,830	19,180
1 institution	105,250	7,660	21,750	74,090	1,760
2 to 3 institutions	369,040	27,380	100,470	239,100	2,080
4 to 5 institutions	34,560	830	21,310	12,420	-
6 to 7 institutions	4,960	160	860	3,940	-
8 to 9 institutions	400	-	350	50	-
10 to 99 institutions	780	-	780	-	-
None	840,660	97,770	113,550	614,060	15,280
Don't know	20,940	1,030	5,730	14,110	60
Not reported	8,790	740	3,000	5,050	-
Median	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.1
Mean	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.1	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 institution	7.6	5.6	8.1	7.7	9.2
2 to 3 institutions	26.6	20.2	37.5	24.8	10.9
4 to 5 institutions	2.5	0.6	8.0	1.3	-
6 to 7 institutions	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	-
8 to 9 institutions	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	-
10 to 99 institutions	0.1	-	0.3	-	-
None	60.7	72.1	42.4	63.8	79.7
Don't know	1.5	0.8	2.1	1.5	0.3
Not reported	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.5	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-130. TYPE OF PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONALIZATION BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Type of previous institution	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	523,780	36,780	148,510	334,650	3,840
Total in previous institutions	505,640	34,420	142,640	324,730	3,840
Nursing home	233,640	1,990	33,510	197,690	460
Extended care facility unit of hospital	31,480	480	3,270	27,730	-
Nursing care unit	4,610	-	750	3,860	-
Convalescent home	41,770	-	2,430	39,340	-
Home for aged	12,900	-	2,370	10,530	-
Custodial care home	8,420	530	2,100	5,790	-
Orphanage or dependent child	8,770	5,440	3,330	-	-
Home for unwed mothers	1,160	480	680	-	-
Facility for the blind	630	380	190	60	-
Facility for the deaf	1,220	860	360	-	-
Emotionally disturbed	24,240	4,210	14,140	5,880	-
Mentally retarded	54,150	9,720	35,360	9,070	-
Neurological handicap	140	70	70	-	-
Physically handicapped	4,250	1,050	3,170	30	-
Rehabilitation training center for alcoholics	4,290	-	1,930	2,360	-
Rehabilitation training center for drug abusers	1,240	190	1,050	-	-
Other facility	172,330	13,440	69,580	85,920	3,380
Don't know	7,990	130	4,960	2,900	-
Not reported	18,140	2,360	5,870	9,920	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total in previous institutions	96.5	93.6	96.0	97.0	100.0
Nursing home	44.6	5.4	22.6	59.1	11.9
Extended care facility unit of hospital	6.0	1.3	2.2	8.3	-
Nursing care unit	0.9	-	0.5	1.2	-
Convalescent home	8.0	-	1.6	11.8	-
Home for aged	2.5	-	1.6	3.1	-
Custodial care home	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.7	-
Orphanage or dependent child	1.7	14.8	2.2	-	-
Home for unwed mothers	0.2	1.3	0.5	-	-
Facility for the blind	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	-
Facility for the deaf	0.2	2.3	0.2	-	-
Emotionally disturbed	4.6	11.4	9.5	1.8	-
Mentally retarded	10.3	26.4	23.8	2.7	-
Neurological handicap	0.0	0.2	0.0	-	-
Physically handicapped	0.8	2.8	2.1	0.0	-
Rehabilitation training center for alcoholics	0.8	-	1.3	0.7	-
Rehabilitation training center for drug abusers	0.2	0.5	0.7	-	-
Other facility	32.9	36.5	46.9	25.7	88.1
Don't know	1.5	0.3	3.3	0.9	-
Not reported	3.5	6.4	4.0	3.0	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-131. DURATION OF PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONALIZATION BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Duration previous institution	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	523,780	36,780	148,510	334,650	3,840
Less than 6 months	39,030	1,660	5,280	30,420	1,660
to 11 months	2,880	900	740	1,240	-
to 2 years	80,700	8,250	10,180	60,520	1,750
to 5 years	113,290	8,990	24,260	80,000	50
to 9 years	68,060	5,330	19,060	43,350	310
0 years or more	211,500	11,150	86,320	113,980	60
ot reported	8,320	500	2,680	5,140	-
edian months	76	54	109	57	14
ean	277	195	264	295	30
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ess than 6 months	7.5	4.5	3.6	9.1	43.3
to 11 months	0.5	2.5	0.5	0.4	-
to 2 years	15.4	22.4	6.9	18.1	45.7
to 5 years	21.6	24.4	16.3	23.9	1.3
to 9 years	13.0	14.5	12.8	13.0	8.1
0 years or more	40.4	30.3	58.1	34.1	1.6
ot reported	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.5	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-132. MEDICAL REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Medical reason for institution	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	135,570	267,800	962,830	19,180
Cardiovascular	281,190	4,910	21,800	254,170	300
Respiratory	5,580	30	400	5,150	-
Nervous disorder	59,200	7,730	25,960	25,480	30
Mental illness	78,270	7,670	34,130	36,460	-
Mental retardation	64,620	16,600	42,770	4,510	750
Musculo-skeletal	118,710	160	6,080	107,720	4,750
Digestive	7,970	-	50	7,920	-
Urogenital	11,470	400	-	11,070	-
Neoplasms	10,240	30	840	9,360	-
Endocrine	13,730	-	400	13,330	-
Old age	117,060	-	150	113,480	3,430
Other specified condition	28,080	8,210	4,250	15,620	-
Injury or accident--unspecified	11,940	830	780	10,330	-
General nursing care	6,510	940	1,800	3,770	-
Don't know	9,380	-	150	9,170	60
Not reported	11,300	1,180	700	7,800	1,630
None	550,130	86,870	127,520	327,510	8,230
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cardiovascular	20.3	3.6	8.1	26.4	1.6
Respiratory	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	-
Nervous disorder	4.3	5.7	9.7	2.6	0.2
Mental illness	5.6	5.7	12.7	3.8	-
Mental retardation	4.7	12.2	16.0	0.5	3.9
Musculo-skeletal	8.6	0.1	2.3	11.2	24.8
Digestive	0.6	-	0.0	0.8	-
Urogental	0.8	0.3	-	1.2	-
Neoplasms	0.7	0.0	0.3	1.0	-
Endocrine	1.0	-	0.1	1.4	-
Old age	8.4	-	0.1	11.8	17.9
Other specified condition	2.0	6.1	1.6	1.6	-
Injury or accident--unspecified	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.1	-
General nursing care	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.4	-
Don't know	0.7	-	0.1	1.0	0.3
Not reported	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.8	8.5
None	39.7	64.1	47.6	34.0	42.9

- Represents zero.

Table III-133. ADMITTED RESIDENT TO INSTITUTION BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Admitted residents to institutions	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	135,570	267,800	962,830	19,180
Resident	379,950	4,490	37,230	334,360	3,870
Parent or spouse	264,970	86,540	114,080	62,980	1,370
Other relative, friend or guardian	506,250	11,060	44,440	438,530	12,230
Public authority	64,980	11,740	22,980	30,270	-
Court action	39,760	16,890	17,580	5,290	-
Other	107,570	3,970	25,080	76,870	1,650
Not reported	21,890	890	6,410	14,530	60
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Resident	27.4	3.3	13.9	34.7	20.2
Parent or spouse	19.1	63.8	42.6	6.5	7.2
Other relative, friend or guardian	36.5	8.2	16.6	45.5	63.8
Public authority	4.7	8.7	8.6	3.1	-
Court action	2.9	12.5	6.6	0.5	-
Other	7.8	2.9	9.4	8.0	8.6
Not reported	1.6	0.7	2.4	1.5	0.3

- Represents zero.

Table III-134. RESIDENT'S LEGAL STATUS BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Resident's legal status	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	135,570	267,800	962,830	19,180
Resident admitted self	379,950	4,490	37,230	334,360	3,870
Parent or spouse control	201,320	74,390	66,710	57,120	3,110
Control of other person	337,610	8,910	34,680	291,500	2,520
Guardian of state or institutions	141,350	28,720	67,400	44,870	370
Court custody (competent)	22,550	12,790	7,420	2,340	-
Court custody (incompetent)	17,850	130	7,200	8,670	1,850
Legally competent	148,910	710	12,750	132,000	3,450
Other	97,510	4,380	21,770	70,670	680
Not reported	38,320	1,060	12,630	21,300	3,330
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Resident admitted self	27.4	3.3	13.9	34.7	20.2
Parent or spouse control	14.5	54.9	24.9	5.9	16.2
Control of other person	24.4	6.6	13.0	30.3	13.2
Guardian of state or institutions	10.2	21.2	25.2	4.7	1.9
Court custody (competent)	1.6	9.4	2.8	0.2	-
Court custody (incompentent)	1.3	0.1	2.7	0.9	9.7
Legally competent	10.7	0.5	4.8	13.7	18.0
Other	7.0	3.2	8.1	7.3	3.6
Not reported	2.8	0.8	4.7	2.2	17.4

- Represents zero.

Table III-135. REASON FOR CHOOSING INSTITUTION BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Reason for choosing institution	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	135,570	267,800	962,830	19,180
Location	706,010	43,080	92,880	555,820	14,240
Level or type of treatment	218,320	43,410	53,840	120,320	740
Care cost reduced or none	39,610	3,490	9,520	26,260	340
Only institution provided care	48,270	9,420	20,070	18,710	70
Assigned by court	27,370	10,640	12,670	4,050	-
Admitted by staff or doctor	7,740	740	2,220	4,750	30
Family or friend recommended	82,880	1,860	6,460	74,460	100
Agency or court recommended	116,270	13,420	24,760	76,450	1,630
Other	106,670	7,760	31,750	65,200	1,960
Not reported	32,240	1,740	1,363	16,810	60
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Location	51.0	31.8	34.7	57.7	74.2
Level or type of treatment	15.8	32.0	20.1	12.5	3.9
Care cost reduced or none	2.9	2.6	3.6	2.7	1.8
Only institution provided care	3.5	6.9	7.5	1.9	0.4
Assigned by court	2.0	7.9	4.7	0.4	-
Admitted by staff or doctor	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.2
Family or friend recommended	6.0	1.4	2.4	7.7	0.5
Agency or court recommended	8.4	9.9	9.2	7.9	8.5
Other	7.7	5.7	11.9	6.8	10.2
Not reported	2.3	1.3	5.1	1.7	0.3

- Represents zero.

Table III-136. INFORMATION SOURCE ABOUT INSTITUTION BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Information source about institution	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	135,570	267,800	962,830	19,180
Next of kin	453,650	23,880	50,060	372,010	7,700
Doctor or psychiatrist	236,340	17,710	41,030	171,400	6,200
Hospital	74,520	6,470	18,870	48,760	420
Media	14,110	1,160	5,190	7,760	-
Social agency or association	154,000	31,550	43,970	77,850	630
School or counselor or related person	107,820	18,720	20,700	68,400	-
Court or judge	38,440	16,890	15,670	5,840	40
Family friend, former patient	153,370	7,510	15,920	127,700	2,240
Other	115,240	8,920	41,470	62,970	1,890
Not reported	37,890	2,770	14,920	20,130	60
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Next of kin	32.7	17.6	18.7	38.6	40.1
Doctor or psychiatrist	17.1	13.1	15.3	17.8	32.3
Hospital	5.4	4.8	7.0	5.1	2.2
Media	1.0	0.9	1.9	0.8	-
Social agency or association	11.1	23.3	16.4	8.1	3.3
School or counselor or related person	7.8	13.8	7.7	7.1	-
Court or judge	2.8	12.5	5.9	0.6	0.2
Family friend, former patient	11.1	5.5	5.9	13.3	11.7
Other	8.3	6.6	15.5	6.5	9.8
Not reported	2.7	2.0	5.6	2.1	0.3

- Represents zero.

Table III-137. INSTITUTION ADMISSION STANDARDS BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Institution admission standards	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	135,570	267,800	962,830	19,180
None	984,570	79,310	191,890	702,640	10,740
Ability to pay	77,290	4,780	9,120	61,720	1,660
Physical condition	153,770	16,050	22,740	114,260	720
Mental condition	45,430	16,780	22,250	6,030	370
Age requirement	12,600	2,980	590	9,040	-
Court action	2,690	1,770	830	90	-
Residence requirement	5,370	1,700	710	990	1,970
Doctor or counselor recommended	17,140	680	2,400	14,060	-
Other	68,230	10,200	11,090	43,220	3,720
Not reported	18,290	1,340	6,190	10,760	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	71.1	58.5	71.7	73.0	56.0
Ability to pay	5.6	3.5	3.4	6.4	8.7
Physical condition	11.1	11.8	8.5	11.9	3.8
Mental condition	3.3	12.4	8.3	0.6	1.9
Age requirement	0.9	2.2	0.2	0.9	-
Court action	0.2	1.3	0.3	0.0	-
Residence requirement	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.1	10.3
Doctor or counselor recommended	1.2	0.5	0.9	1.5	-
Other	4.9	7.5	4.1	4.5	19.4
Not reported	1.3	1.0	2.3	1.1	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-138. ABILITY OF RESIDENTS TO REMAIN AT HOME BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Enable resident remain in home	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	135,570	267,800	962,830	19,180
Total	1,352,040	133,370	257,240	942,320	19,120
Food delivery service	61,190	1,240	3,750	52,500	3,700
Housekeeping or errands	75,140	1,140	2,090	68,990	2,920
Home health care	119,450	3,580	13,490	101,350	1,030
Day care assistance	97,990	6,580	7,610	80,780	3,020
Transportation service	52,830	2,710	4,430	42,770	2,920
Any other service	27,910	4,540	4,190	19,150	30
None	1,148,210	120,220	235,690	777,650	14,640
Not reported	33,340	2,210	10,560	20,510	60
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	97.6	98.4	96.1	97.9	99.7
Food delivery service	4.4	0.9	1.4	5.5	19.3
Housekeeping or errands	5.4	0.8	0.8	7.2	15.2
Home health care	8.6	2.6	5.0	10.5	5.3
Day care assistance	7.1	4.9	2.8	8.4	15.7
Transportation service	3.8	2.0	1.7	4.4	15.2
Any other service	2.0	3.3	1.6	2.0	0.2
None	82.9	88.7	88.0	80.8	76.3
Not reported	2.4	1.6	3.9	2.1	0.3

Table III-139. INVOLVEMENT IN ADMISSION BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Involvement in admission	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	135,570	267,800	962,830	19,180
Next of kin involved	933,990	107,370	156,570	655,090	14,960
Next of kin not involved	445,220	27,570	111,110	302,320	4,220
Not reported	6,170	640	120	5,410	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Next of kin involved	67.4	79.2	58.5	68.0	78.0
Next of kin not involved	32.1	20.3	41.5	31.4	22.0
Not reported	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.6	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-140. DISCHARGE AVAILABLE TO RESIDENTS BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Discharge available resident	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	135,570	267,800	962,830	19,180
Total discharge	823,990	103,150	133,700	573,960	13,190
Permanent	607,560	71,960	79,330	443,860	12,420
Temporary	146,330	23,740	36,960	80,100	5,530
Conditional	166,820	25,190	27,700	108,400	5,530
Other	45,570	8,140	14,220	23,200	-
No discharge expected	394,440	22,750	78,950	288,440	4,300
Not reported	166,950	9,680	55,150	100,430	1,700
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total discharge	59.5	76.1	49.9	59.6	68.8
Permanent	43.9	53.1	29.6	46.1	64.7
Temporary	10.6	17.5	13.8	8.3	28.8
Conditional	12.0	18.6	10.3	11.3	28.8
Other	3.3	6.0	5.3	2.4	-
No discharge expected	28.5	16.8	29.5	30.0	22.4
Not reported	12.1	7.1	20.6	10.4	8.8

- Represents zero.

Table III-141. PERSONS WITH ABILITY TO INITIATE DISCHARGE BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Person initiate discharge	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	135,570	267,800	962,830	19,180
Total initiate discharge	1,245,020	124,570	229,570	875,140	15,740
Spouse	83,760	120	12,560	68,230	2,860
Resident	338,760	7,390	39,570	282,790	9,020
Person admitted resident	508,450	22,350	48,580	432,700	4,820
Parent or guardian	243,140	77,570	86,890	78,140	540
Superintendent or administrator	181,480	41,830	47,610	91,580	460
Other	162,390	11,470	37,270	113,650	-
Court	20,910	5,720	10,770	4,430	-
Not reported	140,360	11,000	38,220	87,690	3,440
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total initiate discharge	89.9	91.9	85.7	90.9	82.1
Spouse	6.0	0.1	4.7	7.1	14.9
Resident	24.5	5.4	14.8	29.4	47.1
Person admitted resident	36.7	16.5	18.1	44.9	25.1
Parent or guardian	17.6	57.2	32.4	8.1	2.8
Superintendent or administrator	13.1	30.9	17.8	9.5	2.4
Other	11.7	8.5	13.9	11.8	-
Court	1.5	4.2	4.0	0.5	-
Not reported	10.1	8.1	14.3	9.1	17.9

- Represent zero.

Table III-142. AUTHORITY GRANTING FINAL DISCHARGE BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Grant final discharge	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	135,570	267,800	962,830	19,18
Total having authority	1,189,460	122,610	225,180	825,830	15,85
Court	62,680	24,550	23,310	14,780	4
Superintendent or administrator	245,260	50,250	57,820	136,660	5
Relative or acquaintance	721,350	61,580	127,980	518,420	13,3
Other outside authority	116,400	13,160	32,980	70,260	
Resident	272,220	4,940	29,970	235,400	1,9
Not reported	195,920	12,970	42,620	137,000	3,3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
Total having authority	85.9	90.4	84.1	85.8	82.
Court	4.5	18.1	8.7	1.5	0.
Superintendent or administrator	17.7	37.1	21.6	14.2	2.
Relative or acquaintance	52.1	45.4	47.8	53.8	69.
Other outside authority	8.4	9.7	12.3	7.3	
Resident	19.6	3.6	11.2	24.4	9.
Not reported	14.1	9.6	15.9	14.2	17.

- Represents zero.

Table III-143. EXPECTED DISCHARGE OF RESIDENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Expect discharge of resident	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	135,570	267,800	962,830	19,1
Never	1,126,110	53,230	199,870	855,690	17,
Within 6 months	47,800	18,060	11,630	18,110	
6 months to 1 year	26,430	9,160	9,400	7,870	
1 year or more	29,180	23,410	5,780	-	
Don't know	154,930	31,130	40,840	81,110	1,
Not reported	920	590	280	50	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	[illegible]
Never	81.3	39.3	74.6	88.9	[illegible]
Within 6 months	3.5	13.3	4.3	1.9	
6 months to 1 year	1.9	6.8	3.5	0.8	
1 year or more	2.1	17.3	2.2	-	
Don't know	11.2	23.0	15.2	8.4	9
Not reported	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	

- Represents zero.

Table III-144. RESIDENCE IF RELEASED WITHIN 1 YEAR BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Residence if released in 1 year	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	75,150	27,810	21,310	26,030	-
Private apartment or house	54,470	22,170	11,830	20,470	-
Foster care home	1,100	1,100	-	-	-
Halfway house or resident group	1,420	90	1,330	-	-
Boarding house	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing home	2,720	-	50	2,670	-
Long-term hospital	260	210	-	50	-
Other place	900	550	300	50	-
No arrangements	1,800	740	1,050	-	-
Don't know	3,590	1,380	2,140	60	-
Not reported	8,890	1,570	4,600	2,730	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Private apartment or house	72.5	79.7	55.5	78.7	-
Foster care home	1.5	4.0	-	-	-
Halfway house or resident group	1.9	0.3	6.3	-	-
Boarding house	-	-	-	-	-
ursing home	3.6	-	0.3	10.3	-
ong-term hospital	0.3	0.8	-	0.2	-
ther place	1.2	2.0	1.4	0.2	-
o arrangements	2.4	2.7	4.9	-	-
on't know	4.8	5.0	10.1	0.2	-
ot reported	11.8	5.6	21.6	10.5	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-145. WHO RESIDENT WOULD LIVE WITH BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Resident would live with	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	56,990	23,360	13,160	20,470	-
otal live with	52,150	22,210	9,490	20,460	-
Alone	8,050	-	2,270	5,780	-
Spouse	6,860	100	1,230	5,530	-
Children	8,750	300	1,000	7,450	-
Parents	24,160	19,260	4,890	-	-
Brothers or sisters	14,080	10,340	3,690	50	-
Other relatives	5,960	1,760	560	3,640	-
Foster family	980	980	-	-	-
Unrelated persons	230	230	-	-	-
Don't know	-	-	-	-	-
Not reported	4,840	1,150	3,670	20	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
tal live with	91.5	95.1	72.1	99.9	-
Alone	14.1	-	17.3	28.2	-
Spouse	12.0	0.4	9.3	27.0	-
Children	15.4	1.3	7.6	36.4	-
Parents	42.4	82.5	37.2	-	-
Brothers or sisters	24.7	44.3	28.1	0.2	-
Other relatives	10.5	7.5	4.3	17.8	-
Foster family	1.7	4.2	-	-	-
Unrelated persons	0.4	1.0	-	-	-
Don't know	-	-	-	-	-
Not reported	8.5	4.9	27.9	0.1	-

- Represent zero.

Table III-146. MONTHLY CHARGE FOR CARE BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Monthly charge for care	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	135,570	267,800	962,830	19,180
No charge made	94,440	41,070	40,900	12,090	380
Less than $100	664,860	66,890	160,550	425,300	12,120
$100 to $299	92,980	6,970	17,580	68,430	-
$300 to $499	178,950	5,950	10,870	160,510	1,630
$500 to $649	147,860	3,010	12,930	129,990	1,930
$650 to $799	67,590	1,360	8,670	57,560	-
$800 to $999	50,030	850	2,580	46,600	-
$1,000 to $1,499	36,780	3,820	2,740	28,560	1,660
$1,500 or more	9,530	2,300	1,900	5,330	-
Not reported	42,360	3,350	9,080	28,470	1,460
Median	86	38	55	187	70
Mean	251	126	125	304	201
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No charge made	6.8	30.3	15.3	1.3	2.0
Less than $100	48.0	49.3	60.0	44.2	63.2
$100 to $299	6.7	5.1	6.6	7.1	-
$300 to $499	12.9	4.4	4.1	16.7	8.5
$500 to $649	10.7	2.2	4.8	13.5	10.0
$650 to $799	4.9	1.0	3.2	6.0	-
$800 to $999	3.6	0.6	1.0	4.8	-
$1,000 to $1,499	2.7	2.8	1.0	3.0	8.7
$1,500 or more	0.7	1.7	0.7	0.6	-
Not reported	3.1	2.5	3.4	3.0	7.6

- Represents zero.

Table III-147. MONTHLY CHARGE FOR ADDITIONAL SERVICES BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Monthly charge additional service	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	135,570	267,800	962,830	19,18
None	665,430	98,300	147,090	410,400	9,64
Less than $100	275,140	7,540	25,050	237,310	5,24
$100 to $199	15,040	650	2,390	12,000	-
$200 to $299	910	140	680	90	-
$300 to $499	1,160	950	90	120	-
$500 to $749	-	-	-	-	-
$750 and over	4,640	680	-	3,960	-
Don't know	347,980	24,430	85,080	236,300	2,17
Not reported	75,080	2,880	7,410	62,650	2,14
Median	-	-	-	-	
Mean	19	12	6	24	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
None	48.0	72.5	54.9	42.6	50.
Less than $100	19.9	5.6	9.4	24.6	27.
$100 to $199	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.2	
$200 to $299	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	
$300 to $499	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	
$500 to $749	-	-	-	-	
$750 and over	0.3	0.5	-	0.4	
Don't know	25.1	18.0	31.8	24.5	11.
Not reported	5.4	2.1	2.8	6.5	11.

- Represents zero.

Table III-148. PERSON HANDLING RESIDENT'S FINANCES BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Person handles resident's finances	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	135,570	267,800	962,830	19,180
Resident	154,680	7,550	33,350	112,110	1,660
Spouse	82,580	–	6,450	73,270	2,860
Parent	126,390	65,970	56,040	4,290	100
Brother or sister	112,850	690	40,230	71,850	80
Son or daughter	461,410	7,740	19,320	425,260	9,090
Other relative	42,630	450	2,780	39,400	–
Lawyer or investment counselor	13,560	–	3,300	10,260	–
Friend	3,940	310	–	3,630	–
Guardian	16,000	1,490	6,070	8,440	–
Social agency	51,380	18,230	14,290	18,760	110
Other	227,850	30,010	79,270	115,760	2,820
Not reported	92,120	3,130	6,700	79,820	2,470
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Resident	11.2	5.6	12.5	11.6	8.7
Spouse	6.0	–	2.4	7.6	14.9
Parent	9.1	48.7	20.9	0.4	0.5
Brother or sister	8.1	0.5	15.0	7.5	0.4
Son or daughter	33.3	5.7	7.2	44.2	47.4
Other relative	3.1	0.3	1.0	4.1	–
Lawyer or investment counselor	1.0	–	1.2	1.1	–
Friend	0.3	0.2	–	0.4	–
Guardian	1.2	1.1	2.3	0.9	–
Social agency	3.7	13.4	5.3	1.9	0.5
Other	16.4	22.1	29.6	12.0	14.7
Not reported	6.6	2.3	2.5	8.3	12.9

- Represents zero.

Table III-149. RESIDENT'S SOURCES OF SUPPORT BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Resident's sources of support	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	135,570	267,800	962,830	19,180
Total source of support	1,322,030	131,560	245,870	925,480	19,120
Medicare	240,300	2,780	16,290	219,380	1,850
Medicaid	453,530	21,250	49,710	373,070	9,500
State or local government	276,250	77,870	91,330	104,880	2,170
Social security	589,290	10,700	82,530	491,670	4,380
Supplement security income	48,690	4,040	11,640	32,600	410
Veterans' pension	77,080	770	22,500	53,760	50
Railroad retirement pension	16,700	–	470	16,240	–
Other government funds	24,290	5,490	9,740	9,050	–
Church or other religious organizations	31,290	5,830	1,930	23,530	–
Family funds	385,780	39,960	40,440	301,350	4,030
Alimony or child support	290	60	230	–	–
Private insurance or pension	86,660	3,650	8,410	74,270	340
Resident personal funds	70,960	830	8,180	60,500	1,460
Other nongovernment funds	44,610	7,540	12,700	22,480	1,900
Not reported	63,350	4,010	21,930	37,350	60
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
otal source of support	95.4	97.0	91.8	96.1	99.7
Medicare	17.3	2.1	6.1	22.8	9.7
Medicaid	32.7	15.7	18.6	38.7	49.6
State or local government	19.9	57.4	34.1	10.9	11.3
Social security	42.5	7.9	30.8	51.1	22.8
Supplemental security income	3.5	3.0	4.3	3.4	2.1
Veterans' pension	5.6	0.6	8.4	5.6	0.3
Railroad retirement pension	1.2	–	0.2	1.7	–
Other government funds	1.8	4.1	3.6	0.9	–
Church or other religious organizations	2.3	4.3	0.7	2.4	–
Family funds	27.8	29.5	15.1	31.3	21.0
Alimony or child support	0.0	0.0	0.1	–	–
Private insurance or pension	6.3	2.7	3.1	7.7	1.7
Resident personal funds	5.1	0.6	3.1	6.3	7.6
Other nongovernment funds	3.2	5.6	4.7	2.3	9.9
Not reported	4.6	3.0	8.2	3.9	0.3

- Represents zero.

Table III-150. RESIDENT'S MONTHLY INCOME BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Resident's monthly income	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	135,570	267,800	962,830	19,180
Less than $100	168,360	36,100	43,210	87,290	1,760
$100 to $249	230,330	7,490	28,900	191,600	2,340
$250 to $399	129,620	2,240	16,220	109,190	1,960
$400 to $649	139,830	2,790	7,820	127,380	1,850
$650 to $799	24,960	810	3,870	20,270	-
$800 to $999	20,360	440	4,290	15,630	-
$1,000 to $1,499	15,810	1,550	7,270	6,980	20
$1,500 to $9,999	1,500	1,180	130	180	-
Not reported	654,610	82,970	156,090	404,310	11,250
Median	227	72	165	251	241
Mean	288	158	263	306	261
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $100	12.2	26.6	16.1	9.1	9.2
$100 to $249	16.6	5.5	10.8	19.9	12.2
$250 to $399	9.4	1.7	6.1	11.3	10.2
$400 to $649	10.1	2.1	2.9	13.2	9.7
$650 to $799	1.8	0.6	1.4	2.1	-
$800 to $999	1.5	0.3	1.6	1.6	-
$1,000 to $1,499	1.1	1.1	2.7	0.7	0.1
$1,5000to $9,999	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	-
Not reported	47.3	61.2	58.3	42.0	58.6

- Represents zero.

Table III-151. PRIOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION BY RACE AND SEX

Prior institutions	Total	Male	Female	White			Other races			Not reported
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total	1,385,380	525,540	855,030	1,277,010	470,320	806,690	103,560	55,220	48,340	4,800
1 institution	105,250	38,740	66,140	101,900	36,580	65,320	3,260	2,160	1,090	90
2 and 3 institutions	369,040	150,460	215,030	347,950	142,840	205,100	17,550	7,620	9,930	3,550
4 and 5 institutions	34,560	11,370	23,190	32,180	10,880	21,300	2,380	490	1,890	-
6 and 7 institutions	4,960	670	4,280	4,960	670	4,280	-	-	-	-
8 and 9 institutions	400	50	350	400	50	350	-	-	-	-
10 to 99 institutions	780	-	780	780	-	780	-	-	-	-
None	840,660	304,510	534,990	767,140	265,430	501,710	72,360	39,070	33,280	1,160
Don't know	20,940	12,920	8,020	15,760	9,850	5,910	5,170	3,070	2,110	-
Not reported	8,790	6,820	1,970	5,940	4,010	1,940	2,850	2,810	40	-
Median	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.9
Mean	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.7	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 institution	7.6	7.4	7.8	8.0	7.8	8.1	3.1	3.9	2.3	2.0
2 and 3 institutions	26.6	28.6	25.1	27.2	30.4	25.4	16.9	13.8	20.5	73.9
4 and 5 institutions	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.3	0.9	3.9	-
6 and 7 institutions	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	-	-	-	-
8 and 9 institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-
10 to 99 institutions	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	-
None	60.7	57.9	62.6	60.1	56.4	62.2	69.9	70.8	68.9	24.1
Don't know	1.5	2.5	0.9	1.2	2.1	0.7	5.0	5.6	4.4	-
Not reported	0.6	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.2	2.7	5.1	0.1	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-152. TYPE OF PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONALIZATIONS BY RACE AND SEX

Type of previous institutions	Total	Male	Female	White			Other races			Not reported
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total	523,780	208,120	312,020	494,100	195,040	299,070	26,030	13,080	12,950	3,640
Total in previous institutions	505,640	193,060	308,940	479,210	183,080	296,130	22,790	9,980	12,810	3,640
Nursing home	233,640	78,080	155,250	223,930	76,380	147,550	9,410	1,700	7,710	310
Extended care facility unit of hospital	31,480	2,690	28,790	30,650	1,970	28,670	830	710	120	-
Nursing care unit	4,610	4,020	590	4,610	4,020	590	-	-	-	-
Convalescent home	41,770	12,300	29,470	40,060	12,300	27,760	1,710	-	1,710	-
Home for aged	12,900	2,030	10,870	12,900	2,030	10,870	-	-	-	-
Custodial care home	8,420	2,730	5,600	8,070	2,470	5,600	260	260	-	-
Orphanage or dependent child	8,770	4,810	3,960	7,470	3,980	3,490	1,310	840	470	-
Home for unwed mothers	1,160	-	1,160	920	-	920	240	-	240	-
Facility for the blind	630	200	420	540	170	370	90	40	50	-
Facility for the deaf	1,220	750	480	1,010	650	360	210	100	120	-
Emotionally disturbed	24,240	13,020	10,780	22,080	11,940	10,140	1,710	1,070	640	440
Mentally retarded	54,150	26,390	27,770	52,020	24,450	27,570	2,140	1,940	200	-
Neurological handicap	140	-	140	120	-	120	20	-	20	-
Physically handicapped	4,250	2,750	1,500	3,720	2,240	1,480	530	510	20	-
Rehabilitation training center for alcoholics	4,290	1,510	2,780	3,610	820	2,780	690	690	-	-
Rehabilitation training center for drug abusers	1,240	970	270	880	750	120	360	210	150	-
Other facility	172,330	74,950	94,470	157,310	70,620	86,690	12,110	4,330	7,780	2,910
Don't know	7,990	3,850	4,050	7,620	3,570	4,050	280	280	-	90
Not reported	18,140	15,060	3,080	14,900	11,960	2,940	3,240	3,100	140	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total in previous institutions	96.5	92.8	99.0	97.0	93.9	99.0	87.5	76.3	98.9	100.0
Nursing home	44.6	37.5	49.8	45.3	39.2	49.3	36.2	13.0	59.5	8.5
Extended center facility unit of hospital	6.0	1.3	9.2	6.2	1.0	9.6	3.2	5.5	0.9	-
Nursing care unit	0.9	1.9	0.2	0.9	2.1	0.2	-	-	-	-
Convalescent home	8.0	5.9	9.4	8.1	6.3	9.3	6.6	-	13.2	-
Home for aged	2.5	1.0	3.5	2.6	1.0	3.6	-	-	-	-
Custodial care home	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.0	2.0	-	2.6
Orphanage or dependent child	1.7	2.3	1.3	1.5	2.0	1.2	5.0	6.4	3.6	-
Home for unwed mothers	0.2	-	0.4	0.2	-	0.3	0.9	-	1.9	-
Facility for the blind	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	-
Facility for the deaf	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.9	-
Emotionally disturbed	4.6	6.3	3.5	4.5	6.1	3.4	6.6	8.2	4.9	12.0
Mentally retarded	10.3	12.7	8.9	10.5	12.5	9.2	8.2	14.8	1.5	-
Neurological handicap	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	-	0.1	-
Physically handicapped	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.5	2.0	3.9	0.1	-
Rehabilitation training center for alcoholics	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.9	2.6	5.2	-	-
Rehabilitation training center for drug abusers	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.4	1.6	1.1	-
Other facility	32.9	36.0	30.3	31.8	36.2	29.0	46.5	33.1	60.1	79.8
Don't know	1.5	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.1	2.2	-	2.6
Not reported	3.5	7.2	1.0	3.0	6.1	1.0	12.5	23.7	1.1	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-153. DURATION OF PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONALIZATIONS BY RACE AND SEX

Duration previous institutions	Total	Male	Female	White			Other races			Not reported
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total	523,780	208,120	312,020	494,100	195,040	299,070	26,030	13,080	12,950	3,640
Less than 6 months	39,030	8,140	30,790	38,620	8,080	30,540	320	60	260	90
6 to 11 months	2,880	1,040	1,840	1,880	530	1,350	1,000	510	490	-
1 and 2 years	80,700	25,920	54,780	75,990	24,340	51,650	4,710	1,580	3,130	-
3 to 5 years	113,290	31,250	79,140	106,130	28,960	77,170	4,260	2,290	1,970	2,910
6 to 9 years	68,060	32,690	34,960	62,360	29,860	32,510	5,290	2,830	2,460	400
10 years or more	211,500	102,730	108,530	203,450	99,530	103,920	7,820	3,200	4,620	240
Not reported	8,320	6,350	1,970	5,680	3,740	1,940	2,640	2,600	40	-
Median months	76	109	55	77	109	54	74	74	73	46
Mean	277	352	231	283	357	236	176	256	111	81
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 6 months	7.5	3.9	9.9	7.8	4.1	10.2	1.2	0.5	2.0	2.6
6 to 11 months	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	3.8	3.9	3.8	-
1 and 2 years	15.4	12.5	17.6	15.4	12.5	17.3	18.1	12.1	24.2	-
3 to 5 years	21.6	15.0	25.4	21.5	14.8	25.8	16.4	17.5	15.2	79.8
6 to 9 years	13.0	15.7	11.2	12.6	15.3	10.9	20.3	21.7	19.0	11.1
10 years or more	40.4	49.4	34.8	41.2	51.0	34.7	30.0	24.5	35.6	6.6
Not reported	1.6	3.0	0.6	1.1	1.9	0.6	10.1	19.9	0.3	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-154. MEDICAL REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION BY RACE AND SEX

Medical reason for institution	Total	Male	Female	White			Other races			Not reported
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total	1,385,380	525,540	855,030	1,277,010	470,320	806,690	103,560	55,220	48,340	4,800
Cardiovascular	281,190	93,690	187,500	260,120	87,450	172,670	21,070	6,240	14,830	-
Respiratory	5,580	3,120	2,460	5,520	3,060	2,460	60	60	-	-
Nervous disorder	59,200	23,400	35,050	54,210	19,680	34,530	4,240	3,710	520	750
Mental illness	78,270	33,760	44,120	70,590	27,950	42,640	7,290	5,810	1,470	390
Mental retardation	64,620	37,660	26,960	60,130	33,990	26,150	4,490	3,680	810	-
Musculo-skeletal	118,710	23,380	95,300	113,430	23,320	90,110	5,250	60	5,180	30
Digestive	7,970	3,250	4,720	7,870	3,250	4,630	90	-	90	-
Urogenital	11,470	4,430	7,040	11,070	4,430	6,640	400	-	400	-
Neoplasms	10,240	6,530	3,710	9,870	6,500	3,380	360	30	330	-
Endocrine	13,730	8,220	5,510	11,990	6,480	5,510	1,740	1,740	-	-
Old age	117,060	29,170	87,590	116,190	29,170	87,020	560	-	560	310
Other specified condition	28,080	13,050	14,940	23,760	9,920	13,840	4,230	3,130	1,100	90
Injury or accident--unspecified	11,940	5,080	6,860	11,730	5,020	6,710	210	60	150	-
General nursing care	6,510	3,860	2,650	6,510	3,860	2,650	-	-	-	-
Don't know	9,380	6,620	2,760	9,350	6,620	2,720	40	-	40	-
Not reported	11,300	4,360	6,940	10,780	3,840	6,940	520	520	-	-
None	550,130	225,950	320,950	493,890	195,790	298,100	53,010	30,160	22,850	3,230
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cardiovascular	20.3	17.8	21.9	20.4	18.6	21.4	20.3	11.3	30.7	
Respiratory	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	-	
Nervous disorder	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.1	6.7	1.1	15.
Mental illness	5.6	6.4	5.2	5.5	5.9	5.3	7.0	10.5	3.0	8.
Mental retardation	4.7	7.2	3.2	4.7	7.2	3.2	4.3	6.7	1.7	
Musculo-skeletal	8.6	4.4	11.1	8.9	5.0	11.2	5.1	0.1	10.7	0.
Digestive	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.1	-	0.2	
Urogenital	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.4	-	0.8	
Neoplasms	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.7	
Endocrine	1.0	1.6	0.6	0.9	1.4	0.7	1.7	3.2	-	
Old age	8.4	5.6	10.2	9.1	6.2	10.8	0.5	-	1.2	6.
Other specified condition	2.0	2.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.7	4.1	5.7	2.3	1.
Injury or accident--unspecified	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	
General nursing care	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	-	-	-	
Don't know	0.7	1.3	0.3	0.7	1.4	0.3	0.0	-	0.1	
Not reported	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.9	-	
None	39.7	43.0	37.5	38.7	41.6	37.0	51.2	54.6	47.3	67.

- Represents zero.

Table III-155. ADMITTED RESIDENT TO INSTITUTION BY RACE AND SEX

Admitted resident to institution	Total	Male	Female	White			Other races			Not reported
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total	1,385,380	525,540	855,030	1,277,010	470,320	806,690	103,560	55,220	48,340	4,800
Resident	379,950	139,870	236,970	360,170	134,680	225,490	16,670	5,190	11,470	3,120
Parent or spouse	264,970	147,940	116,150	239,240	129,310	109,930	24,850	18,630	6,220	880
Other relative, friend or guardian	506,250	121,600	384,340	483,330	112,320	371,010	22,610	9,270	13,340	310
Public authority	64,980	33,260	31,430	57,650	29,700	27,950	7,030	3,560	3,480	300
Court action	39,760	30,860	8,700	31,740	24,270	7,460	7,820	6,580	1,240	200
Other	107,570	38,040	69,530	86,670	29,640	57,030	20,900	8,390	12,510	-
Not reported	21,890	13,980	7,910	18,220	10,390	7,830	3,670	3,590	80	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Resident	27.4	26.6	27.7	28.2	28.6	28.0	16.1	9.4	23.7	64.9
Parent or spouse	19.1	28.2	13.6	18.7	27.5	13.6	24.0	33.7	12.9	18.3
Other relative, friend or guardian	36.5	23.1	45.0	37.8	23.9	46.0	21.8	16.8	27.6	6.4
Public authority	4.7	6.3	3.7	4.5	6.3	3.5	6.8	6.4	7.2	6.3
Court action	2.9	5.9	1.0	2.5	5.2	0.9	7.6	11.9	2.6	4.1
Other	7.8	7.2	8.1	6.8	6.3	7.1	20.2	15.2	25.9	-
Not reported	1.6	2.7	0.9	1.4	2.2	1.0	3.5	6.5	0.2	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-156. RESIDENT'S LEGAL STATUS BY RACE AND SEX

Resident's legal status	Total	Male	Female	White			Other races			Not reported
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total	1,385,380	525,540	855,030	1,277,010	470,320	806,690	103,560	55,220	48,340	4,800
Resident admitted self	379,950	139,870	236,970	360,170	134,680	225,490	16,670	5,190	11,470	3,120
Parent or spouse control	201,320	120,810	79,570	181,290	107,730	73,560	19,090	13,080	6,010	940
Control of other person	337,610	85,900	251,410	326,530	80,360	246,170	10,770	5,540	5,240	310
Guardian of state or institutions	141,350	70,100	71,050	118,320	58,490	59,830	22,830	11,610	11,220	200
Court custody (competent)	22,550	13,670	8,880	19,340	10,940	8,400	3,220	2,730	480	-
Court custody (incompetent)	17,850	7,230	10,380	16,870	6,550	10,310	750	680	70	240
Legally competent	148,910	47,410	101,510	145,300	45,870	99,430	3,620	1,540	2,080	-
Other	97,510	27,520	69,990	78,400	18,300	60,100	19,110	9,210	9,890	-
Not reported	38,320	13,050	25,270	30,810	7,410	23,400	7,510	5,640	1,870	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Resident admitted self	27.4	26.6	27.7	28.2	28.6	28.0	16.1	9.4	23.7	64.9
Parent or spouse control	14.5	23.0	9.3	14.2	22.9	9.1	18.4	23.7	12.4	19.5
Control of other person	24.4	16.3	29.4	25.6	17.1	30.5	10.4	10.0	10.8	6.4
Guardian of state or institutions	10.2	13.3	8.3	9.3	12.4	7.4	22.0	21.0	23.2	4.1
Court custody (competent)	1.6	2.6	1.0	1.5	2.3	1.0	3.1	4.9	1.0	-
Court custody (incompetent)	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	0.7	1.2	0.1	5.0
Legally competent	10.7	9.0	11.9	11.4	9.8	12.3	3.5	2.8	4.3	-
Other	7.0	5.2	8.2	6.1	3.9	7.4	18.4	16.7	20.5	-
Not reported	2.8	2.5	3.0	2.4	1.6	2.9	7.3	10.2	3.9	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-157. REASON FOR CHOOSING INSTITUTION BY RACE AND SEX

Reason for choosing institution	Total	Male	Female	White			Other races			Not reported
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total	1,385,380	525,540	855,030	1,277,010	470,320	806,690	103,560	55,220	48,340	4,800
Location	706,010	241,600	461,510	684,650	230,400	454,250	18,460	11,200	7,260	2,910
Level or type of treatment	218,320	87,140	130,170	197,760	78,310	119,450	19,540	8,830	10,720	1,020
Care cost reduced or none	39,610	21,940	17,360	33,570	16,800	16,780	5,730	5,150	580	310
Only institution provided care	48,270	24,050	24,210	39,780	17,040	22,740	8,490	7,020	1,470	-
Assigned by court	27,370	19,010	8,260	21,130	14,020	7,110	6,140	4,990	1,150	90
Admitted by staff or doctor	7,740	2,030	5,710	6,450	780	5,670	1,290	1,240	40	-
Family or friend recommended	82,880	24,240	58,630	79,900	23,980	55,930	2,970	270	2,700	-
Agency or court recommended	116,270	44,610	71,660	97,070	36,900	60,170	19,190	7,710	11,490	-
Other	106,670	40,230	66,200	89,560	35,690	53,870	16,880	4,540	12,330	240
Not reported	32,240	20,680	11,320	27,130	16,400	10,730	4,870	4,280	590	240
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Location	51.0	46.0	54.0	53.6	49.0	56.3	17.8	20.3	15.0	60.5
Level or type of treatment	15.8	16.6	15.2	15.5	16.7	14.8	18.9	16.0	22.2	21.2
Care cost reduced or none	2.9	4.2	2.0	2.6	3.6	2.1	5.5	9.3	1.2	6.4
Only institution provided care	3.5	4.6	2.8	3.1	3.6	2.8	8.2	12.7	3.0	-
Assigned by court	2.0	3.6	1.0	1.7	3.0	0.9	5.9	9.0	2.4	2.0
Admitted by staff or doctor	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	1.2	2.3	0.1	-
Family or friend recommended	6.0	4.6	6.9	6.3	5.1	6.9	2.9	0.5	5.6	-
Agency or court recommended	8.4	8.5	8.4	7.6	7.8	7.5	18.5	14.0	23.8	-
Other	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.0	7.6	6.7	16.3	8.2	25.5	4.9
Not reported	2.3	3.9	1.3	2.1	3.5	1.3	4.7	7.8	1.2	5.0

- Represents zero.

Table III-158. INFORMATION SOURCE ABOUT INSTITUTION BY RACE AND SEX

Information source about institution	Total	Male	Female	White			Other races			Not reported
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total	1,385,380	525,540	855,030	1,277,010	470,320	806,690	103,560	55,220	48,340	4,800
Next of kin	453,650	156,040	297,120	437,160	148,700	288,460	15,990	7,340	8,650	500
Doctor or psychiatrist	236,340	78,310	157,990	222,570	67,540	155,030	13,730	10,770	2,960	50
Hospital	74,520	29,240	45,240	67,970	25,900	42,080	6,510	3,350	3,170	30
Media	14,110	7,650	6,470	13,560	7,270	6,290	550	370	180	-
Social agency or association	154,000	79,780	70,610	131,700	69,410	62,290	18,690	10,370	8,320	3,600
School or counselor or related person	107,820	29,190	78,540	96,000	25,150	70,850	11,730	4,040	7,680	90
Court or judge	38,440	25,950	12,200	28,460	17,670	10,790	9,690	8,280	1,410	290
Family friend, former patient	153,370	43,550	109,820	148,680	41,790	106,890	4,690	1,760	2,940	-
Other	115,240	51,080	64,160	98,050	46,810	51,240	17,190	4,270	12,920	-
Not reported	37,890	24,750	12,900	32,860	20,090	12,770	4,780	4,660	120	240
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Next of kin	32.7	29.7	34.7	34.2	31.6	35.8	15.4	13.3	17.9	10.4
Doctor or psychiatrist	17.1	14.9	18.5	17.4	14.4	19.2	13.3	19.5	6.1	1.0
Hospital	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.2	6.3	6.1	6.5	0.6
Media	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.4	-
Social agency or association	11.1	15.2	8.3	10.3	14.8	7.7	18.1	18.8	17.2	74.9
School or counselor or related person	7.8	5.6	9.2	7.5	5.3	8.8	11.3	7.3	15.9	2.0
Court or judge	2.8	4.9	1.4	2.2	3.8	1.3	9.4	15.0	2.9	6.1
Family friend, former patient	11.1	8.3	12.8	11.6	8.9	13.2	4.5	3.2	6.1	-
Other	8.3	9.7	7.5	7.7	10.0	6.4	16.6	7.7	26.7	-
Not reported	2.7	4.7	1.5	2.6	4.3	1.6	4.6	8.4	0.3	5.0

- Represents zero.

Table III-159. INSTITUTION ADMISSION STANDARDS BY RACE AND SEX

Institution admission standards	Total	Male	Female	White			Other races			Not reported
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total	1,385,380	525,540	855,030	1,277,010	470,320	806,690	103,560	55,220	48,340	4,800
None	984,570	370,490	609,820	910,210	334,170	576,030	70,100	36,320	33,780	4,260
Ability to pay	77,290	22,540	54,740	71,590	19,560	52,040	5,690	2,990	2,710	-
Physical condition	153,770	63,450	90,140	137,210	53,590	83,620	16,370	9,850	6,520	190
Mental condition	45,430	28,840	16,590	40,600	25,510	15,100	4,820	3,330	1,490	-
Age requirement	12,600	4,960	7,650	11,930	4,300	7,630	680	660	20	-
Court action	2,690	1,500	1,190	2,410	1,220	1,190	280	280	-	-
Residence requirement	5,370	1,990	3,070	4,980	1,950	3,040	80	50	30	310
Doctor or counselor recommended	·17,140	2,690	14,450	17,050	2,640	14,420	90	50	40	-
Other	68,230	22,130	46,060	63,330	20,790	42,530	4,860	1,340	3,530	40
Not reported	18,290	6,960	11,320	17,700	6,600	11,100	590	370	220	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	71.1	70.5	71.3	71.3	71.1	71.4	67.7	65.8	69.9	88.8
Ability to pay	5.6	4.3	6.4	5.6	4.2	6.5	5.5	5.4	5.6	-
Physical condition	11.1	12.1	10.5	10.7	11.4	10.4	15.8	17.8	13.5	3.9
Mental condition	3.3	5.5	1.9	3.2	5.4	1.9	4.7	6.0	3.1	-
Age requirement	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.0	-
Court action	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	-	-
Residence requirement	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.4
Doctor or counselor recommended	1.2	0.5	1.7	1.3	0.6	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
Other	4.9	4.2	5.4	5.0	4.4	5.3	4.7	2.4	7.3	0.9
Not reported	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-160. ABILITY OF RESIDENTS TO REMAIN AT HOME BY RACE AND SEX

Enable resident remain in home	Total	Male	Female	White			Other races			Not reported
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total	1,385,380	525,540	855,030	1,277,010	470,320	806,690	103,560	55,220	48,340	4,800
Total	1,352,040	508,590	838,650	1,248,040	457,740	790,310	99,200	50,860	48,340	4,800
Food delivery service	61,190	15,290	45,900	57,960	13,910	44,050	3,220	1,380	1,850	-
Housekeeping or errands	75,140	22,930	52,220	68,600	22,050	46,560	6,540	880	5,660	-
Home health care	119,450	38,400	77,650	110,720	33,400	77,320	5,330	5,000	330	3,400
Day care assistance	97,990	33,270	61,320	89,560	30,850	58,710	5,030	2,420	2,610	3,400
Transportation service	52,830	15,700	37,140	46,680	13,590	33,090	6,150	2,110	4,050	-
Any other service	27,910	8,630	19,280	25,140	7,720	17,420	2,770	910	1,860	-
None	1,148,210	436,450	710,360	1,062,850	391,860	670,990	83,950	44,590	39,370	1,400
Not reported	33,340	16,950	16,380	28,970	12,590	16,380	4,360	4,360	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	97.6	96.8	98.1	97.7	97.3	98.0	95.8	92.1	100.0	100.0
Food delivery service	4.4	2.9	5.4	4.5	3.0	5.5	3.1	2.5	3.8	-
Housekeeping or errands	5.4	4.4	6.1	5.4	4.7	5.8	6.3	1.6	11.7	-
Home health care	8.6	7.3	9.1	8.7	7.1	9.6	5.1	9.1	0.7	70.8
Day care assistance	7.1	6.3	7.2	7.0	6.6	7.3	4.9	4.4	5.4	70.8
Transportation service	3.8	3.0	4.3	3.7	2.9	4.1	5.9	3.8	8.4	-
Any other service	2.0	1.6	2.3	2.0	1.6	2.2	2.7	1.6	3.8	-
None	82.9	83.0	83.1	83.2	83.3	83.2	81.1	80.7	81.4	29.2
Not reported	2.4	3.2	1.9	2.3	2.7	2.0	4.2	7.9	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-161. INVOLVEMENT IN ADMISSION BY RACE AND SEX

Involvement in admission	Total	Male	Female	White			Other races			Not reported
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total	1,385,380	525,540	855,030	1,277,010	470,320	806,690	103,560	55,220	48,340	4,800
Next of kin involved	933,990	334,260	595,990	870,520	300,780	569,740	53,730	33,480	26,250	3,740
Next of kin not involved	445,220	189,020	255,140	400,690	167,330	233,360	43,470	21,690	21,770	1,060
Not reported	6,170	2,260	3,910	5,800	2,210	3,590	360	50	310	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Next of kin involved	67.4	63.6	69.7	68.2	64.0	70.6	57.7	60.6	54.3	77.9
Next of kin not involved	32.1	36.0	29.8	31.4	35.6	28.9	42.0	39.3	45.0	22.1
Not reported	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.7	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-162. DISCHARGE AVAILABLE TO RESIDENTS BY RACE AND SEX

Discharge available resident	Total	Male	Female	White			Other races			Not reported
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total	1,385,380	525,540	855,030	1,277,010	470,320	806,690	103,560	55,220	48,340	4,800
Total discharge	823,990	304,330	515,420	746,240	270,610	475,620	73,510	33,720	39,790	4,240
Permanent	607,560	212,100	391,830	569,800	194,790	375,010	34,130	17,310	16,820	3,640
Temporary	146,330	62,570	83,030	130,010	55,490	74,510	15,590	7,070	8,520	740
Conditional	166,820	66,780	99,040	151,570	61,210	90,360	14,250	5,580	8,670	1,000
Other	45,570	20,660	24,660	32,220	14,020	18,200	13,090	6,640	6,460	250
No discharge expected	394,440	142,060	252,350	377,490	131,050	246,450	16,910	11,010	5,900	30
Not reported	166,950	79,150	87,270	153,290	68,600	84,620	13,130	10,490	2,650	530
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total discharge	59.5	57.9	60.3	58.4	57.5	59.0	71.0	61.1	82.3	88.3
Permanent	43.9	40.4	45.8	44.6	41.4	46.5	33.0	31.3	34.8	75.7
Temporary	10.6	11.9	9.7	10.2	11.8	9.2	15.1	12.8	17.6	15.3
Conditional	12.0	12.7	11.6	11.9	13.0	11.2	13.8	10.1	17.9	20.9
Other	3.3	3.9	2.9	2.5	3.0	2.3	12.6	12.0	13.4	5.2
No discharge expected	28.5	27.0	29.5	29.6	27.9	30.6	16.3	19.9	12.2	0.6
Not reported	12.1	15.1	10.2	12.0	14.6	10.5	12.7	19.0	5.5	11.1

- Represents zero.

Table III-163. PERSONS WITH ABILITY TO INITIATE DISCHARGE BY RACE AND SEX

Person initiate discharge	Total	Male	Female	White			Other races			Not reported
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total	1,385,380	525,540	855,030	1,277,010	470,320	806,690	103,560	55,220	48,340	4,800
Total initiate discharge	1,245,020	476,160	764,300	1,148,350	426,530	721,820	92,110	49,630	42,470	4,570
Spouse	83,760	42,810	40,950	80,310	39,410	40,900	3,460	3,410	50	-
Resident	338,760	134,120	204,420	322,690	127,380	195,310	15,850	6,740	9,110	220
Person admitted resident	508,450	151,380	353,990	474,960	137,770	337,190	30,410	13,610	16,800	3,080
Parent or guardian	243,140	115,840	126,430	215,350	100,080	115,270	26,910	15,760	11,150	880
Superintendent or administrator	181,480	84,720	96,570	165,290	74,890	90,400	16,000	9,830	6,170	180
Other	162,390	59,930	102,370	145,440	51,380	94,060	16,860	8,550	8,310	90
Court	20,910	14,630	6,080	18,200	12,290	5,900	2,520	2,340	180	200
Not reported	140,360	49,380	90,740	128,660	43,790	84,870	11,450	5,590	5,870	240
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total initiate discharge	89.9	90.6	89.4	89.9	90.7	89.5	88.9	89.9	87.9	95.0
Spouse	6.0	8.1	4.8	6.3	8.4	5.1	3.3	6.2	0.1	-
Resident	24.5	25.5	23.9	25.3	27.1	24.2	15.3	12.2	18.8	4.6
Person admitted resident	36.7	28.8	41.4	37.2	29.3	41.8	29.4	24.6	34.8	64.1
Parent or guardian	17.6	22.0	14.8	16.9	21.3	14.3	26.0	28.5	23.1	18.3
Superintendent or administrator	13.1	16.1	11.3	12.9	15.9	11.2	15.5	17.8	12.8	3.8
Other	11.7	11.4	12.0	11.4	10.9	11.7	16.3	15.5	17.2	2.0
Court	1.5	2.8	0.7	1.4	2.6	0.7	2.4	4.2	0.4	4.1
Not reported	10.1	9.4	10.6	10.1	9.3	10.5	11.1	10.1	12.1	5.0

- Represents zero.

Table III-164. AUTHORITY GRANTING FINAL DISCHARGE BY RACE AND SEX

Grant final discharge	Total	Male	Female	White			Other races			Not reported
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total........................	1,385,380	525,540	855,030	1,277,010	470,320	806,690	103,560	55,220	48,340	4,800
Total having authority..............	1,189,460	452,280	732,470	1,093,560	404,760	688,800	91,200	47,530	43,670	4,710
Court............................	62,680	46,350	15,790	51,420	37,590	13,840	10,720	8,770	1,950	530
Superintendent or administrator....	245,260	111,090	130,520	221,250	100,320	120,940	20,360	10,770	9,590	3,650
Relative or acquaintance..........	721,350	236,220	484,030	666,460	212,910	453,550	53,790	23,310	30,480	1,090
Other outside authority...........	116,400	49,240	67,160	103,830	43,380	60,450	12,570	5,860	6,710	-
Resident..........................	272,200	101,510	170,480	259,130	95,760	163,370	12,860	5,750	7,110	220
Not reported......................	195,920	73,260	122,560	183,460	65,560	117,890	12,370	7,700	4,670	90
Total........................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total having authority..............	85.9	86.1	85.7	85.6	86.1	85.4	88.1	86.1	90.3	98.0
Court............................	4.5	8.8	1.8	4.0	8.0	1.7	10.4	15.9	4.0	11.1
Superintendent or administrator....	17.7	21.1	15.3	17.3	21.3	15.0	19.7	19.5	19.8	75.9
Relative or acquaintance..........	52.1	44.9	56.6	52.2	45.3	56.2	51.9	42.2	63.1	22.7
Other outside authority...........	8.4	9.4	7.9	8.1	9.2	7.5	12.1	10.6	13.9	-
Resident..........................	19.6	19.3	19.9	20.3	20.4	20.3	12.4	10.4	14.7	4.6
Not reported......................	14.1	13.9	14.3	14.4	13.9	14.6	11.9	13.9	9.7	2.0

- Represents zero.

Table III-165. EXPECTED DISCHARGE OF RESIDENT BY RACE AND SEX

Expect discharge of resident	Total	Male	Female	White			Other races			Not reported
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total........................	1,385,380	525,540	855,030	1,277,010	470,320	806,690	103,560	55,220	48,340	4,800
Never............................	1,126,110	391,100	731,580	1,070,220	365,110	705,110	52,460	25,990	26,470	3,430
Within 6 months..................	47,800	25,880	21,910	39,160	20,320	18,840	8,630	5,560	3,070	-
6 months to 1 year................	26,430	13,380	13,050	23,880	11,440	12,440	2,550	1,940	610	-
1 year or more....................	29,180	19,350	8,910	21,800	14,640	7,150	6,460	4,710	1,760	920
Don't know........................	154,930	75,230	79,250	121,030	58,210	62,820	33,450	17,020	16,430	450
Not reported......................	920	600	330	920	600	330	-	-	-	-
Total........................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never............................	81.3	74.4	85.6	83.8	77.6	87.4	50.7	47.1	54.8	71.4
Within 6 months..................	3.5	4.9	2.6	3.1	4.3	2.3	8.3	10.1	6.4	-
6 months to 1 year................	1.9	2.5	1.5	1.9	2.4	1.5	2.5	3.5	1.3	-
1 year or more....................	2.1	3.7	1.0	1.7	3.1	0.9	6.2	8.5	3.6	19.2
Don't know........................	11.2	14.3	9.3	9.5	12.4	7.8	32.3	30.8	34.0	9.4
Not reported......................	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-166. RESIDENCE IF RELEASED WITHIN 1 YEAR BY RACE AND SEX

Resident if released in 1 year	Total	Male	Female	White			Other races			Not reported
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total	75,150	39,860	35,290	63,960	32,360	31,610	11,190	7,500	3,690	-
Private apartment or house	54,470	31,040	23,430	45,250	24,750	20,500	9,220	6,290	2,930	-
Foster care home	1,100	550	550	570	250	320	530	300	230	-
Halfway house or resident group	1,420	1,010	410	1,320	910	410	110	110	-	-
Boarding house	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing home	2,720	400	2,320	2,720	400	2,320	-	-	-	-
Long term hospital	260	120	140	130	90	50	130	30	90	-
Other place	900	400	500	880	400	480	20	-	20	-
No arrangements	1,800	1,530	270	1,740	1,530	210	60	-	60	-
Don't know	3,590	2,410	1,170	3,100	1,930	1,170	490	490	-	-
Not reported	8,890	2,400	6,500	8,250	2,110	6,140	640	290	350	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Private apartment or house	72.5	77.9	66.4	70.7	76.5	64.9	82.5	83.9	79.6	-
Foster care home	1.5	1.4	1.6	0.9	0.8	1.0	4.8	4.0	6.3	-
Halfway house or resident group	1.9	2.5	1.2	2.1	2.8	1.3	0.9	1.4	-	-
Boarding house	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing home	3.6	1.0	6.6	4.3	1.2	7.3	-	-	-	-
Long term hospital	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.4	2.6	-
Other place	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.5	0.2	-	0.5	-
No arrangements	2.4	3.8	0.8	2.7	4.7	0.7	0.5	-	1.5	-
Don't know	4.8	6.1	3.3	4.9	6.0	3.7	4.3	6.5	-	-
Not reported	11.8	6.0	18.4	12.9	6.5	19.4	5.7	3.8	9.6	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-167. WHO RESIDENT WOULD LIVE WITH BY RACE AND SEX

Resident would live with	Total	Male	Female	White			Other races			Not reported
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total	56,990	32,600	24,390	47,130	25,900	21,230	9,860	6,700	3,160	-
Total live with	52,150	29,670	22,480	43,030	23,720	19,320	9,120	5,950	3,160	-
Alone	8,050	4,130	3,920	7,440	3,520	3,920	610	610	-	-
Spouse	6,860	4,610	2,250	6,510	4,250	2,250	360	360	-	-
Children	8,750	2,580	6,170	8,160	2,300	5,860	590	280	310	-
Parents	24,160	16,820	7,340	17,690	12,530	5,170	6,470	4,290	2,180	-
Brothers or sisters	14,080	10,250	3,830	11,250	8,320	2,930	2,830	1,930	900	-
Other relatives	5,960	3,480	2,470	5,110	2,850	2,270	850	640	210	-
Foster family	980	430	550	650	330	320	320	90	230	-
Unrelated persons	230	230	-	230	230	-	-	-	-	-
Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not reported	4,840	2,930	1,910	4,090	2,180	1,910	750	750	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Total live with	91.5	91.0	92.2	91.3	91.6	91.0	92.4	88.9	100.0	-
Alone	14.1	12.7	16.1	15.8	13.6	18.5	6.1	9.1	-	-
Spouse	12.0	14.1	9.2	13.8	16.4	10.6	3.6	5.3	-	-
Children	15.4	7.9	25.3	17.3	8.9	27.6	6.0	4.2	9.7	-
Parents	42.4	51.6	30.1	37.5	48.4	24.3	65.6	64.1	68.8	-
Brothers or sisters	24.7	31.5	15.7	23.9	32.1	13.8	28.6	28.8	28.4	-
Other relatives	10.5	10.7	10.1	10.8	11.0	10.7	8.6	9.5	6.6	-
Foster family	1.7	1.3	2.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	3.3	1.4	7.3	-
Unrelated persons	0.4	0.7	-	0.5	0.9	-	-	-	-	-
Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not reported	8.5	9.0	7.8	8.7	8.4	9.0	7.6	11.1	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-168. MONTHLY CHARGE FOR CARE BY RACE AND SEX

Monthly charge for care	Total	Male	Female	White			Other races			Not reported
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total	1,385,380	525,540	855,030	1,277,010	470,320	806,690	103,560	55,220	48,340	4,800
No charge made	94,440	55,870	38,090	74,480	43,080	31,410	19,480	12,790	6,690	480
Less than $100	664,860	265,550	395,240	594,750	231,880	362,870	66,050	33,680	32,370	4,070
$100 to $299	92,980	38,770	54,210	88,810	35,490	53,310	4,170	3,270	900	–
$300 to $499	178,950	53,730	125,220	173,610	52,090	121,530	5,340	1,640	3,690	–
$500 to $649	147,860	51,000	96,860	146,250	49,440	96,810	1,610	1,560	60	–
$650 to $799	67,590	15,580	52,010	63,710	15,500	48,210	3,880	80	3,790	–
$800 to $999	50,030	8,110	41,860	49,760	8,110	41,650	210	–	210	60
$1,000 to $1,499	36,780	14,090	22,690	36,260	13,960	22,300	520	130	390	–
$1,500 or more	9,530	2,750	6,570	7,710	1,140	6,570	1,620	1,620	–	200
Not reported	42,360	20,090	22,270	41,670	19,640	22,030	690	450	240	–
Median	86	74	95	91	78	98	48	43	54	47
Mean	251	203	281	263	214	291	109	110	108	89
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No charge made	6.8	10.6	4.5	5.8	9.2	3.9	18.8	23.2	13.8	9.9
Less than $100	48.0	50.5	46.2	46.6	49.3	45.0	63.8	61.0	67.0	84.6
$100 to $299	6.7	7.4	6.3	7.0	7.5	6.6	4.0	5.9	1.9	–
$300 to $499	12.9	10.2	14.6	13.6	11.1	15.1	5.2	3.0	7.6	–
$500 to $649	10.7	9.7	11.3	11.5	10.5	12.0	1.6	2.8	0.1	–
$650 to $799	4.9	3.0	6.1	5.0	3.3	6.0	3.7	0.2	7.9	–
$800 to $999	3.6	1.5	4.9	3.9	1.7	5.2	0.2	–	0.4	1.3
$1,000 to $1,499	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.8	0.5	0.2	0.8	–
$1,500 or more	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.6	2.9	–	4.1
Not reported	3.1	3.8	2.6	3.3	4.2	2.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	–

- Represents zero.

Table III-169. MONTHLY CHARGE FOR ADDITIONAL SERVICES BY RACE AND SEX

Monthly charge additional service	Total	Male	Female	White			Other races			Not reported
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total	1,385,380	525,540	855,030	1,277,010	470,320	806,690	103,560	55,220	48,340	4,800
None	665,430	270,980	392,920	596,540	234,330	362,210	67,370	36,660	30,710	1,530
Less than $100	275,140	66,980	208,120	270,390	66,630	203,760	4,710	350	4,360	40
$100 to $199	15,040	770	14,270	14,920	640	14,270	130	130	–	–
$200 to $299	910	730	180	910	730	180	–	–	–	–
$300 to $499	1,160	760	400	930	760	170	230	–	230	–
$500 to $749	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$750 and over	4,640	–	4,640	4,640	–	4,640	–	–	–	–
Don't know	347,980	159,210	185,530	315,260	142,420	172,840	29,490	16,790	12,690	3,230
Not reported	75,080	26,100	48,980	73,430	24,810	48,630	1,650	1,290	350	–
Median	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean	19	7	25	20	8	26	3	1	4	–
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	48.0	51.6	46.0	46.7	49.8	44.9	65.1	66.4	63.5	31.9
Less than $100	19.9	12.7	24.3	21.2	14.2	25.3	4.5	0.6	9.0	0.9
$100 to $199	1.1	0.1	1.7	1.2	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.2	–	–
$200 to $299	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	–	–	–	–
$300 to $499	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	–	0.5	–
$500 to $749	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
750 and over	0.3	–	0.5	0.4	–	0.6	–	–	–	–
Don't know	25.1	30.3	21.7	24.7	30.3	21.4	28.5	30.4	26.3	67.3
ot reported	5.4	5.0	5.7	5.8	5.3	6.0	1.6	2.3	0.7	–

- Represents zero.

Table III-170. PERSON HANDLING RESIDENT'S FINANCES BY RACE AND SEX

Person handles resident's finances	Total	Male	Female	White			Other races			Not reported
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total	1,385,380	525,540	855,030	1,277,010	470,320	806,690	103,560	55,220	48,340	4,800
Resident	154,680	73,900	80,460	144,000	66,710	77,290	10,370	7,190	3,180	310
Spouse	82,580	38,630	41,230	78,030	36,840	41,190	1,840	1,790	50	2,710
Parent	126,390	71,680	53,730	105,760	59,140	46,610	19,650	12,540	7,120	980
Brother or sister	112,850	49,270	63,490	110,360	48,870	61,490	2,390	400	1,990	90
Son or daughter	461,410	110,770	350,640	448,640	107,910	340,720	12,780	2,860	9,920	-
Other relative	42,630	6,300	36,330	38,780	4,360	34,420	3,850	1,940	1,910	-
Lawyer or investment counselor	13,560	4,540	9,010	13,420	4,410	9,010	140	140	-	-
Friend	3,940	310	3,630	3,940	310	3,630	-	-	-	-
Guardian	16,000	7,690	8,310	15,620	7,340	8,280	370	340	30	-
Social agency	51,380	26,490	24,880	43,460	21,630	21,830	7,920	4,860	3,050	-
Other	227,850	103,350	123,790	190,380	85,150	105,230	36,760	18,200	18,560	710
Not reported	92,120	32,610	59,520	84,630	27,640	56,990	7,490	4,970	2,530	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Resident	11.2	14.1	9.4	11.3	14.2	9.6	10.0	13.0	6.6	6.6
Spouse	6.0	7.4	4.8	6.1	7.8	5.1	1.8	3.2	0.1	56.4
Parent	9.1	13.6	6.3	8.3	12.6	5.8	19.0	22.7	14.7	20.4
Brother or sister	8.1	9.4	7.4	8.6	10.4	7.6	2.3	0.7	4.1	2.0
Son or daughter	33.3	21.1	41.0	35.1	22.9	42.2	12.3	5.2	20.5	-
Other relative	3.1	1.2	4.2	3.0	0.9	4.3	3.7	3.5	4.0	-
Lawyer or investment counselor	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.1	0.2	-	-
Friend	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	-	-	-	-
Guardian	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.1	-
Social agency	3.7	5.0	2.9	3.4	4.6	2.7	7.6	8.8	6.3	-
Other	16.4	19.7	14.5	14.9	18.1	13.0	35.5	33.0	38.4	14.7
Not reported	6.6	6.2	7.0	6.6	5.9	7.1	7.2	9.0	5.2	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-171. RESIDENT'S SOURCES OF SUPPORT BY RACE AND SEX

Resident sources of support	Total	Male	Female	White			Other races			Not reported
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total	1,385,380	525,540	855,030	1,277,010	470,320	806,690	103,560	55,220	48,340	4,800
Total source of support	1,322,030	492,950	824,560	1,220,180	441,780	778,400	97,320	51,170	46,160	4,520
Medicare	240,300	80,590	159,680	230,030	79,430	150,600	10,250	1,170	9,080	30
Medicaid	453,530	125,990	327,550	416,560	115,770	300,800	36,970	10,220	26,750	-
State or local government	276,250	131,240	143,920	241,210	108,310	132,900	33,950	22,930	11,020	1,090
Social security	589,290	203,570	385,720	552,910	188,790	364,120	36,370	14,770	21,600	-
Supplement security income	48,690	16,650	32,040	41,260	13,470	27,790	7,420	3,170	4,250	-
Veterans' pension	77,080	50,760	23,610	73,600	50,060	23,530	780	700	80	2,710
Railroad retirement pension	16,700	5,460	11,240	16,700	5,460	11,240	-	-	-	-
Other government funds	24,290	16,400	7,890	13,430	6,100	7,340	10,860	10,310	550	-
Church or other religious organization	31,290	8,360	22,930	24,820	7,680	17,150	6,470	680	5,790	-
Family funds	385,780	133,520	251,570	375,560	128,400	247,160	9,520	5,120	4,400	690
Alimony or child support	290	60	230	290	60	230	-	-	-	-
Private insurance or pension	86,660	34,290	52,370	82,710	32,670	50,040	3,950	1,620	2,330	-
Resident personal funds	70,960	17,910	53,050	70,170	17,310	52,860	790	600	190	-
Other nongovernment funds	44,610	18,060	26,550	38,430	15,470	22,960	6,180	2,580	3,590	-
Not reported	63,350	32,600	30,470	56,830	28,540	28,290	6,240	4,050	2,180	280
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total source of support	95.4	93.8	96.4	95.5	93.9	96.5	94.0	92.7	95.5	94.1
Medicare	17.3	15.3	18.7	18.0	16.9	18.7	9.9	2.1	18.8	0.6
Medicaid	32.7	24.0	38.3	32.6	24.6	37.3	35.7	18.5	55.3	-
State or local government	19.9	25.0	16.8	18.9	23.0	16.5	32.8	41.5	22.8	22.6
Social security	42.5	38.7	45.1	43.3	40.1	45.1	35.1	26.8	44.7	-
Supplemental security income	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.2	2.9	3.4	7.2	5.7	8.8	-
Veterans' pension	5.6	9.7	2.8	5.8	10.6	2.9	0.7	1.3	0.2	56.4
Railroad retirement pension	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	-	-	-	-
Other government funds	1.8	3.1	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.9	10.5	18.7	1.1	-
Church or other religious organizations	2.3	1.6	2.7	1.9	1.6	2.1	6.2	1.2	12.0	-
Family funds	27.8	25.4	29.4	29.4	27.3	30.6	9.2	9.3	9.1	14.4
Alimony or child support	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-
Private insurance or pension	6.3	6.5	6.1	6.5	6.9	6.2	3.8	2.9	4.8	-
Resident personal funds	5.1	3.4	6.2	5.5	3.7	6.6	0.8	1.1	0.4	-
Other nongovernment funds	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.3	2.8	6.0	4.7	7.4	-
Not reported	4.6	6.2	3.6	4.5	6.1	3.5	6.0	7.3	4.5	5.9

- Represents zero.

Table III-172. RESIDENT'S MONTHLY INCOME BY RACE AND SEX

Resident's monthly income	Total	Male	Female	White			Other races			Not reported
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total	1,385,380	525,540	855,030	1,277,010	470,320	806,690	103,560	55,220	48,340	4,800
Less than $100	168,360	57,610	109,900	147,960	46,730	101,230	19,550	10,880	8,670	840
$100 to $249	230,330	69,990	160,340	214,190	63,330	150,860	16,140	6,660	9,480	-
$250 to $399	129,620	45,450	84,170	125,390	41,670	83,720	4,230	3,780	450	-
$400 to $649	139,830	70,220	69,610	139,120	69,860	69,270	710	370	340	-
$650 to $799	24,960	4,640	20,320	21,040	4,510	16,530	3,920	120	3,790	-
$800 to $999	20,360	6,160	14,200	20,360	6,160	14,200	-	-	-	-
$1,000 to $1,499	15,810	5,950	9,860	13,840	3,980	9,860	1,970	1,970	-	-
$1,500 to $9,999	1,500	160	1,140	1,250	160	1,090	50	-	50	200
Not reported	656,610	265,360	385,490	593,860	233,920	359,940	57,000	31,440	25,550	3,760
Median	227	258	216	235	279	221	134	123	143	61
Mean	288	301	281	294	311	285	208	207	209	339
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $100	12.2	11.0	12.9	11.6	9.9	12.5	18.9	19.7	17.9	17.6
$100 to $249	16.6	13.3	18.8	16.8	13.5	18.7	15.6	12.1	19.6	-
$250 to $399	9.4	8.6	9.8	9.8	8.9	10.4	4.1	6.8	0.9	-
$400 to $649	10.1	13.4	8.1	10.9	14.9	8.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	-
$650 to $799	1.8	0.9	2.4	1.6	1.0	2.0	3.8	0.2	7.9	-
$800 to $999	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.8	-	-	-	-
$1,000 to $1,499	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.9	3.6	-	-
$1,500 to $9,999	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	0.1	4.1
Not reported	47.3	50.5	45.1	46.5	49.7	44.6	55.0	56.9	52.9	78.3

- Represents zero.

Table III-173. PRIOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION BY REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Prior institutions	Total	Medical	Economic	Legal	Family	Education and training	Other	Don't know	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	835,250	16,000	41,250	399,030	21,160	53,850	14,220	4,620
1 institution	105,250	66,430	920	4,290	27,740	1,230	3,860	790	-
2 and 3 institutions	369,040	223,000	4,320	14,360	99,630	1,890	19,940	3,790	2,110
4 and 5 institutions	34,560	22,850	2,560	2,490	5,790	110	710	60	-
6 and 7 institutions	4,960	1,430	-	60	3,430	40	-	-	-
8 and 9 institutions	400	50	-	-	-	-	350	-	-
10 to 99 institutions	780	-	-	90	680	-	-	-	-
None	840,660	503,040	8,010	18,580	259,930	17,820	28,780	2,080	2,430
Don't know	20,940	14,910	-	690	130	70	210	4,840	90
Not reported	8,790	3,560	190	680	1,690	-	-	2,670	-
Median	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.8	2.8	3.0
Mean	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 institution	7.6	8.0	5.8	10.4	7.0	5.8	7.2	5.5	-
2 and 3 institutions	26.6	26.7	27.0	34.8	25.0	8.9	37.0	26.7	45.5
4 and 5 institutions	2.5	2.7	16.0	6.0	1.5	0.5	1.3	0.4	-
6 and 7 institutions	0.4	0.2	-	0.1	0.9	0.2	-	-	-
8 and 9 institutions	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-
10 to 99 institutions	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-
None	60.7	60.2	50.0	45.0	65.1	84.2	53.5	14.6	52.5
Don't know	1.5	1.8	-	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.4	34.0	1.9
Not reported	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.7	0.4	-	-	18.7	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-174. TYPE OF PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONALIZATIONS BY REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Type of previous institution	Total	Medical	Economic	Legal	Family	Education and training	Other	Don't know	Not reported
Total	523,780	317,310	7,990	21,980	138,960	3,270	24,850	7,310	2,110
Total in previous institutions	505,640	308,300	7,120	20,660	136,360	3,200	23,320	4,580	2,110
Nursing home	233,640	161,320	600	2,180	60,880	-	6,600	40	2,030
Extended care facility unit of hospital	31,480	25,860	50	210	3,100	40	2,180	40	-
Nursing care unit	4,610	4,070	-	-	540	-	-	-	-
Convalescent home	41,770	29,960	-	-	11,780	-	30	-	-
Home for aged	12,900	5,200	2,370	90	5,210	-	30	-	-
Custodial care home	8,420	5,460	100	930	1,670	-	270	-	-
Orphanage for dependent child	8,770	1,070	830	2,760	3,110	-	1,010	-	-
Home for unwed mothers	1,160	680	-	480	-	-	-	-	-
Facility for the blind	630	370	-	-	70	190	-	-	-
Facility for the deaf	1,220	430	-	-	-	790	-	-	-
Emotionally disturbed	24,240	13,570	100	2,330	6,490	80	1,600	60	-
Mentally retarded	54,150	26,500	-	2,600	21,960	550	2,050	500	-
Neurological handicap	140	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Physically handicapped	4,250	2,090	90	-	1,360	630	80	-	-
Rehabilitation training center for alcoholics	4,290	3,680	90	430	90	-	-	-	-
Rehabilitation training center for drug abusers	1,240	90	-	900	240	-	-	-	-
Other facility	172,330	102,870	3,270	10,950	39,460	990	10,790	3,940	70
Don't know	7,990	1,270	400	770	4,260	-	1,070	150	70
Not reported	18,140	9,010	870	1,330	2,600	70	1,530	2,730	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total in previous institutions	96.5	97.2	89.1	94.0	98.1	97.8	93.8	62.7	100.0
Nursing home	44.6	50.8	7.5	9.9	43.8	-	26.6	0.6	96.5
Extended center facility unit of hospital	6.0	8.1	0.6	1.0	2.2	1.1	8.8	0.6	-
Nursing care unit	0.9	1.3	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-
Convalescent home	8.0	9.4	-	-	8.5	-	0.1	-	-
Home for aged	2.5	1.6	29.7	0.4	3.8	-	0.1	-	-
Custodial care home	1.6	1.7	1.2	4.2	1.2	-	1.1	-	-
Orphanage for dependent child	1.7	0.3	10.4	12.5	2.2	-	4.1	-	-
Home for unwed mothers	0.2	0.2	-	2.2	-	-	-	-	-
Facility for the blind	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.0	5.8	-	-	-
Facility for the deaf	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	24.2	-	-	-
Emotionally disturbed	4.6	4.3	1.2	10.6	4.7	2.5	6.4	0.9	-
Mentally retarded	10.3	8.4	-	11.8	15.8	16.9	8.3	6.8	-
Neurological handicap	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Physically handicapped	0.8	0.7	1.1	-	1.0	19.2	0.3	-	-
Rehabilitation training center for alcoholics	0.8	1.2	1.1	2.0	0.1	-	-	-	-
Rehabilitation training center for drug abusers	0.2	0.0	-	4.1	0.2	-	-	-	-
Other facility	32.9	32.4	40.9	49.8	28.4	30.3	43.4	53.9	3.5
Don't know	1.5	0.4	5.0	3.5	3.1	-	4.3	2.0	3.5
Not reported	3.5	2.8	10.9	6.0	1.9	2.2	6.2	37.3	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-175. DURATION OF PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONALIZATIONS BY REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Duration previous institution	Total	Medical	Economic	Legal	Family	Education and training	Other	Don't know	Not reported
Total	523,780	317,310	7,990	21,980	138,960	3,270	24,850	7,310	2,110
Less than 6 months	39,030	32,210	250	1,970	4,160	100	350	-	-
6 to 11 months	2,880	1,890	-	160	770	30	30	-	-
1 and 2 years	80,700	53,800	390	2,390	22,170	260	1,060	630	-
3 and 5 years	113,290	70,420	3,070	2,050	29,000	770	7,560	420	-
6 and 9 years	68,060	36,230	260	820	22,640	710	5,360	-	2,030
10 years or more	211,500	119,280	4,020	14,210	58,530	1,390	10,400	3,600	70
Not reported	8,320	3,480	-	380	1,690	-	100	2,670	-
Median months	76	59	109	109	87	92	91	109	85
Mean	277	258	122	418	328	136	163	455	128
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 6 months	7.5	10.2	3.2	8.9	3.0	3.1	1.4	-	-
6 to 11 months	0.5	0.6	-	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.1	-	-
1 and 2 years	15.4	17.0	4.9	10.9	16.0	7.9	4.3	8.6	-
3 and 5 years	21.6	22.2	38.4	9.3	20.9	23.7	30.4	5.7	-
6 and 9 years	13.0	11.4	3.2	3.7	16.3	21.8	21.5	-	96.5
10 years or more	40.4	37.6	50.3	64.7	42.1	42.6	41.9	49.2	3.5
Not reported	1.6	1.1	-	1.7	1.2	-	0.4	36.5	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-176. MEDICAL REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION BY REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Medical reason for institution	Total	Medical	Economic	Legal	Family	Education and training	Other	Don't know	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	835,250	16,000	41,250	399,030	21,160	53,850	14,220	4,620
Cardiovascular	281,190	281,190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Respiratory	5,580	5,580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nervous disorder	59,200	59,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mental illness	78,270	78,270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mental retardation	64,620	64,620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Musculo-skeletal	118,710	118,710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Digestive	7,970	7,970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urogenital	11,470	11,470	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neoplasms	10,240	10,240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Endocrine	13,730	13,730	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Old age	117,060	117,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other specified condition	28,080	28,080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injury or accident--unspecified	11,940	11,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General nursing care	6,510	6,510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Don't know	9,380	9,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not reported	11,300	11,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
None	550,130	-	16,000	41,250	399,030	21,160	53,850	14,220	4,620
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cardiovascular	20.3	33.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Respiratory	0.4	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nervous disorder	4.3	7.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mental illness	5.6	9.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mental retardation	4.7	7.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Musculo-skeletal	8.6	14.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Digestive	0.6	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urogenital	0.8	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neoplasms	0.7	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Endocrine	1.0	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Old age	8.4	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other specified condition	2.0	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injury or accident-- unspecified	0.9	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General nursing care	0.5	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Don't know	0.7	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not reported	0.8	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
None	39.7	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- Represents zero.

Table III-177. ADMITTED RESIDENT TO INSTITUTION BY REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Admitted resident to institution	Total	Medical	Economic	Legal	Family	Education and training	Other	Don't know	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	835,250	16,000	41,250	399,030	21,160	53,850	14,220	4,620
Resident	379,950	235,120	5,200	500	107,100	2,150	28,250	1,360	220
Parent or spouse	264,970	142,530	3,480	5,210	88,040	15,190	10,010	510	-
Other relative, friend or guardian	506,250	331,890	4,690	1,210	157,790	2,360	5,840	440	2,030
Public authority	64,980	23,850	2,510	11,840	22,740	1,080	2,350	570	50
Court action	39,760	10,620	-	19,530	8,520	190	290	600	-
Other	107,570	81,200	100	2,650	12,480	190	6,140	4,820	-
Not reported	21,890	10,030	30	260	2,370	-	960	5,920	2,320
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Resident	27.4	28.2	32.5	1.3	26.8	10.2	52.5	9.5	4.8
Parent or spouse	19.1	17.1	21.7	12.6	22.1	71.8	18.6	3.6	-
Other relative, friend or guardian	36.5	39.7	29.3	2.9	39.5	11.2	10.8	3.1	44.0
Public authority	4.7	2.9	15.7	28.7	5.7	5.1	4.4	4.0	1.0
Court action	2.9	1.3	-	47.4	2.1	0.9	0.5	4.2	-
Other	7.8	9.7	0.6	6.4	3.1	0.9	11.4	33.9	-
Not reported	1.6	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	-	1.8	41.6	50.2

- Represents zero.

Table III-178. RESIDENT'S LEGAL STATUS BY REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Resident's legal status	Total	Medical	Economic	Legal	Family	Education and training	Other	Don't know	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	835,250	16,000	41,250	399,030	21,160	53,850	14,220	4,620
Resident admitted self	379,950	235,120	5,200	550	107,100	2,150	28,250	1,360	220
Parent or spouse control	201,320	105,760	1,690	3,700	68,590	13,850	7,420	310	-
Control of other person	337,610	231,360	2,140	5,370	92,250	380	4,030	40	2,030
Guardian of state or institutions	141,350	60,130	4,120	11,260	53,670	1,250	9,790	1,000	120
Court custody (competent)	22,550	4,380	200	14,030	3,290	80	310	260	-
Court custody (incompetent)	17,850	7,840	-	550	6,710	680	280	1,790	-
Legally competent	148,910	101,710	270	1,000	43,900	280	1,510	250	-
Other	97,510	69,610	2,370	3,450	15,210	2,450	1,030	3,390	-
Not reported	38,320	19,340	-	1,340	8,310	30	1,220	5,830	2,250
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Resident admitted self	27.4	28.2	32.5	1.3	26.8	10.2	52.5	9.5	4.8
Parent or spouse control	14.5	12.7	10.6	9.0	17.2	65.5	13.8	2.1	-
Control of other person	24.4	27.7	13.4	13.0	23.1	1.8	7.5	0.3	44.0
Guardian of state or institutions	10.2	7.2	25.8	27.3	13.5	5.9	18.2	7.0	2.6
Court custody (competent)	1.6	0.5	1.2	34.0	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.8	-
Court custody (incompetent)	1.3	0.9	-	1.3	1.7	3.2	0.5	12.6	-
Legally competent	10.7	12.2	1.7	2.4	11.0	1.3	2.8	1.7	-
Other	7.0	8.3	14.8	8.4	3.8	11.6	1.9	23.8	-
Not reported	2.8	2.3	-	3.3	2.1	0.1	2.3	41.0	48.6

- Represents zero.

Table III-179. REASON FOR CHOOSING INSTITUTION BY REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Reason for choosing institution	Total	Medical	Economic	Legal	Family	Education and training	Other	Don't know	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	835,250	16,000	41,250	399,030	21,160	53,850	14,220	4,620
Location	706,010	476,580	4,220	6,210	190,020	7,100	19,500	220	2,160
Level or type of treatment	218,320	118,760	380	7,470	74,200	6,790	10,240	400	90
Care cost reduced or none	39,610	18,530	1,260	220	14,540	510	4,550	-	-
Only institution provided care	48,270	30,240	440	630	13,760	2,100	1,020	70	-
Assigned by court	27,370	7,830	40	14,600	3,630	100	550	620	-
Admitted by staff or doctor	7,740	5,320	-	310	2,000	60	40	-	-
Family or friend recommended	82,880	35,060	6,020	600	31,920	1,190	8,090	-	-
Agency or court recommended	116,270	63,130	400	7,280	38,450	1,030	3,370	2,570	50
Other	106,670	64,510	3,210	3,250	24,020	2,020	5,790	3,870	-
Not reported	32,240	15,290	30	680	6,480	260	690	6,480	2,320
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Location	51.0	57.1	26.4	15.0	47.6	33.6	36.2	1.5	46.7
Level or type of treatment	15.8	14.2	2.4	18.1	18.6	32.1	19.0	2.8	2.0
Care cost reduced or none	2.9	2.2	7.9	0.5	3.6	2.4	8.4	-	-
Only institution provided care	3.5	3.6	2.7	1.5	3.4	9.9	1.9	0.5	-
Assigned by court	2.0	0.9	0.3	35.4	0.9	0.5	1.0	4.4	-
Admitted by staff or doctor	0.6	0.6	-	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	-	-
Family or friend recommended	6.0	4.2	37.6	1.5	8.0	5.6	15.0	-	-
Agency or court recommended	8.4	7.6	2.5	17.6	9.6	4.9	6.2	18.0	1.0
Other	7.7	7.7	20.1	7.9	6.0	9.5	10.8	27.2	-
Not reported	2.3	1.8	0.2	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.3	45.6	50.2

- Represents zero.

Table III-180. INFORMATION SOURCE ABOUT INSTITUTION BY REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Information source about institution	Total	Medical	Economic	Legal	Family	Education and training	Other	Don't know	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	835,250	16,000	41,250	399,030	21,160	53,850	14,220	4,620
Next of kin	453,650	285,580	3,560	1,990	145,170	4,880	8,110	2,240	2,130
Doctor or psychiatrist	236,340	176,680	90	1,870	49,080	2,400	6,050	170	-
Hospital	74,520	54,420	2,370	940	11,720	510	2,600	1,870	70
Media	14,110	5,470	-	1,400	4,990	370	1,890	-	-
Social agency or association	154,000	79,170	2,140	11,470	53,070	3,460	3,750	930	-
School or counselor or related person	107,820	44,030	640	2,460	43,020	4,850	12,640	70	90
Court or judge	38,440	9,570	40	19,040	8,070	190	720	800	-
Family friend, former patient	153,370	90,790	6,490	350	45,980	2,740	6,980	-	30
Other	115,240	74,610	350	1,010	25,980	1,550	10,660	1,080	-
Not reported	37,890	14,920	310	710	11,940	220	420	7,070	2,300
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Next of kin	32.7	34.2	22.3	4.8	36.4	23.1	15.1	15.7	46.0
Doctor or psychiatrist	17.1	21.2	0.6	4.5	12.3	11.3	11.2	1.2	-
Hospital	5.4	6.5	14.8	2.3	2.9	2.4	4.8	13.1	1.6
Media	1.0	0.7	-	3.4	1.3	1.7	3.5	-	-
Social agency or association	11.1	9.5	13.4	27.8	13.3	16.4	7.0	6.5	-
School or counselor or related person	7.8	5.3	4.0	6.0	10.8	22.9	23.5	0.5	2.0
Court or judge	2.8	1.1	0.3	46.2	2.0	0.9	1.3	5.6	-
Family friend, former patient	11.1	10.9	40.6	0.8	11.5	13.0	13.0	-	0.7
Other	8.3	8.9	2.2	2.4	6.5	7.3	19.8	7.6	-
Not reported	2.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	3.0	1.0	0.8	49.7	49.7

- Represents zero.

Table III-181. INSTITUTION ADMISSION STANDARDS BY REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Institution admission standards	Total	Medical	Economic	Legal	Family	Education and training	Other	Don't know	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	835,250	16,000	41,250	399,030	21,160	53,850	14,220	4,620
None	984,570	607,750	12,800	31,370	272,950	8,900	32,500	13,770	4,530
Ability to pay	77,290	57,220	770	40	14,680	450	4,130	-	-
Physical condition	153,770	81,630	830	760	57,200	5,390	7,850	-	90
Mental condition	45,430	17,100	680	2,070	19,880	3,990	1,700	-	-
Age requirement	12,600	7,160	-	310	3,830	150	1,160	-	-
Court action	2,690	450	-	460	1,580	-	200	-	-
Residence requirement	5,370	2,690	-	-	2,210	310	90	70	-
Doctor or counselor recommended	17,140	12,730	-	-	3,930	250	230	-	-
Other	68,230	36,820	870	3,860	21,770	1,120	3,480	300	-
Not reported	18,290	11,710	40	2,370	1,000	590	2,500	80	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	71.1	72.8	80.0	76.1	68.4	42.1	60.4	96.8	98.0
Ability to pay	5.6	6.9	4.8	0.1	3.7	2.1	7.7	-	-
Physical condition	11.1	9.8	5.2	1.9	14.3	25.5	14.6	-	2.0
Mental condition	3.3	2.0	4.3	5.0	5.0	18.9	3.2	-	-
Age requirement	0.9	0.9	-	0.7	1.0	0.7	2.2	-	-
Court action	0.2	0.1	-	1.1	0.4	-	0.4	-	-
Residence requirement	0.4	0.3	-	-	0.6	1.5	0.2	0.5	-
Doctor or counselor recommended	1.2	1.5	-	-	1.0	1.2	0.4	-	-
Other	4.9	4.4	5.5	9.4	5.5	5.3	6.5	2.1	-
Not reported	1.3	1.4	0.3	5.7	0.2	2.8	4.6	0.5	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-182. ABILITY OF RESIDENTS TO REMAIN AT HOME BY REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Enable resident remain in home	Total	Medical	Economic	Legal	Family	Education and training	Other	Don't know	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	835,250	16,000	41,250	399,030	21,160	53,850	14,220	4,620
Total	1,352,040	818,110	15,760	40,470	392,960	21,160	52,830	8,310	2,440
Food delivery service	61,190	46,890	2,080	50	10,690	60	1,250	180	-
Housekeeping or errands	75,140	40,130	2,030	340	27,120	300	3,090	90	2,030
Home health care	119,450	78,120	840	-	34,770	2,080	3,530	90	-
Day care assistance	97,990	52,740	840	1,050	39,310	2,280	1,680	90	-
Transportation service	52,830	30,310	850	90	16,400	2,360	2,720	90	-
Any other service	27,910	14,860	3,180	160	5,480	1,830	2,310	90	-
None	1,148,210	706,570	9,600	39,070	321,020	17,120	46,370	8,040	410
Not reported	33,340	17,140	240	780	6,060	-	1,010	5,920	2,180
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	97.6	97.9	98.5	98.1	98.5	100.0	98.1	58.4	52.8
Food delivery service	4.4	5.6	13.0	0.1	2.7	0.3	2.3	1.3	-
Housekeeping or errands	5.4	4.8	12.7	0.8	6.8	1.4	5.7	0.7	44.0
Home health care	8.6	9.4	5.3	-	8.7	9.8	6.6	0.7	-
Day care assistance	7.1	6.3	5.2	2.6	9.9	10.8	3.1	0.7	-
Transportation service	3.8	3.6	5.3	0.2	4.1	11.2	5.1	0.7	-
Any other service	2.0	1.8	19.9	0.4	1.4	8.6	4.3	0.6	-
None	82.9	84.6	60.0	94.7	80.5	80.9	86.1	56.5	8.8
Not reported	2.4	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.5	-	1.9	41.6	47.2

- Represents zero.

Table III-183. INVOLVEMENT IN ADMISSION BY REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Involvement in admission	Total	Medical	Economic	Legal	Family	Education and training	Other	Don't know	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	835,250	16,000	41,250	399,030	21,160	53,850	14,220	4,620
Next of kin involved	933,990	584,400	14,070	17,930	277,830	18,120	21,330	210	90
Next of kin not involved	445,220	248,800	1,930	23,310	119,070	2,970	32,520	14,010	2,610
Not reported	6,170	2,050	-	-	2,120	80	-	-	1,920
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Next of kin involved	67.4	70.0	88.0	43.5	69.6	85.6	39.6	1.5	2.0
Next of kin not involved	32.1	29.8	12.0	56.5	29.8	14.0	60.4	98.5	56.4
Not reported	0.4	0.2	-	-	0.5	0.4	-	-	41.5

- Represents zero.

Table III-184. DISCHARGE AVAILABLE TO RESIDENT BY REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Discharge available resident	Total	Medical	Economic	Legal	Family	Education and training	Other	Don't know	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	835,250	16,000	41,250	399,030	21,160	53,850	14,220	4,620
Total discharge	823,990	486,660	8,720	25,360	247,640	18,300	30,620	4,530	2,160
Permanent	607,560	372,210	3,630	12,860	180,860	13,810	20,590	1,450	2,160
Temporary	146,330	86,010	2,800	3,520	41,900	2,360	9,420	330	-
Conditional	166,820	84,750	800	9,690	60,370	3,160	7,920	150	-
Other	45,570	27,340	2,600	2,380	8,120	1,370	1,110	2,640	-
No discharge expected	394,440	251,190	7,050	8,560	110,620	1,670	12,890	2,460	-
Not reported	166,950	97,400	230	7,330	40,770	1,190	10,330	7,230	2,470
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total discharge	59.5	58.3	54.5	61.5	62.1	86.5	56.9	31.8	46.7
Permanent	43.9	44.6	22.7	31.2	45.3	65.3	38.2	10.2	46.7
Temporary	10.6	10.3	17.5	8.5	10.5	11.2	17.5	2.3	-
Conditional	12.0	10.1	5.0	23.5	15.1	14.9	14.7	1.1	-
Other	3.3	3.3	16.2	5.8	2.0	6.5	2.1	18.6	-
No discharge expected	28.5	30.1	44.0	20.7	27.7	7.9	23.9	17.3	-
Not reported	12.1	11.7	1.4	17.8	10.2	5.6	19.2	50.9	53.3

- Represents zero.

Table III-185. PERSONS WITH ABILITY TO INITIATE DISCHARGE BY REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Person initiate discharge	Total	Medical	Economic	Legal	Family	Education and training	Other	Don't know	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	835,250	16,000	41,250	399,030	21,160	53,850	14,220	4,620
Total initiate discharge	1,245,020	748,810	12,770	35,900	373,160	19,580	46,980	5,610	2,210
Spouse	83,760	62,090	-	60	21,450	40	130	-	-
Resident	338,760	199,530	1,570	3,360	113,890	2,580	17,250	540	30
Person admitted resident	508,450	350,810	2,940	9,650	128,580	3,040	9,260	2,140	2,030
Parent or guardian	243,140	125,040	4,650	14,860	74,310	13,120	10,780	300	80
Superintendent or administrator	181,480	102,870	2,190	13,040	52,180	4,130	6,120	920	30
Other	162,390	86,110	6,930	4,490	50,790	1,050	11,520	1,370	140
Court	20,910	9,230	40	5,270	4,540	780	640	410	-
Not reported	140,360	86,440	3,230	5,350	25,860	1,580	6,870	8,610	2,420
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total initiate discharge	89.9	89.7	79.8	87.0	93.5	92.6	87.2	39.5	47.7
Spouse	6.0	7.4	-	0.1	5.4	0.2	0.2	-	-
Resident	24.5	23.9	9.8	8.1	28.5	12.2	32.0	3.8	0.7
Person admitted resident	36.7	42.0	18.4	23.4	32.2	14.4	17.2	15.1	44.0
Parent or guardian	17.6	15.0	29.1	36.0	18.6	62.0	20.0	2.1	1.7
Superintendent or administrator	13.1	12.3	13.7	31.6	13.1	19.5	11.4	6.5	0.7
Other	11.7	10.3	43.3	10.9	12.7	5.0	21.4	9.6	3.1
Court	1.5	1.1	0.3	12.8	1.1	3.7	1.2	2.9	-
Not reported	10.1	10.3	20.2	13.0	6.5	7.4	12.8	60.5	52.3

- Represents zero.

Table III-186. AUTHORITY FOR GRANTING FINAL DISCHARGE BY REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Grant final discharge	Total	Medical	Economic	Legal	Family	Education and training	Other	Don't know	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	835,250	16,000	41,250	399,030	21,160	53,850	14,220	4,620
Total having authority	1,189,460	712,340	12,770	37,140	352,300	19,850	47,040	5,910	2,110
Court	62,680	21,850	560	18,440	16,800	1,640	2,790	610	-
Superintendent or administrator	245,260	133,460	4,810	9,150	79,790	7,860	9,600	600	-
Relative or acquaintance	721,350	487,080	6,460	3,850	188,540	13,210	18,300	1,870	2,030
Other outside authority	116,400	74,540	300	11,260	21,480	410	6,100	2,260	50
Resident	272,200	153,580	1,420	900	95,030	2,110	18,400	740	30
Not reported	195,920	122,910	3,230	4,110	46,720	1,310	6,810	8,310	2,510
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total having authority	85.9	85.3	79.8	90.0	88.3	93.8	87.4	41.6	45.7
Court	4.5	2.6	3.5	44.7	4.2	7.7	5.2	4.3	-
Superintendent or administrator	17.7	16.0	30.1	22.2	20.0	37.1	17.8	4.2	-
Relative or acquaintance	52.1	58.3	40.4	9.3	47.3	62.4	34.0	13.1	44.0
Other outside authority	8.4	8.9	1.9	27.3	5.4	1.9	11.3	15.9	1.0
Resident	19.6	18.4	8.9	2.2	23.8	10.0	34.2	5.2	0.7
Not reported	14.1	14.7	20.2	10.0	11.7	6.2	12.6	58.4	54.3

- Represents zero.

Table III-187. EXPECTED DISCHARGE OF RESIDENT BY REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Expect discharge of resident	Total	Medical	Economic	Legal	Family	Education and training	Other	Don't know	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	835,250	16,000	41,250	399,030	21,160	53,850	14,220	4,620
Never	1,126,110	706,820	8,230	14,840	337,250	6,650	44,730	3,320	4,270
Within 6 months	47,800	23,540	1,050	10,740	7,520	2,590	1,490	840	30
6 months to 1 year	26,430	7,940	2,420	4,710	8,250	1,480	1,150	480	-
1 year or more	29,180	10,500	280	2,120	6,370	7,740	2,020	60	90
Don't know	154,930	86,130	4,030	8,830	39,380	2,630	4,390	9,310	220
Not reported	920	310	-	-	250	70	60	220	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never	81.3	84.6	51.4	36.0	84.5	31.4	83.1	23.3	92.4
Within 6 months	3.5	2.8	6.6	26.0	1.9	12.3	2.8	5.9	0.7
6 months to 1 year	1.9	1.0	15.1	11.4	2.1	7.0	2.1	3.4	-
1 year or more	2.1	1.3	1.7	5.1	1.6	36.6	3.7	0.4	2.0
Don't know	11.2	10.3	25.2	21.4	9.9	12.4	8.2	65.5	4.9
Not reported	0.1	0.0	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.5	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-188. RESIDENCE IF RELEASED WITHIN 1 YEAR BY REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Residence if released in 1 year	Total	Medical	Economic	Legal	Family	Education and training	Other	Don't know	Not reported
Total	75,150	31,790	3,460	15,450	16,020	4,140	2,710	1,540	30
Private apartment or house	54,470	23,880	960	11,740	12,180	2,570	2,120	990	30
Foster care home	1,100	-	-	670	330	-	90	-	-
Halfway house or resident group	1,420	1,010	-	250	160	-	-	-	-
Boarding house	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing home	2,720	2,210	-	-	120	-	400	-	-
Long-term hospital	260	160	-	90	-	-	-	-	-
Other place	900	240	-	300	160	200	-	-	-
No arrangements	1,800	170	-	540	100	980	-	-	-
Don't know	3,590	1,290	90	1,530	350	300	30	-	-
Not reported	8,890	2,840	2,420	310	2,630	90	60	550	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private apartment or house	72.5	75.1	27.8	76.0	76.0	62.1	78.2	64.2	100.0
Foster care home	1.5	-	-	4.4	2.1	-	3.4	-	-
Halfway house or resident group	1.9	3.2	-	1.6	1.0	-	-	-	-
Boarding house	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nursing home	3.6	6.9	-	-	0.7	-	14.8	-	-
Long-term hospital	0.3	0.5	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-
Other place	1.2	0.8	-	2.0	1.0	4.9	-	-	-
No arrangements	2.4	0.5	-	3.5	0.6	23.7	-	-	-
Don't know	4.8	4.0	2.5	9.9	2.2	7.2	1.1	-	-
Not reported	11.8	8.9	69.7	2.0	16.4	2.1	2.4	35.8	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-189. WHO RESIDENT WOULD LIVE WITH BY REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Resident would live with	Total	Medical	Economic	Legal	Family	Education and training	Other	Don't know	Not reported
Total	56,990	24,890	960	12,660	12,680	2,570	2,210	990	30
Total live with	52,150	22,430	770	11,530	12,490	2,570	1,760	570	30
Alone	8,050	7,370	-	460	200	30	-	-	-
Spouse	6,860	2,960	-	310	3,330	30	90	150	-
Children	8,750	6,470	-	460	1,820	-	-	-	-
Parents	24,160	4,040	770	9,260	6,360	2,380	1,130	190	30
Brothers or sisters	14,080	2,290	-	6,580	3,270	1,270	670	-	-
Other relatives	5,960	3,880	-	570	540	190	550	230	-
Foster family	980	-	-	470	420	-	90	-	-
Unrelated persons	230	-	-	-	230	-	-	-	-
Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not reported	4,840	2,460	190	1,140	190	-	450	420	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total live with	91.5	90.1	80.2	91.0	98.5	100.0	79.8	57.6	100.0
Alone	14.1	29.6	-	3.6	1.5	1.2	-	-	-
Spouse	12.0	11.9	-	2.4	26.2	1.1	4.2	15.0	-
Children	15.4	26.0	-	3.6	14.3	-	-	-	-
Parents	42.4	16.2	80.2	73.1	50.1	92.5	51.2	19.6	100.0
Brothers or sisters	24.7	9.2	-	51.9	25.8	49.5	30.2	-	-
Other relatives	10.5	15.6	-	4.5	4.3	7.2	24.7	23.0	-
Foster family	1.7	-	-	3.7	3.3	-	4.2	-	-
Unrelated persons	0.4	-	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	-
Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not reported	8.5	9.9	19.8	9.0	1.5	-	20.2	42.4	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-190. MONTHLY CHARGE FOR CARE BY REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Monthly charge for care	Total	Medical	Economic	Legal	Family	Education and training	Other	Don't know	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	835,250	16,000	41,250	399,030	21,160	53,850	14,220	4,620
No charge made	94,440	37,210	1,010	7,800	33,740	10,810	2,880	900	90
Less than $100	664,860	393,840	10,330	26,790	183,370	6,820	31,050	12,540	120
$100 to $299	92,980	46,120	4,560	2,330	35,230	1,200	3,540	-	-
$300 to $499	178,950	113,010	-	2,690	56,170	570	6,510	-	-
$500 to $649	147,860	112,070	-	690	29,170	380	5,480	80	-
$650 to $799	67,590	42,330	-	100	20,940	350	1,830	-	2,030
$800 to $999	50,030	36,090	-	-	11,850	160	1,930	-	-
$1,000 to $1,499	36,780	28,770	90	-	7,330	440	60	60	30
$1,500 or more	9,530	7,850	-	210	1,340	70	60	-	-
Not reported	42,360	17,950	20	650	19,880	360	510	650	2,350
Median	860	930	670	470	840	-	760	470	7,180
Mean	251	288	70	63	223	85	181	16	594
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
o charge made	6.8	4.5	6.3	18.9	8.5	51.1	5.4	6.3	2.0
ess than $100	48.0	47.2	64.5	64.9	46.0	32.2	57.7	88.2	2.6
100 to $299	6.7	5.5	28.5	5.6	8.8	5.7	6.6	-	-
300 to $499	12.9	13.5	-	6.5	14.1	2.7	12.1	-	-
500 to $649	10.7	13.4	-	1.7	7.3	1.8	10.2	0.5	-
650 to $799	4.9	5.1	-	0.2	5.2	1.6	3.4	-	44.0
800 to $999	3.6	4.3	-	-	3.0	0.8	3.6	-	-
1,000 to $1,499	2.7	3.4	0.5	-	1.8	2.1	0.1	0.4	0.7
1,500 or more	0.7	0.9	-	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	-	-
ot reported	3.1	2.1	0.1	1.6	5.0	1.7	0.9	4.6	50.7

- Represents zero.

Table III-191. MONTHLY CHARGE FOR ADDITIONAL SERVICES BY REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Monthly charge additional service	Total	Medical	Economic	Legal	Family	Education and training	Other	Don't know	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	835,250	16,000	41,250	399,030	21,160	53,850	14,220	4,620
None	665,430	370,240	7,720	21,070	213,660	14,760	29,400	6,120	2,470
Less than $100	275,140	198,980	2,470	2,640	56,170	4,380	10,510	-	-
$100 to $199	15,040	12,870	90	-	1,810	220	60	-	-
$200 to $299	910	810	-	-	-	110	-	-	-
$300 to $499	1,160	810	-	90	-	40	230	-	-
$500 to $749	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$750 and over	4,640	4,640	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Don't know	347,980	201,720	5,720	16,540	101,750	1,310	12,720	8,110	120
Not reported	75,080	45,200	-	920	25,640	350	940	-	2,030
Median	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean	19	27	5	4	6	7	5	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	48.0	44.3	48.3	51.1	53.5	69.8	54.6	43.0	53.4
Less than $100	19.9	23.8	15.4	6.4	14.1	20.7	19.5	-	-
$100 to $199	1.1	1.5	0.6	-	0.5	1.1	0.1	-	-
$200 to $299	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-
$300 to $499	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	-	0.2	0.4	-	-
$500 to $749	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$750 and over	0.3	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Don't know	25.1	24.2	35.7	40.1	25.5	6.2	23.6	57.0	2.6
Not reported	5.4	5.4	-	2.2	6.4	1.6	1.7	-	44.0

- Represents zero.

Table III-192. PERSON HANDLING RESIDENT'S FINANCES BY REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Person handles resident's finances	Total	Medical	Economic	Legal	Family	Education and training	Other	Don't know	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	835,250	16,000	41,250	399,030	21,160	53,850	14,220	4,620
Resident	154,680	77,190	4,210	5,880	51,420	4,920	9,520	1,440	9
Spouse	82,580	59,730	-	60	22,330	-	450	-	-
Parent	126,390	62,400	1,080	8,260	34,460	11,270	7,840	810	2
Brother or sister	112,850	72,890	100	6,540	31,340	240	1,350	350	5
Son or daughter	461,410	324,320	2,370	90	126,850	-	5,430	460	1,90
Other relative	42,630	22,020	70	260	11,640	90	8,460	-	9
Lawyer or investment counselor	13,560	13,300	-	-	250	-	-	-	-
Friend	3,940	1,730	-	-	230	80	-	1,900	
Guardian	16,000	9,430	-	140	2,860	110	1,660	1,790	
Social agency	51,380	20,780	3,900	7,980	15,700	560	1,640	740	8
Other	227,850	115,310	1,800	11,450	77,190	3,450	14,540	2,070	2,03
Not reported	92,120	56,170	2,480	590	24,750	440	2,960	4,650	9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
Resident	11.2	9.2	26.3	14.3	12.9	23.3	17.7	10.2	2.
Spouse	6.0	7.2	-	0.1	5.6	-	0.8	-	
Parent	9.1	7.5	6.7	20.0	8.6	53.3	14.6	5.7	6.
Brother or sister	8.1	8.7	0.6	15.8	7.9	1.1	2.5	2.5	1.
Son or daughter	33.3	38.8	14.8	0.2	31.8	-	10.1	3.2	41.
Other relative	3.1	2.6	0.4	0.6	2.9	0.4	15.7	-	1.
Lawyer or investment counselor	1.0	1.6	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	
Friend	0.3	0.2	-	-	0.1	0.4	-	13.3	
Guardian	1.2	1.1	-	0.3	0.7	0.5	3.1	12.6	
Social agency	3.7	2.5	24.4	19.3	3.9	2.7	3.0	5.2	1.
Other	16.4	13.8	11.3	27.8	19.3	16.3	27.0	14.6	44.
Not reported	6.6	6.7	15.5	1.4	6.2	2.1	5.5	32.7	1.

- Represents zero.

Table III-193. RESIDENT'S SOURCES OF SUPPORT BY REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Resident sources of support	Total	Medical	Economic	Legal	Family	Education and training	Other	Don't know	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	835,250	16,000	41,250	399,030	21,160	53,850	14,220	4,620
Total source of support	1,322,030	812,630	15,600	38,340	374,030	20,870	48,250	10,100	2,210
Medicare	240,300	157,440	3,480	360	74,700	1,900	2,430	-	-
Medicaid	453,530	306,300	4,440	2,660	125,610	3,430	8,900	2,170	30
State or local government	276,250	147,360	4,550	23,100	74,220	12,370	12,490	2,020	140
Social security	589,290	397,780	9,160	6,740	146,870	4,910	21,540	2,280	-
Supplement security income	48,690	25,060	3,220	2,180	15,200	910	2,120	-	-
Veterans' pension	77,080	43,160	40	4,160	24,770	170	4,170	610	-
Railroad retirement pension	16,700	8,580	-	90	5,870	-	2,150	-	-
Other government funds	24,290	18,490	430	1,180	1,020	440	390	2,340	-
Church or other religious organizations	31,290	10,580	-	2,660	13,660	220	4,170	-	-
Family funds	385,780	242,590	3,040	3,810	115,840	5,820	14,410	270	-
Alimony or child support	290	60	-	230	-	-	-	-	-
Private insurance or pension	86,660	64,000	1,940	310	19,970	110	340	-	-
Resident personal funds	70,960	46,020	190	1,200	18,860	440	1,920	290	2,030
Other nongovernment funds	44,610	22,720	460	1,810	12,600	1,310	3,060	2,650	-
Not reported	63,350	22,620	400	2,910	25,000	290	5,600	4,120	2,420
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total source of support	95.4	97.3	97.5	93.0	93.7	98.6	89.6	71.0	47.7
Medicare	17.3	18.8	21.7	0.9	18.7	9.0	4.5	-	-
Medicaid	32.7	36.7	27.8	6.5	31.5	16.2	16.5	15.2	0.7
State or local government	19.9	17.6	28.4	56.0	18.6	58.5	23.2	14.2	3.1
Social security	42.5	47.6	57.3	16.3	36.8	23.2	40.0	16.0	-
Supplement security income	3.5	3.0	20.1	5.3	3.8	4.3	3.9	-	-
Veterans' pension	5.6	5.2	0.3	10.1	6.2	0.8	7.7	4.3	-
Railroad retirement pension	1.2	1.0	-	0.2	1.5	-	4.0	-	-
Other government funds	1.8	2.2	2.7	2.9	0.3	2.1	0.7	16.4	-
Church or other religious organizations	2.3	1.3	-	6.4	3.4	1.0	7.7	-	-
Family funds	27.8	29.0	19.0	9.2	29.0	27.5	26.8	1.9	-
Alimony or child support	0.0	0.0	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-
Private insurance or pension	6.3	7.7	12.1	0.7	5.0	0.5	0.6	-	-
Resident personal funds	5.1	5.5	1.2	2.9	4.7	2.1	3.6	2.1	44.0
Other nongovernment funds	3.2	2.7	2.9	4.4	3.2	6.2	5.7	18.6	-
Not reported	4.6	2.7	2.5	7.0	6.3	1.4	10.4	29.0	52.3

- Represents zero.

Table III-194. RESIDENT'S MONTHLY INCOME BY REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Resident's monthly income	Total	Medical	Economic	Legal	Family	Education and training	Other	Don't know	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	835,250	16,000	41,250	399,030	21,160	53,850	14,220	4,620
Less than $100	168,360	105,620	1,020	6,170	44,930	6,540	3,630	430	-
$100 to $249	230,330	153,910	5,960	2,130	63,160	1,730	3,240	190	-
$250 to $399	129,620	84,070	2,370	230	36,150	250	6,550	-	-
$400 to $649	139,830	102,890	-	3,440	32,140	550	810	-	-
$650 to $799	24,960	15,060	-	160	7,500	110	2,120	-	-
$800 to $999	20,360	11,690	-	-	8,380	80	210	-	-
$1,000 to $1,499	15,810	13,800	100	-	1,370	400	150	-	-
$1,500 to $9,999	1,500	1,090	-	210	200	-	-	-	-
Not reported	654,610	347,110	6,550	28,900	205,190	11,500	37,140	13,600	4,620
Median	2,270	2,340	1,930	1,000	2,230	730	2,840	710	-
Mean	288	300	173	222	278	134	284	38	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $100	12.2	12.6	6.4	15.0	11.3	30.9	6.7	3.0	-
$100 to $249	16.6	18.4	37.3	5.2	15.8	8.2	6.0	1.3	-
$250 to $399	9.4	10.1	14.8	0.6	9.1	1.2	12.2	-	-
$400 to $649	10.1	12.3	-	8.3	8.1	2.6	1.5	-	-
$650 to $799	1.8	1.8	-	0.4	1.9	0.5	3.9	-	-
$800 to $999	1.5	1.4	-	-	2.1	0.4	0.4	-	-
$1,000 to $1,499	1.1	1.7	0.6	-	0.3	1.9	0.3	-	-
$1,500 to $9,999	0.1	0.1	-	0.5	0.0	-	-	-	-
Not reported	47.3	41.6	40.9	70.1	51.4	54.3	69.0	95.6	100.0

- Represents zero.

Table III-195. RESIDENT'S PRIOR HOME BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Resident's prior home	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,385,380	1,070,400	32,520	57,250	163,700	33,780	27,720
Next of kin	491,230	304,400	23,520	29,390	102,740	22,570	8,610
Private home or apartment	692,880	619,430	6,760	14,760	32,500	5,940	13,500
Boarding home	13,090	9,380	-	390	2,770	-	550
Foster care home	7,680	1,730	160	1,810	1,400	2,490	100
Health care facility	30,240	25,780	50	-	3,650	480	290
Halfway house or resident group	6,670	4,150	30	1,200	980	210	110
Other place	128,130	94,820	1,920	6,710	1,951	1,640	3,540
Don't know	11,380	7,170	50	2,800	160	460	740
Not reported before admission	4,070	3,550	30	180	-	-	300
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Next of kin	35.5	28.4	72.3	51.3	62.8	66.8	31.1
Private home or apartment	50.0	57.9	20.8	25.8	19.9	17.6	48.7
Boarding home	0.9	0.9	-	0.7	1.7	-	2.0
Foster care home	0.6	0.2	0.5	3.2	0.9	7.4	0.4
Health care facility	2.2	2.4	0.1	-	2.2	1.4	1.0
Halfway house or resident group	0.5	0.4	0.1	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.4
Other place	9.2	8.9	5.9	11.7	11.9	4.9	12.8
Don't know	0.8	0.7	0.2	4.9	0.1	1.4	2.7
Not reported before admission	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	-	-	1.1
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-196. RESIDENT'S EFFECT ON HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Resident's effect on household	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	491,230	304,400	23,520	29,390	102,740	22,570	8,610
No conflict or strain	291,290	185,270	17,490	11,230	58,600	13,720	4,970
Caused conflict or strain	199,940	119,130	6,030	18,160	44,130	8,850	3,640
Before institution	144,230	87,270	3,410	14,840	29,020	6,700	2,990
After institution	5,260	3,420	530	-	900	240	170
Before and after institution	47,740	26,540	2,060	3,230	13,520	1,920	470
Not reported	2,710	1,900	40	90	680	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No conflict or strain	59.3	60.9	74.4	38.2	57.0	60.8	57.8
Caused conflict or strain	40.7	39.1	25.6	61.8	43.0	39.2	42.2
Before institution	29.4	28.7	14.5	50.5	28.3	29.7	34.8
After institution	1.1	1.1	2.2	-	0.9	1.1	2.0
Before and after institution	9.7	8.7	8.7	11.0	13.2	8.5	5.5
Not reported	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.7	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-197. HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS' RELATIONSHIP TO RESIDENT BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Household members relate to resident	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	491,230	304,400	23,520	29,390	102,740	22,570	8,610
Spouse only	63,230	58,360	70	560	810	90	3,350
Parent only	88,700	29,910	8,360	7,330	35,220	7,670	230
Child only	103,950	97,470	170	300	2,380	530	3,100
Brother or sister only	32,660	28,720	900	650	1,470	580	350
Other relative only	32,090	25,400	430	1,060	3,290	1,660	250
Friend only	2,950	2,110	70	510	260	-	-
Spouse, child and parent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spouse and child	10,240	7,980	100	1,440	290	90	330
Parent and brother or sister	82,800	1,760	10,680	14,020	48,650	7,500	190
Other relative and immediate family	48,330	39,040	1,090	1,550	4,070	1,810	770
Friend and relative	130	-	40	-	-	100	-
Not reported	26,130	13,670	1,620	1,980	6,300	2,530	30
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Spouse only	12.9	19.2	0.3	1.9	0.8	0.4	38.9
Parent only	18.1	9.8	35.5	24.9	34.3	34.0	2.6
Child only	21.2	32.0	0.7	1.0	2.3	2.4	36.1
Brother or sister only	6.6	9.4	3.8	2.2	1.4	2.6	4.1
Other relative only	6.5	8.3	1.8	3.6	3.2	7.3	2.9
Friend only	0.6	0.7	0.3	1.7	0.3	-	-
Spouse, child and parent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spouse and child	2.1	2.6	0.4	4.9	0.3	0.4	3.9
Parent and brother or sister	16.9	0.6	45.4	47.7	47.4	33.2	2.3
Other relative and immediate family	9.8	12.8	4.6	5.3	4.0	8.0	9.0
Friend and relative	0.0	-	0.2	-	-	0.4	-
Not reported	5.3	4.5	6.9	6.7	6.1	11.2	0.4

- Represents zero.

Table III-198. RESIDENT'S FINANCIAL EFFECT ON HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Resident finance effect on household	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,385,380	1,070,400	32,520	57,250	163,700	33,780	27,720
None	1,215,120	939,790	28,290	50,770	140,360	30,660	25,250
Sold assets only	43,110	42,090	80	310	90	230	300
Borrowed money only	9,450	5,790	600	530	2,420	-	110
Sold assets or borrowed money	1,510	-	170	90	1,160	90	-
Household member took job only	32,990	16,090	1,600	2,020	11,210	1,220	850
Household member job or sold assets	4,540	3,850	100	160	210	230	-
Household member job or borrowed money	2,110	270	650	210	760	160	60
Household job or borrowed or sold assets	860	200	190	310	130	-	30
Not reported	75,690	62,320	840	2,850	7,370	1,200	1,110
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	87.7	87.8	87.0	88.7	85.7	90.8	91.1
Sold assets only	3.1	3.9	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.7	1.1
Borrowed money only	0.7	0.5	1.9	0.9	1.5	-	0.4
Sold assets or borrowed money	0.1	-	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.3	-
Household member took job only	2.4	1.5	4.9	3.5	6.8	3.6	3.1
Household member job or sold assets	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7	-
Household member job or borrowed money	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2
Household job or borrowed or sold assets	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.1	-	0.1
Not reported	5.5	5.8	2.6	5.0	4.5	3.6	4.0

- Represents zero.

Table III-199. NEXT-OF-KIN CONTRIBUTION: 1975 BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Next of kin contribution	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,385,380	1,070,400	32,520	57,250	163,700	33,780	27,720
None	1,108,740	882,790	23,040	44,580	111,670	23,450	23,190
Less than $500	148,140	105,150	3,370	5,980	27,310	3,620	2,720
$500 to $999	53,770	35,260	2,300	2,530	11,050	1,980	650
$1,000 to $1,999	41,140	27,380	2,070	2,240	6,170	3,040	250
$2,000 to $2,999	7,890	2,560	670	610	2,460	1,180	400
$3,000 to $3,999	6,790	4,200	490	380	1,370	310	30
$4,000 to $4,999	2,950	1,610	240	200	720	130	50
$5,000 to $7,499	8,720	6,920	180	120	1,170	80	260
$7,500 to $9,999	2,940	1,700	140	160	870	-	80
$10,000 to $14,999	1,420	550	20	320	430	-	100
$15,000 to $19,999	490	-	-	60	430	-	-
$20,000 to $99,999	2,400	2,280	-	60	60	-	-
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean	275	256	335	317	375	310	211
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	80.0	82.5	70.9	77.9	68.2	69.4	83.7
Less than $500	10.7	9.8	10.4	10.4	16.7	10.7	9.8
$500 to $999	3.9	3.3	7.1	4.4	6.8	5.8	2.3
$1,000 to $1,999	3.0	2.6	6.4	3.9	3.8	9.0	0.9
$2,000 to $2,999	0.6	0.2	2.1	1.1	1.5	3.5	1.4
$3,000 to $3,999	0.5	0.4	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.1
$4,000 to $4,999	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2
$5,000 to $7,499	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.9
$7,500 to $9,999	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	-	0.3
$10,000 to $14,999	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	-	0.4
$15,000 to $19,999	0.0	-	-	0.1	0.3	-	-
$20,000 to $99,999	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	0.0	-	-
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-200. NEXT-OF-KIN ANNUAL INCOME BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Next of kin annual income	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,385,380	1,070,400	32,520	57,250	163,700	33,780	27,720
Under $1,000	11,070	7,450	320	580	2,010	710	-
$1,000 to $1,999	31,330	17,470	2,810	1,520	7,270	1,580	690
$2,000 to $2,999	78,190	61,330	1,050	4,180	8,230	2,110	1,280
$3,000 to $3,999	65,080	47,750	2,790	4,580	6,060	2,740	1,160
$4,000 to $4,999	55,820	39,110	1,070	3,840	6,770	2,180	2,840
$5,000 to $5,999	61,050	39,270	1,420	2,960	12,500	3,360	1,540
$6,000 to $7,499	81,930	58,090	2,000	6,210	11,360	3,580	680
$7,500 to $9,999	120,300	82,850	5,500	6,430	13,330	4,440	2,750
$10,000 to $11,999	111,830	85,260	2,170	5,020	12,350	2,770	4,260
$12,000 to $14,999	117,690	90,860	4,670	5,620	12,560	2,330	1,660
$15,000 to $19,999	168,690	141,080	2,520	3,800	17,690	1,670	1,930
$20,000 to $24,999	92,510	82,300	1,500	770	6,920	120	890
$25,000 to $49,999	58,340	48,990	760	760	7,270	410	140
$50,000 or more	3,480	2,670	70	180	460	-	100
Not reported	328,070	265,910	3,870	10,800	33,920	5,760	7,800
Median	11,534	12,434	9,921	8,542	10,061	7,488	10,197
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $1,000	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.2	2.1	-
$1,000 to $1,999	2.3	1.6	8.6	2.6	4.4	4.7	2.5
$2,000 to $2,999	5.6	5.7	3.2	7.3	5.0	6.3	4.6
$3,000 to $3,999	4.7	4.5	8.6	8.0	3.7	8.1	4.2
$4,000 to $4,999	4.0	3.7	3.3	6.7	4.1	6.5	10.2
$5,000 to $5,999	4.4	3.7	4.4	5.2	7.6	10.0	5.6
$6,000 to $7,499	5.9	5.4	6.2	10.9	6.9	10.6	2.4
$7,500 to $9,999	8.7	7.7	16.9	11.2	11.2	13.2	9.9
$10,000 to $11,999	8.1	8.0	6.7	8.8	7.5	8.2	15.4
$12,000 to $14,999	8.5	8.5	14.4	9.8	7.7	6.9	6.0
$15,000 to $19,999	12.2	13.2	7.7	6.6	10.8	5.0	7.0
$20,000 to $24,999	6.7	7.7	4.6	1.4	4.2	0.4	3.2
$25,000 to $49,999	4.2	4.6	2.3	1.3	4.4	1.2	0.5
$50,000 or more	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	-	0.3
Not reported	23.7	24.8	11.9	18.9	20.7	17.1	28.1

Table III-201. RESIDENT'S PRIOR HOME BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Resident's prior home	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	135,570	267,800	962,830	19,180
Next of kin	491,230	94,980	111,250	280,410	4,590
Private home or apartment	692,880	17,010	93,460	567,830	14,590
Boarding home	13,090	1,890	1,390	9,810	-
Foster care home	7,680	4,750	820	2,120	-
Health care facility	30,240	2,680	12,760	14,800	-
Halfway house or resident group	6,670	810	1,810	4,060	-
Other place	128,130	12,820	41,230	74,070	-
Don't know	11,380	510	5,000	5,870	-
Not reported before admission	4,070	130	90	3,850	-
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Next of kin	35.5	70.1	41.5	29.1	23.9
Private home or apartment	50.0	12.5	34.9	59.0	76.1
Boarding home	0.9	1.4	0.5	1.0	-
Foster care home	0.6	3.5	0.3	0.2	-
Health care facility	2.2	2.0	4.8	1.5	-
Halfway house or resident group	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	-
Other place	9.2	9.5	15.4	7.7	-
Don't know	0.8	0.4	1.9	0.6	-
Not reported before admission	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	-
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-202. RESIDENT'S EFFECT ON HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Resident's effect on household members	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	64 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	491,230	94,980	111,250	280,410	4,590
No conflict or strain	291,290	52,130	60,730	176,580	1,850
Caused conflict or strain	199,940	42,850	50,520	103,830	2,740
Before institution	144,230	30,990	34,960	75,630	2,650
After institution	5,260	780	820	3,670	-
Before and after institution	47,740	11,040	13,970	22,640	9
Not reported	2,710	40	770	1,900	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No conflict or strain	59.3	54.9	54.6	63.0	40.3
Caused conflict or strain	40.7	45.1	45.4	37.0	59.7
Before institution	29.4	32.6	31.4	27.0	57.6
After institution	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.3	-
Before and after institution	9.7	11.6	12.6	8.1	2.0
Not reported	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.7	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-203. HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS' RELATIONSHIP TO RESIDENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Household members relate to resident	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	491,230	94,980	111,250	280,410	4,590
Spouse only	63,230	-	3,410	59,810	-
Parent only	88,700	30,460	33,640	24,470	140
Child only	103,950	5,340	4,530	90,700	3,390
Brother or sister only	32,660	1,020	9,320	22,320	-
Other relative only	32,090	2,830	3,020	25,520	710
Friend only	2,950	510	540	1,900	-
Spouse, child and parent	-	-	-	-	-
Spouse and child	10,240	-	2,550	7,690	-
Parent and brother or sister	82,800	40,300	42,470	-	30
Other relative and immediate family	48,330	5,770	5,720	36,350	30
Friend and relative	130	40	100	-	-
Not reported	26,130	8,700	5,950	11,460	20
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Spouse only	12.9	-	3.1	21.3	-
Parent only	18.1	32.1	30.2	8.7	3.0
Child only	21.2	5.6	4.1	32.3	73.7
Brother or sister only	6.6	1.1	8.4	8.0	-
Other relative only	6.5	3.0	2.7	9.1	15.5
Friend only	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	-
Spouse, child and parent	-	-	-	-	-
Spouse and child	2.1	-	2.3	2.7	-
Parent and brother or sister	16.9	42.4	38.2	-	0.7
Other relative and immediate family	9.8	6.1	5.1	13.0	6.6
Friend and relative	0.0	0.0	0.1	-	-
Not reported	5.3	9.2	5.3	4.1	0.4

- Represents zero.

Table III-204. RESIDENT'S FINANCIAL EFFECT ON HOUSEHOLD BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Resident's financial effect on household	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	135,570	267,800	962,830	19 18
None	1,215,120	117,530	239,350	844,220	14,01
Sold assets only	43,110	350	4,290	36,570	1,90
Borrowed money only	9,450	2,130	2,040	5,270	
Sold assets or borrowed money	1,510	710	800	-	
Household member took job only	32,990	8,820	9,570	14,600	
Household member job or sold assets	4,540	540	150	3,850	
Household member job or borrowed money	2,110	1,480	410	220	
Household job or borrowed or sold assets	860	560	310	-	
Not reported	75,690	3,450	10,870	58,100	3,27
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
None	87.7	86.7	89.4	87.7	73
Sold assets only	3.1	0.3	1.6	3.8	9.
Borrowed money only	0.7	1.6	0.8	0.5	
Sold assets or borrowed money	0.1	0.5	0.3	-	
Household member took job only	2.4	6.5	3.6	1.5	
Household member job or sold assets	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	
Household member job or borrowed money	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.0	
Household job or borrowed or sold assets	0.1	0.4	0.1	-	
Not reported	5.5	2.5	4.1	6.0	17

- Represents zero.

Table III-205. NEXT-OF-KIN CONTRIBUTION: 1975 BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Next of kin contribution	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	135,570	267,800	962,830	19,180
None	1,108,740	88,010	213,470	791,840	15,410
Less than $500	148,140	18,240	32,160	96,110	1,630
$500 to $999	53,770	12,750	9,220	31,770	30
$1,000 to $1,999	41,140	9,800	3,830	27,510	-
$2,000 to $2,999	7,890	2,910	2,200	2,370	410
$3,000 to $3,999	6,790	1,090	1,460	4,220	20
$4,000 to $4,999	2,950	420	880	1,650	-
$5,000 to $7,499	8,720	750	890	5,410	1,680
$7,500 to $9,999	2,940	810	280	1,860	-
$10,000 to $14,999	1,420	240	1,080	90	-
$15,000 to $19,999	490	490	-	-	-
$20,000 to $99,999	2,400	60	2,340	-	-
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	-	-	-	-
Mean	275	447	621	149	579
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	80.0	64.9	79.7	82.2	80.4
Less than $500	10.7	13.5	12.0	10.0	8.5
$500 to $999	3.9	9.4	3.4	3.3	0.2
$1,000 to $1,999	3.0	7.2	1.4	2.9	-
$2,000 to $2,999	0.6	2.1	0.8	0.2	2.1
$3,000 to $3,999	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.1
$4,000 to $4,999	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	-
$5,000 to $7,499	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	8.7
$7,500 to $9,999	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	-
$10,000 to $14,999	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	-
$15,000 to $19,999	0.0	0.4	-	-	-
$20,000 to $99,999	0.2	0.0	0.9	-	-
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-206. NEXT-OF-KIN ANNUAL INCOME BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Next of kin annual income	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	135,570	267,800	962,830	19,180
Under $1,000	11,070	2,550	4,470	4,060	-
$1,000 to $1,999	31,330	6,650	8,820	15,870	-
$2,000 to $2,999	78,190	7,820	27,140	43,240	-
$3,000 to $3,999	65,080	10,080	20,140	34,170	680
$4,000 to $4,999	55,820	5,840	12,530	37,380	80
$5,000 to $5,999	61,050	9,010	14,310	37,580	160
$6,000 to $7,499	81,930	10,770	12,020	59,010	130
$7,500 to $9,999	120,300	16,010	27,730	74,680	1,880
$10,000 to $11,999	111,830	11,570	17,730	80,360	2,180
$12,000 to $14,999	117,690	15,310	18,460	82,220	1,700
$15,000 to $19,999	168,690	10,720	26,490	130,830	640
$20,000 to $24,999	92,510	3,660	16,470	72,380	-
$25,000 to $49,999	58,340	7,420	6,190	39,200	5,520
$50,000 or more	3,480	280	2,710	490	-
Not reported	328,070	17,880	52,590	251,380	6,210
Median	11,534	9,611	9,414	12,547	16,749
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $1,000	0.8	1.9	1.7	0.4	-
$1,000 to $1,999	2.3	4.9	3.3	1.6	-
$2,000 to $2,999	5.6	5.8	10.1	4.5	-
$3,000 to $3,999	4.7	7.4	7.5	3.5	3.6
$4,000 to $4,999	4.0	4.3	4.7	3.9	0.4
$5,000 to $5,999	4.4	6.6	5.3	3.9	0.8
$6,000 to $7,499	5.9	7.9	4.5	6.1	0.7
$7,500 to $9,999	8.7	11.8	10.4	7.8	9.8
$10,000 to $11,999	8.1	8.5	6.6	8.3	11.4
$12,000 to $14,999	8.5	11.3	6.9	8.5	8.9
$15,000 to $19,999	12.2	7.9	9.9	13.6	3.4
$20,000 to $24,999	6.7	2.7	6.2	7.5	-
$25,000 to $49,999	4.2	5.5	2.3	4.1	28.8
$50,000 or more	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.1	-
Not reported	23.7	13.2	19.6	26.1	32.4

- Represents zero.

Table III-207. RESIDENT'S PRIOR HOME BY RELATIONSHIP TO RESIDENT

Resident's prior home	Total	Spouse	Parent	Foster parent	Brother or sister	Son or daughter	Grand-parent	Grand-child	Aunt or uncle	Other relative	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	86,420	236,470	2,430	233,000	573,120	7,500	30,520	17,950	197,980	-
Next of kin	491,230	67,020	161,030	1,770	49,930	165,210	2,820	8,880	6,520	28,040	-
Private home or apartment	692,880	13,960	32,940	140	134,440	342,250	2,930	21,400	7,700	137,130	-
Boarding home	13,090	-	2,430	-	490	3,710	-	-	90	6,370	-
Foster care home	7,680	-	4,060	310	2,440	60	450	-	320	50	-
Health care facility	30,240	1,770	3,950	-	9,650	13,260	-	240	70	1,300	-
Halfway house or resident group	6,670	-	2,000	-	2,510	1,920	-	-	100	150	-
Other place	128,130	3,660	27,820	110	24,060	45,430	1,070	-	3,070	22,920	-
Don't know	11,380	-	2,120	100	6,820	90	220	-	-	2,020	-
Not reported before admission	4,070	-	130	-	2,670	1,190	-	-	9	-	-
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Next of kin	35.5	77.6	68.1	73.0	21.4	28.8	37.6	29.1	36.3	14.2	-
Private home of apartment	50.0	16.2	13.9	5.6	57.7	59.7	39.1	70.1	42.9	69.3	-
Boarding home	0.9	-	1.0	-	0.2	0.6	-	-	0.5	3.2	-
Foster care home	0.6	-	1.7	12.6	1.0	0.0	6.0	-	1.8	0.0	-
Health care facility	2.2	2.1	1.7	-	4.1	2.3	-	0.8	0.4	0.7	-
Halfway house or resident group	0.5	-	0.8	-	1.1	0.3	-	-	0.5	0.1	-
Other place	9.2	4.2	11.8	4.5	10.3	7.9	14.3	-	17.1	11.6	-
Don't know	0.8	-	0.9	4.3	2.9	0.0	3.0	-	-	1.0	-
Not reported before admission	0.3	-	0.1	-	1.1	0.2	-	-	0.5	-	-
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-208. RESIDENT'S EFFECT ON HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BY RELATIONSHIP TO RESIDENT

Resident's effect on household members	Total	Spouse	Parent	Foster parent	Brother or sister	Son or daughter	Grand-parent	Grand-child	Aunt or uncle	Other relative	Not reported
Total	491,230	67,020	161,030	1,770	49,930	165,210	2,820	8,880	6,520	28,040	-
No conflict or strain	291,290	43,360	89,490	990	33,470	89,320	2,210	8,510	3,410	20,520	-
Caused conflict or strain	199,940	23,660	71,540	780	16,460	75,900	610	360	3,110	7,520	-
Before institution	144,230	7,100	50,750	690	13,680	61,270	520	360	2,370	7,490	-
After institution	5,260	1,790	1,490	-	130	1,810	40	-	-	-	-
Before and after institution	47,740	12,870	18,490	100	2,660	12,810	50	-	740	30	-
Not reported	2,710	1,900	810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
No conflict or strain	59.3	64.7	55.6	56.0	67.0	54.1	78.4	95.9	52.3	73.2	-
Caused conflict or strain	40.7	35.3	44.4	44.0	33.0	45.9	21.6	4.1	47.7	26.8	-
Before institution	29.4	10.6	31.5	38.6	27.4	37.1	18.6	4.1	36.3	26.7	-
After institution	1.1	2.7	0.9	-	0.3	1.1	1.3	-	-	-	-
Before and after institution	9.7	19.2	11.5	5.4	5.3	7.8	1.7	-	11.4	0.1	-
Not reported	0.6	2.8	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents total.

Table III-209. HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS' RELATIONSHIP TO RESIDENT BY RELATIONSHIP TO RESIDENT

Household members relate to resident	Total	Spouse	Parent	Foster parent	Brother or sister	Son or daughter	Grand-parent	Grand-child	Aunt or uncle	Other relative	Not reported
Total	491,230	67,020	161,030	1,770	49,930	165,210	2,820	8,880	6,520	28,040	-
Spouse only	63,230	57,890	-	-	-	3,600	-	-	-	1,740	-
Parent only	88,700	710	59,410	430	4,130	22,850	410	-	720	40	-
Child only	103,950	-	3,440	-	40	97,180	-	1,560	1,740	-	-
Brother or sister only	32,660	-	1,150	-	31,070	-	-	-	230	220	-
Other relative only	32,090	-	990	230	180	370	1,230	7,300	1,930	19,860	-
Friend only	2,950	20	780	200	1,900	-	-	-	-	60	-
Spouse, child and parent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spouse and child	10,240	6,060	-	-	-	4,180	-	-	-	-	-
Parent and brother or sister	82,800	-	77,260	820	4,070	-	80	-	530	40	-
Other relative and immediate family	48,330	190	5,420	-	6,160	32,520	1,100	20	360	2,570	-
Friend and relative	130	-	40	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not reported	26,130	2,160	12,550	100	2,270	4,520	-	-	1,020	3,520	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Spouse only	12.9	86.4	-	-	-	2.2	-	-	-	6.2	-
Parent only	18.1	1.1	36.9	24.2	8.3	13.8	14.5	-	11.0	0.1	-
Child only	21.2	-	2.1	-	0.1	58.8	-	17.5	26.7	-	-
Brother or sister only	6.6	-	0.7	-	62.2	-	-	-	3.5	0.8	-
Other relative only	6.5	-	0.6	13.2	0.4	0.2	43.6	82.3	29.6	70.8	-
Friend only	0.6	0.0	0.5	11.2	3.8	-	-	-	-	0.2	-
Spouse, child and parent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spouse and child	2.1	9.0	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-
Parent and brother or sister	16.9	-	48.0	46.1	8.2	-	3.0	-	8.1	0.1	-
Other relative and immediate family	9.8	0.3	3.4	-	12.3	19.7	38.9	0.2	5.5	9.2	-
Friend and relative	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not reported	5.3	3.2	7.8	5.4	4.5	2.7	-	-	15.6	12.6	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-210. RESIDENT'S FINANCIAL EFFECT ON HOUSEHOLD BY RELATIONSHIP TO RESIDENT

Resident's financial effect on household	Total	Spouse	Parent	Foster parent	Brother or sister	Son or daughter	Grand-parent	Grand-child	Aunt or uncle	Other relative	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	86,420	236,470	2,430	233,000	573,120	7,500	30,520	17,950	197,980	-
one	1,215,120	75,830	201,490	2,320	209,360	507,200	7,410	25,680	15,570	170,250	-
old assets only	43,110	790	700	-	1,900	27,350	-	1,660	1,740	8,970	-
orrowed money only	9,450	650	3,270	-	200	1,870	-	-	40	3,420	-
old assets or borrowed money	1,510	-	1,510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ousehold member took job only	32,990	2,140	17,370	-	2,750	10,400	9	-	-	250	-
ousehold member job or sold assets	4,540	2,110	630	-	60	1,740	-	-	-	-	-
ousehold member job or borrowed money	2,110	-	1,890	-	-	220	-	-	-	-	-
ousehold job or borrowed or sold assets	860	30	830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ot reported	75,690	4,870	8,780	110	18,720	24,350	-	3,170	610	15,090	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
one	87.7	87.7	85.2	95.5	89.9	88.5	98.8	84.2	86.7	86.0	-
old assets only	3.1	0.9	0.3	-	0.8	4.8	-	5.4	9.7	4.5	-
orrowed money only	0.7	0.7	1.4	-	0.1	0.3	-	-	0.2	1.7	-
old assets or borrowed money	0.1	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
usehold member took job only	2.4	2.5	7.3	-	1.2	1.8	1.2	-	-	0.1	-
usehold member job or sold assets	0.3	2.4	0.3	-	0.0	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
usehold member job or borrowed oney	0.2	-	0.8	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
usehold job or borrowed or sold ssets	0.1	0.0	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
t reported	5.5	5.6	3.7	4.5	8.0	4.2	-	10.4	3.4	7.6	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-211. NEXT-OF-KIN CONTRIBUTION: 1975 BY RELATIONSHIP TO RESIDENT

Next of kin contribution	Total	Spouse	Parent	Foster parent	Brother or sister	Son or daughter	Grand-parent	Grand-child	Aunt or uncle	Other relative	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	86,420	236,470	2,430	233,000	573,120	7,500	30,520	17,950	197,980	-
None	1,108,740	61,600	155,280	2,120	211,480	455,380	6,050	21,210	17,390	178,220	-
Less than $500	148,140	9,670	38,760	-	17,360	59,580	1,160	9,300	60	12,240	-
$500 to $999	53,770	1,930	18,180	250	2,860	24,500	180	-	90	5,770	-
$1,000 to $1,999	41,140	2,000	12,570	60	420	24,130	80	-	210	1,660	-
$2,000 to $2,999	7,890	250	4,690	-	350	2,450	-	-	80	80	-
$3,000 to $3,999	6,790	2,430	2,320	-	-	2,030	-	-	-	-	-
$4,000 to $4,999	2,950	50	1,130	-	130	1,601	30	-	-	-	-
$5,000 to $7,499	8,720	3,830	1,240	-	290	3,360	-	-	-	-	-
$7,500 to $9,999	2,940	1,750	1,070	-	90	30	-	-	-	-	-
$10,000 to $14,999	1,420	620	750	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-
$15,000 to $19,999	490	-	370	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-
$20,000 to $99,999	2,400	2,280	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean	275	2,025	394	95	37	160	62	65	151	36	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
None	80.0	71.3	65.7	87.0	90.8	79.5	80.7	69.5	96.9	90.0	-
Less than $500	10.7	11.2	16.4	-	7.5	10.4	15.4	30.5	0.3	6.2	-
$500 to $999	3.9	2.2	7.7	10.4	1.2	4.3	2.4	-	0.5	2.9	-
$1,000 to $1,999	3.0	2.3	5.3	2.5	0.2	4.2	1.1	-	1.2	0.8	-
$2,000 to $2,999	0.6	0.3	2.0	-	0.2	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.0	-
$3,000 to $3,999	0.5	2.8	1.0	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
$4,000 to $4,999	0.2	0.1	0.5	-	0.1	0.3	0.4	-	-	-	-
$5,000 to $7,499	0.6	4.4	0.5	-	0.1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-
$7,500 to $9,999	0.2	2.0	0.5	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
$10,000 to $14,999	0.1	0.7	0.3	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
$15,000 to $19,999	0.0	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-
$20,000 to $99,999	0.2	2.6	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-212. NEXT-OF-KIN ANNUAL INCOME BY RELATIONSHIP TO RESIDENT

Next of kin annual income	Total	Spouse	Parent	Foster parent	Brother or sister	Son or daughter	Grand-parent	Grand-child	Aunt or uncle	Other relative	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	86,420	236,470	2,430	233,000	573,120	7,500	30,520	17,950	197,980	-
Under $1,000	11,070	130	4,250	-	6,060	330	300	-	-	-	-
$1,000 to $1,999	31,330	2,190	9,720	-	1,610	9,490	360	300	2,440	5,220	-
$2,000 to $2,999	78,190	8,070	22,840	-	16,330	15,150	930	-	2,230	12,650	-
$3,000 to $3,999	65,080	6,320	13,460	60	15,850	13,450	1,250	-	2,880	11,810	-
$4,000 to $4,999	55,820	9,420	15,860	30	15,780	10,190	640	-	520	3,370	-
$5,000 to $5,999	61,050	2,570	16,520	50	12,640	16,050	740	-	2,980	9,500	-
$6,000 to $7,499	81,930	11,970	15,740	190	20,130	23,130	290	20	990	9,480	-
$7,500 to $9,999	120,300	8,060	23,900	170	13,260	60,890	480	1,690	1,060	10,800	-
$10,000 to $11,999	111,830	2,740	16,490	280	18,600	60,140	120	4,090	690	8,690	-
$12,000 to $14,999	117,690	5,850	22,520	880	6,550	66,660	-	-	450	14,780	-
$15,000 to $19,999	168,690	8,700	22,670	40	12,300	98,910	-	6,390	600	19,040	-
$20,000 to $24,999	92,510	2,670	8,280	-	10,370	47,840	100	7,490	20	15,730	-
$25,000 to $49,999	58,340	50	8,410	-	2,800	34,150	-	3,150	260	9,520	-
$50,000 or more	3,480	2,310	660	-	-	460	-	-	-	60	-
Not reported	328,070	15,380	35,160	720	80,710	116,280	2,240	7,390	2,840	67,340	-
Median	11,534	7,890	8,963	13,807	7,531	14,676	4,329	21,774	4,520	11,718	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Under $1,000	0.8	0.1	1.8	-	2.6	0.1	4.0	-	-	-	-
$1,000 to $1,999	2.3	2.5	4.1	-	0.7	1.7	4.8	1.0	13.6	2.6	-
$2,000 to $2,999	5.6	9.3	9.7	-	7.0	2.6	12.3	-	12.4	6.4	-
$3,000 to $3,999	4.7	7.3	5.7	2.3	6.8	2.3	16.7	-	16.1	6.0	-
$4,000 to $4,999	4.0	10.9	6.7	1.3	6.8	1.8	8.6	-	2.9	1.7	-
$5,000 to $5,999	4.4	3.0	7.0	2.2	5.4	2.8	9.8	-	16.6	4.8	-
$6,000 to $7,499	5.9	13.9	6.7	8.0	8.6	4.0	3.8	0.1	5.5	4.8	-
$7,500 to $9,999	8.7	9.3	10.1	6.9	5.7	10.6	6.4	5.5	5.9	5.5	-
$10,000 to $11,999	8.1	3.2	7.0	11.7	8.0	10.5	1.6	13.4	3.8	4.4	-
$12,000 to $14,999	8.5	6.8	9.5	36.4	2.8	11.6	-	-	2.5	7.5	-
$15,000 to $19,999	12.2	10.1	9.6	1.5	5.3	17.3	0.5	21.0	3.3	9.6	-
$20,000 to $24,999	6.7	3.1	3.5	-	4.5	8.3	1.4	24.5	0.1	7.9	-
$25,000 to $49,999	4.2	0.1	3.6	-	1.2	6.0	-	10.3	1.4	4.8	-
$50,000 or more	0.3	2.7	0.3	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.0	-
Not reported	23.7	17.8	14.9	29.8	34.6	20.3	29.9	24.2	15.8	34.0	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-213. NEEDED CARE RECEIVED REGULARLY BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Residents needing care received regularly	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,303,010	1,015,240	31,420	50,920	148,190	32,020	25,220
None	47,810	35,710	1,010	4,830	4,390	1,040	830
Total needed care received regularly	1,255,200	979,530	30,400	46,090	143,800	30,980	24,400
Medical	707,240	595,100	6,580	13,100	70,110	4,150	18,190
Nursing	891,970	798,530	4,430	5,080	60,820	2,390	20,710
Psychiatric	43,990	12,620	2,240	12,810	12,920	2,330	1,070
Physical or speech therapy	220,010	143,890	14,570	2,200	51,420	2,010	5,910
Occupational or recreation therapy	373,370	241,790	13,170	19,080	87,830	6,630	4,870
Education	150,680	8,120	21,160	26,290	65,850	28,540	720
Counseling	117,810	27,410	6,250	31,340	39,790	11,400	1,620
Transportation	99,200	61,210	4,510	4,920	24,190	3,590	780
Special equipment	453,200	412,820	4,860	670	18,630	-	16,220
Diet or medication	903,820	759,980	10,940	19,660	87,290	5,000	20,950
Other	41,910	29,140	1,100	1,870	8,730	840	230
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
one	3.7	3.5	3.2	9.5	3.0	3.2	3.3
otal needed care received regularly	96.3	96.5	96.8	90.5	97.0	96.8	96.7
Medical	54.3	58.6	20.9	25.7	47.3	13.0	72.1
Nursing	68.5	78.7	14.1	10.0	41.0	7.5	82.1
Psychiatric	3.4	1.2	7.1	25.2	8.7	7.3	4.2
Physical or speech therapy	16.9	14.2	46.4	4.3	34.7	6.3	23.4
Occupational or recreation therapy	28.7	23.8	41.9	37.5	59.3	20.7	19.3
Education	11.6	0.8	67.4	51.6	44.4	89.1	2.9
Counseling	9.0	2.7	19.9	61.6	26.9	35.6	6.4
Transportation	7.6	6.0	14.4	9.7	16.3	11.2	3.1
Special equipment	34.8	40.7	15.5	1.3	12.6	-	64.3
Diet or medication	69.4	74.9	34.8	38.6	58.9	15.6	83.1
Other	3.2	2.9	3.5	3.7	5.9	2.6	0.9

- Represents zero.

Table III-214. NEEDED CARE RECEIVED OCCASIONALLY BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Residents needing care received occasionally	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,303,010	1,015,240	31,420	50,920	148,190	32,020	25,220
ne	689,490	536,900	15,780	30,170	72,170	22,300	12,180
tal needed care received occasionally	613,530	478,340	15,640	20,750	76,020	9,720	13,050
Medical	347,650	288,090	9,670	8,880	31,730	5,030	4,250
Nursing	102,050	74,080	2,660	1,430	20,040	620	3,220
Psychiatric	40,210	18,700	720	6,050	11,140	1,310	2,280
Physical or speech therapy	109,320	81,070	2,010	1,140	19,020	800	5,290
Occupational or recreation therapy	129,030	101,790	3,190	4,690	15,380	1,800	2,160
Education	18,890	6,100	1,500	1,040	9,080	1,110	50
Counseling	57,750	33,950	2,440	4,050	12,820	2,420	2,060
Transportation	73,330	55,040	5,190	1,660	9,550	870	1,030
Special equipment	42,210	41,030	280	-	-	80	820
Diet or medication	78,500	62,010	1,650	1,990	10,860	1,460	530
Other	22,030	19,240	440	690	1,160	140	370
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ne	52.9	52.9	50.2	59.2	48.7	69.6	48.3
tal needed care received occasionally	47.1	47.1	49.8	40.8	51.3	30.4	51.7
Medical	26.7	28.4	30.8	17.4	21.4	15.7	16.9
Nursing	7.8	7.3	8.5	2.8	13.5	1.9	12.8
Psychiatric	3.1	1.8	2.3	11.9	7.5	4.1	9.1
Physical or speech therapy	8.4	8.0	6.4	2.2	12.8	2.5	21.0
Occupational or recreation therapy	9.9	10.0	10.2	9.2	10.4	5.6	8.6
Education	1.4	0.6	4.8	2.0	6.1	3.5	0.2
Counseling	4.4	3.3	7.8	8.0	8.6	7.5	8.2
Transportation	5.6	5.4	16.5	3.3	6.4	2.7	4.1
Special equipment	3.2	4.0	0.9	-	-	0.2	3.3
Diet or medication	6.0	6.1	5.2	3.9	7.3	4.6	2.1
Other	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.4	1.5

- Represents zero.

Table III-215. NEEDED CARE NOT RECEIVED BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Residents needing care not received	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,303,010	1,015,240	31,420	50,920	148,190	32,020	25,22
None	1,047,530	826,430	20,480	39,870	114,110	26,540	20,09
Total needed care not received	255,490	188,810	10,940	11,040	34,080	5,480	5,14
Medical	4,930	1,660	1,210	830	220	1,000	-
Nursing	29,330	16,080	6,760	380	5,110	530	46
Psychiatric	55,070	36,590	5,520	3,590	6,690	1,830	85
Physical or speech therapy	126,450	95,220	6,950	1,200	18,650	2,080	2,35
Occupational or recreation therapy	73,900	48,330	7,110	4,140	9,760	2,440	2,12
Education	46,260	19,440	5,600	3,070	15,750	1,670	74
Counseling	37,070	24,560	4,900	1,330	4,330	1,210	75
Transportation	32,840	22,800	5,470	790	2,720	450	62
Special equipment	22,150	11,470	6,660	-	3,340	580	11
Diet or medication	27,560	17,350	3,790	430	4,400	720	87
Other	41,490	28,250	6,310	520	5,380	810	22
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
None	80.4	81.4	65.2	78.3	77.0	82.9	79.
Total needed care not received	19.6	18.6	34.8	21.7	23.0	17.1	20.
Medical	0.4	0.2	3.8	1.6	0.2	3.1	-
Nursing	2.3	1.6	21.5	0.7	3.5	1.7	1.
Psychiatric	4.2	3.6	17.6	7.1	4.5	5.7	3.
Physical or speech therapy	9.7	9.4	22.1	2.4	12.6	6.5	9.
Occupational or recreation therapy	5.7	4.8	22.6	8.1	6.6	7.6	8.
Education	3.6	1.9	17.8	6.0	10.6	5.2	2.
Counseling	2.8	2.4	15.6	2.6	2.9	3.8	3.
Transportation	2.5	2.2	17.4	1.6	1.8	1.4	2.
Special equipment	1.7	1.1	21.2	-	2.3	1.8	0.
Diet or medication	2.1	1.7	12.1	0.8	3.0	2.3	3.
Other	3.2	2.8	20.1	1.0	3.6	2.5	0.

- Represents zero.

Table III-216. NEXT-OF-KIN EVALUATION OF BUILDINGS OR GROUNDS BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Next of kin evaluate buildings or grounds	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,385,380	1,070,400	32,520	57,250	163,700	33,780	27,72
Like	1,226,080	961,770	30,370	39,620	141,840	28,680	23,7
Dislike	57,820	45,440	650	2,340	7,670	1,070	6
Don't know or no opinion	81,660	53,640	1,240	11,890	9,570	3,130	2,2
Not reported	19,820	9,550	260	3,400	4,620	910	1,0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
Like	88.5	89.9	93.4	69.2	86.6	84.9	85
Dislike	4.2	4.2	2.0	4.1	4.7	3.2	2
Don't know or no opinion	5.9	5.0	3.8	20.8	5.8	9.3	7
Not reported	1.4	0.9	0.8	5.9	2.8	2.7	3

Table III-217. NEXT-OF-KIN EVALUATION OF ROOMS AND FURNISHINGS BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Next of kin evaluate rooms or furnishings	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,385,380	1,070,400	32,520	57,250	163,700	33,780	27,7
Like	1,184,310	942,880	28,090	33,180	132,420	26,460	21,
Dislike	90,460	72,080	1,190	2,910	10,780	1,720	1,7
Don't know or no opinion	90,360	45,900	3,040	17,770	15,890	4,700	3,0
Not reported	20,250	9,550	200	3,400	4,620	910	1,5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
Like	85.5	88.1	86.4	58.0	80.9	78.3	76
Dislike	6.5	6.7	3.7	5.1	6.6	5.1	6
Don't know or no opinion	6.5	4.3	9.3	31.0	9.7	13.9	11
Not reported	1.5	0.9	0.6	5.9	2.8	2.7	5

Table III-218. NEXT-OF-KIN EVALUATION OF TREATMENT BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Next of kin evaluate treatment	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,385,380	1,070,400	32,520	57,250	163,700	33,780	27,720
Like	1,136,970	888,490	30,280	35,540	136,050	25,200	21,410
Dislike	102,240	88,030	710	3,070	6,910	1,830	1,690
Don't know or no opinion	121,390	80,740	1,330	15,590	16,120	5,840	1,770
Not reported	24,780	13,140	200	3,050	4,620	910	2,860
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Like	82.1	83.0	93.1	62.1	83.1	74.6	77.2
Dislike	7.4	8.2	2.2	5.4	4.2	5.4	6.1
Don't know or no opinion	8.8	7.5	4.1	27.2	9.8	17.3	6.4
Not reported	1.8	1.2	0.6	5.3	2.8	2.7	10.3

Table III-219. NEXT-OF-KIN EVALUATION OF STAFF MEMBERS BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Next of kin evaluate staff members	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,385,380	1,070,400	32,520	57,250	163,700	33,780	27,720
Like	1,224,910	969,340	29,860	36,520	139,920	26,120	23,150
Dislike	43,390	32,900	540	1,990	4,670	2,510	790
Don't know or no opinion	96,600	56,980	1,860	15,690	15,180	4,250	2,640
Not reported	20,480	11,180	270	3,050	3,940	910	1,140
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Like	88.4	90.6	91.8	63.8	85.5	77.3	83.5
Dislike	3.1	3.1	1.7	3.5	2.9	7.4	2.9
Don't know or no opinion	7.0	5.3	5.7	27.4	9.3	12.6	9.5
Not reported	1.5	1.0	0.8	5.3	2.4	2.7	4.1

Table III-220. NEXT-OF-KIN EVALUATION OF SOCIAL ACTIVITY BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Next of kin evaluate social activity	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,385,380	1,070,400	32,520	57,250	163,700	33,780	27,720
Like	1,054,130	821,110	29,680	36,030	121,560	25,460	20,290
Dislike	81,280	71,760	720	1,540	4,990	1,560	710
Don't know or no opinion	218,830	159,140	1,850	16,440	31,130	5,860	4,410
Not reported	31,140	18,390	270	3,240	6,030	910	2,300
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Like	76.1	76.7	91.3	62.9	74.3	75.4	73.2
Dislike	5.9	6.7	2.2	2.7	3.0	4.6	2.6
Don't know or no opinion	15.8	14.9	5.7	28.7	19.0	17.4	15.9
Not reported	2.2	1.7	0.8	5.7	3.7	2.7	8.3

Table III-221. NEXT-OF-KIN EVALUATION OF CARE BY TYPE OF FACILITY

Next of kin evaluate care	Total	Nursing homes	Physically handi-capped	Psychiatric	Mentally handi-capped	Children's	Other
Total	1,385,380	1,070,400	32,520	57,250	163,700	33,780	27,720
Care meets resident's needs	1,273,620	979,660	31,480	50,990	155,250	29,780	26,440
Lack of personal attention	20,790	16,910	80	550	1,620	1,240	400
Inadequate treatment	45,450	37,820	480	2,690	3,450	490	510
Inadequate facilities	3,110	2,230	80	90	680	-	30
Other reason unsatisfied	39,650	31,910	330	2,450	2,350	2,270	340
Not reported	2,770	1,870	70	480	350	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Care meets resident's needs	91.9	91.5	96.8	89.1	94.8	88.2	95.4
Lack of personal attention	1.5	1.6	0.2	1.0	1.0	3.7	1.4
Inadequate treatment	3.3	3.5	1.5	4.7	2.1	1.5	1.9
Inadequate facilities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	-	0.1
Other reason unsatified	2.9	3.0	1.0	4.3	1.4	6.7	1.2
Not reported	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-222. NEEDED CARE RECEIVED REGULARLY BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Residents needing care received regularly	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,303,010	130,860	236,040	918,500	17,610
None	47,810	3,840	9,730	33,860	390
Total needed care received regularly	1,255,200	127,020	226,310	884,650	17,220
Medical	707,240	37,410	109,500	550,470	9,860
Nursing	891,970	35,890	115,560	727,100	13,420
Psychiatric	43,990	13,230	26,080	4,380	300
Physical or speech therapy	220,010	41,240	48,800	128,340	1,630
Occupational or recreation therapy	373,370	49,750	112,810	206,750	4,050
Education	150,680	101,840	45,780	2,960	100
Counseling	117,810	47,450	52,550	17,130	680
Transportation	99,200	21,140	20,950	57,100	-
Special equipment	453,200	15,920	43,190	389,580	4,500
Diet or medication	903,820	48,770	151,270	695,570	8,210
Other	41,910	4,890	9,360	27,650	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	3.7	2.9	4.1	3.7	2.2
Total needed care received regularly	96.3	97.1	95.9	96.3	97.8
Medical	54.3	28.6	46.4	59.9	56.0
Nursing	68.5	27.4	49.0	79.2	76.2
Psychiatric	3.4	10.1	11.0	0.5	1.7
Physical or speech therapy	16.9	31.5	20.7	14.0	9.3
Occupational or recreation therapy	28.7	38.0	47.8	22.5	23.0
Education	11.6	77.8	19.4	0.3	0.5
Counseling	9.0	36.3	22.3	1.9	3.9
Transportation	7.6	16.2	8.9	6.2	-
Special equipment	34.8	12.2	18.3	42.4	25.6
Diet or medication	69.4	37.3	64.1	75.7	46.6
Other	3.2	3.7	4.0	3.0	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-223. NEEDED CARE RECEIVED OCCASIONALLY BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Residents needing care received occasionally	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,303,010	130,860	236,040	918,500	17,610
None	689,490	77,260	107,320	496,600	8,310
Total needed care received occasionally	613,530	53,600	128,720	421,900	9,310
Medical	347,650	22,950	62,010	255,780	6,910
Nursing	102,050	6,460	29,370	62,330	3,880
Psychiatric	40,210	10,600	9,240	16,750	3,620
Physical or speech therapy	109,320	10,960	25,170	71,530	1,660
Occupational or recreation therapy	129,030	7,440	27,460	91,730	2,400
Education	18,890	3,190	13,540	2,090	80
Counseling	57,750	9,160	15,340	32,940	300
Transportation	73,330	4,560	19,380	49,080	300
Special equipment	42,210	200	4,960	36,750	310
Diet or medication	78,500	10,000	12,880	53,570	2,050
Other	22,030	1,830	5,110	13,430	1,660
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	52.9	59.0	45.5	54.1	47.2
Total needed care received occasionally	47.1	41.0	54.5	45.9	52.8
Medical	26.7	17.5	26.3	27.8	39.2
Nursing	7.8	4.9	12.4	6.8	22.1
Psychiatric	3.1	8.1	3.9	1.8	20.6
Physical or speech therapy	8.4	8.4	10.7	7.8	9.4
Occupational or recreation therapy	9.9	5.7	11.6	10.0	13.6
Education	1.4	2.4	5.7	0.2	0.4
Counseling	4.4	7.0	6.5	3.6	1.7
Transportation	5.6	3.5	8.2	5.3	1.7
Special equipment	3.2	0.2	2.1	4.0	1.8
Diet or medication	6.0	7.6	5.5	5.8	11.6
Other	1.7	1.4	2.2	1.5	9.4

Table III-224. NEEDED CARE NOT RECEIVED BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Residents needing care not received	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,303,010	130,860	236,040	918,500	17,610
None	1,047,530	108,910	169,330	754,430	14,860
Total needed care not received	255,490	21,950	66,710	164,070	2,750
Medical	4,930	1,470	2,110	1,360	-
Nursing	29,330	2,500	8,980	17,810	30
Psychiatric	55,070	6,530	15,890	32,620	30
Physical or speech therapy	126,450	10,460	28,170	86,090	1,730
Occupational or recreation therapy	73,900	6,900	23,940	42,030	1,030
Education	46,260	6,790	22,430	16,330	720
Counseling	37,070	3,750	8,640	24,640	30
Transportation	32,840	3,080	7,070	22,660	30
Special equipment	22,150	2,410	8,410	11,300	30
Diet or medication	27,560	2,680	5,940	18,920	30
Other	41,490	3,190	10,070	28,170	60
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	80.4	83.2	71.7	82.1	84.4
Total needed care not received	19.6	16.8	28.3	17.9	15.6
Medical	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.1	-
Nursing	2.3	1.9	3.8	1.9	0.2
Psychiatric	4.2	5.0	6.7	3.6	0.2
Physical or speech therapy	9.7	8.0	11.9	9.4	9.8
Occupational or recreation therapy	5.7	5.3	10.1	4.6	5.8
Education	3.6	5.2	9.5	1.8	4.1
Counseling	2.8	2.9	3.7	2.7	0.2
Transportation	2.5	2.4	3.0	2.5	0.2
Social equipment	1.7	1.8	3.6	1.2	0.2
Diet or medication	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.1	0.2
Other	3.2	2.4	4.3	3.1	0.4

- Represents zero.

Table III-225. NEXT-OF-KIN EVALUATION OF BUILDINGS OR GROUNDS BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Next of kin evaluate buildings or grounds	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	135,570	267,800	962,830	19,180
Like	1,226,080	121,010	210,850	875,230	18,990
Dislike	57,820	5,730	13,600	38,490	-
Don't know or no opinion	81,660	73,90	32,480	41,670	120
Not reported	19,820	1,440	10,870	7,450	60
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Like	88.5	89.3	78.7	90.9	99.0
Dislike	4.2	4.2	5.1	4.0	-
Don't know or no opinion	5.9	5.5	12.1	4.3	0.6
Not reported	1.4	1.1	4.1	0.8	0.3

- Represents zero.

Table III-226. NEXT-OF-KIN EVALUATION OF ROOMS OR FURNISHINGS BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Next of kin evaluate rooms or furnishings	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	135,570	267,800	962,830	19,18
Like	1,184,310	114,330	195,510	855,470	18,99
Dislike	90,460	8,610	18,190	63,640	3
Don't know or no opinion	90,360	11,200	43,290	35,780	9
Not reported	20,250	1,440	10,810	7,940	6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
Like	85.5	84.3	73.0	88.8	99.
Dislike	6.5	6.3	6.8	6.6	0.
Don't know or no opinion	6.5	8.3	16.2	3.7	0.
Not reported	1.5	1.1	4.0	0.8	0.

Table III-227. NEXT-OF-KIN EVALUATION OF TREATMENT BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Next of kin evaluate treatment	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	135,570	267,800	962,830	19,18
Like	1,136,970	113,940	199,330	806,900	16,79
Dislike	102,240	6,130	14,300	79,670	2,14
Don't know or no opinion	121,390	14,050	43,450	63,700	19
Not reported	24,780	1,440	10,720	12,550	6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
Like	82.1	84.0	74.4	83.8	87.
Dislike	7.4	4.5	5.3	8.3	11.
Don't know or no opinion	8.8	10.4	16.2	6.6	1.
Not reported	1.8	1.1	4.0	1.3	0.

Table III-228. NEXT-OF-KIN EVALUATION OF STAFF MEMBERS BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Next of kin evaluate staff members	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	135,570	267,800	962,830	19,180
Like	1,224,910	117,110	209,090	880,910	17,810
Dislike	43,390	6,110	5,880	31,400	-
Don't know or no opinion	96,600	10,840	43,050	41,390	1,310
Not reported	20,480	1,510	9,780	9,130	60
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Like	88.4	86.4	78.1	91.5	92.9
Dislike	3.1	4.5	2.2	3.3	-
Don't know or no opinion	7.0	8.0	16.1	4.3	6.8
Not reported	1.5	1.1	3.7	0.9	0.3

- Represents zero.

Table III-229. NEXT-OF-KIN EVALUATION OF SOCIAL ACTIVITY BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Next of kin evaluate social activity	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	135,570	267,800	962,830	19,180
Like	1,054,130	110,890	176,620	749,760	16,860
Dislike	81,280	5,030	16,410	59,510	340
Don't know or no opinion	218,830	18,000	62,860	136,060	1,920
Not reported	3,114	1,660	11,910	17,500	60
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Like	76.1	81.8	66.0	77.9	87.9
Dislike	5.9	3.7	6.1	6.2	1.8
Don't know or no opinion	15.8	13.3	23.5	14.1	10.0
Not reported	2.2	1.2	4.4	1.8	0.3

Table III-230. NEXT-OF-KIN EVALUATION OF CARE BY RESIDENT'S AGE

Next of kin evaluate care	Total	Less than 18 years	18 to 64 years	65 to 99 years	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	135,570	267,800	962,830	19,180
Care meets resident's needs	1,273,620	124,640	238,960	891,150	18,870
Lack of personal attention	20,790	1,630	3,900	15,260	-
Inadequate treatment	45,450	4,370	5,510	35,570	-
Inadequate facilities	3,110	130	720	2,260	-
Other reason unsatisfied	39,650	4,460	16,660	18,530	-
Not reported	2,770	350	2,050	60	310
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Care meets resident's needs	91.9	91.9	89.2	92.6	98.4
Lack of personal attention	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.6	-
Inadequate treatment	3.3	3.2	2.1	3.7	-
Inadequate facilities	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	-
Other reason unsatisfied	2.9	3.3	6.2	1.9	-
Not reported	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.0	1.6

- Represents zero.

Table III-231. NEEDED CARE RECEIVED REGULARLY BY LENGTH OF STAY

Residents needing care received regularly	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 years or more	Not reported	Median months
Total	1,303,010	450,040	213,880	249,920	249,400	109,670	30,090	230
None	47,810	18,050	5,610	9,080	7,950	3,890	3,250	260
Total needed care received regularly	1,255,200	432,000	208,270	240,840	241,450	105,790	26,840	230
Medical	707,240	230,060	115,670	147,510	146,120	56,280	11,600	260
Nursing	891,970	316,130	161,610	179,900	168,220	58,780	7,340	220
Psychiatric	43,990	19,290	6,760	7,380	4,900	5,390	270	170
Physical or speech therapy	220,010	82,980	38,590	30,920	37,280	28,150	2,090	200
Occupational or recreation therapy	373,370	120,240	42,660	73,800	78,960	53,350	4,360	320
Education	150,680	48,950	18,180	21,660	33,670	24,560	3,650	340
Counseling	117,810	40,720	17,760	21,460	17,760	18,960	1,170	250
Transportation	99,200	27,110	10,780	18,930	24,390	13,670	4,320	390
Special equipment	453,200	155,010	92,250	92,970	86,040	19,980	6,940	210
Diet or medication	903,820	310,580	161,360	176,880	170,790	70,870	13,340	230
Other	41,910	8,980	10,230	3,240	16,490	2,830	140	370
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
None	3.7	4.0	2.6	3.6	3.2	3.5	10.8	(X)
Total needed care received regularly	96.3	96.0	97.4	96.4	96.8	96.5	89.2	(X)
Medical	54.3	51.1	54.1	59.0	58.6	51.3	38.5	(X)
Nursing	68.5	70.2	75.6	72.0	67.4	53.6	24.4	(X)
Psychiatric	3.4	4.3	3.2	3.0	2.0	4.9	0.9	(X)
Physical or speech therapy	16.9	18.4	18.0	12.4	14.9	25.7	6.9	(X)
Occupational or recreation therapy	28.7	26.7	19.9	29.5	31.7	48.6	14.5	(X)
Education	11.6	10.9	8.5	8.7	13.5	22.4	12.1	(X)
Counseling	9.0	9.0	8.3	8.6	7.1	17.3	3.9	(X)
Transportation	7.6	6.0	5.0	7.6	9.8	12.5	14.4	(X)
Special equipment	34.8	34.4	43.1	37.2	34.5	18.2	23.1	(X)
Diet or medication	69.4	69.0	75.4	70.8	68.5	64.6	44.3	(X)
Other	3.2	2.0	4.8	1.3	6.6	2.6	0.5	(X)

X Not applicable.

Table III-232. NEEDED CARE RECEIVED OCCASIONALLY BY LENGTH OF STAY

Residents needing care received occasionally	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 years or more	Not reported	Median months
Total	1,303,010	450,040	213,880	249,920	249,400	109,670	30,090	23
None	689,490	238,970	107,270	135,770	132,010	58,290	17,180	24
Total needed care received occasionally	613,530	211,080	106,600	114,160	117,390	51,380	12,920	23
Medical	347,650	122,870	65,910	61,610	63,460	24,410	9,390	21
Nursing	102,050	31,490	8,170	20,990	24,080	16,890	440	37
Psychiatric	40,210	11,080	7,220	5,940	8,400	4,040	3,540	32
Physical or speech therapy	109,320	42,110	22,250	11,520	18,570	10,950	3,930	19
Occupational or recreation therapy	129,030	31,680	38,000	18,030	18,730	11,790	10,790	22
Education	18,890	3,990	2,220	4,210	3,050	5,340	80	43
Counseling	57,750	18,390	9,920	12,150	9,980	6,650	660	26
Transportation	73,330	20,470	20,330	9,440	15,500	7,110	490	22
Special equipment	42,210	23,460	5,560	5,900	6,330	960	-	10
Diet or medication	78,500	24,880	8,720	15,740	19,050	8,100	2,010	33
Other	22,030	6,930	2,170	6,190	6,500	70	160	32
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X
None	52.9	53.1	50.2	54.3	52.9	53.1	57.1	(X
Total needed care received occasionally	47.1	46.9	49.8	45.7	47.1	46.9	42.9	(X
Medical	26.7	27.3	30.8	24.7	25.4	22.3	31.2	(X
Nursing	7.8	7.0	3.8	8.4	9.7	15.4	1.4	(X
Psychiatric	3.1	2.5	3.4	2.4	3.4	3.7	11.7	(X
Physical or speech therapy	8.4	9.4	10.4	4.6	7.4	10.0	13.1	(X
Occupational or recreation therapy	9.9	7.0	17.8	7.2	7.5	10.8	35.9	(X
Education	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.2	4.9	0.2	(X
Counseling	4.4	4.1	4.6	4.9	4.0	6.1	2.2	(X
Transportation	5.6	4.5	9.5	3.8	6.2	6.5	1.6	(X
Special equipment	3.2	5.2	2.6	2.4	2.5	0.9	-	(X
Diet or medication	6.0	5.5	4.1	6.3	7.6	7.4	6.7	(X
Other	1.7	1.5	1.0	2.5	2.6	0.1	0.5	(X

- Represents zero. X Not applicable.

Table III-233. NEEDED CARE NOT RECEIVED BY LENGTH OF STAY

Residents needing care not received	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 years or more	Not reported	Median months
Total	1,303,010	450,040	213,880	249,920	249,400	109,670	30,090	230
None	1,047,530	351,970	176,910	204,320	201,530	89,450	23,340	240
Total needed care not received	255,490	98,070	36,960	45,610	47,880	20,220	6,750	220
Medical	4,930	3,580	50	150	990	140	30	80
Nursing	29,330	13,080	4,050	1,890	6,270	3,600	440	170
Psychiatric	55,070	20,670	4,530	13,180	12,160	4,200	330	290
Physical or speech therapy	126,450	41,800	22,050	20,860	25,770	13,000	2,970	240
Occupational or recreation therapy	73,900	28,870	10,600	10,880	16,530	6,450	570	210
Education	46,260	17,190	4,390	7,080	7,090	10,160	360	300
Counseling	37,070	19,240	960	5,700	4,120	3,800	3,260	110
Transportation	32,840	15,180	6,620	3,780	4,820	2,200	240	140
Special equipment	22,150	4,540	3,690	1,980	8,180	3,370	400	550
Diet or medication	27,560	14,880	690	2,470	6,930	2,230	360	100
Other	41,490	17,800	3,040	9,870	7,160	3,040	580	240
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
None	80.4	78.2	82.7	81.8	80.8	81.6	77.6	(X)
Total needed care not received	19.6	21.8	17.3	18.2	19.2	18.4	22.4	(X)
Medical	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	(X)
Nursing	2.3	2.9	1.9	0.8	2.5	3.3	1.4	(X)
Psychiatric	4.2	4.6	2.1	5.3	4.9	3.8	1.1	(X)
Physical or speech therapy	9.7	9.3	10.3	8.3	10.3	11.9	9.9	(X)
Occupational or recreation therapy	5.7	6.4	5.0	4.4	6.6	5.9	1.9	(X)
Education	3.6	3.8	2.1	2.8	2.8	9.3	1.2	(X)
Counseling	2.8	4.3	0.4	2.3	1.7	3.5	10.8	(X)
Transportation	2.5	3.4	3.1	1.5	1.9	2.0	0.8	(X)
Special equipment	1.7	1.0	1.7	0.8	3.3	3.1	1.3	(X)
Diet or medication	2.1	3.3	0.3	1.0	2.8	2.0	1.2	(X)
Other	3.2	4.0	1.4	4.0	2.9	2.8	1.9	(X)

X Not applicable.

Table III-234. NEXT-OF-KIN EVALUATION OF BUILDINGS OR GROUNDS BY LENGTH OF STAY

Next of kin evaluate buildings or grounds	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 years or more	Not reported	Median months
Total	1,385,380	473,590	223,730	265,090	270,540	118,660	33,770	240
Like	1,226,080	404,190	210,340	240,040	240,080	102,250	29,170	240
Dislike	57,820	24,060	6,340	7,560	14,030	5,780	40	210
Don't know or no opinion	81,660	37,330	4,160	14,480	13,970	7,980	3,740	220
Not reported	19,820	8,020	2,880	3,010	2,450	2,650	820	200
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Like	88.5	85.3	94.0	90.6	88.7	86.2	86.4	(X)
Dislike	4.2	5.1	2.8	2.9	5.2	4.9	0.1	(X)
Don't know or no opinion	5.9	7.9	1.9	5.5	5.2	6.7	11.1	(X)
Not reported	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.9	2.2	2.4	(X)

X Not applicable.

Table III-235. NEXT-OF-KIN EVALUATION OF ROOMS OR FURNISHINGS BY LENGTH OF STAY

Next of kin evaluate rooms or furnishings	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 years or more	Not reported	Median months
Total	1,385,380	473,590	223,730	265,090	270,540	118,660	33,770	240
Like	1,184,310	385,140	202,590	235,110	237,260	94,850	29,360	250
Dislike	90,460	37,760	14,730	13,690	15,380	6,100	2,800	180
Don't know or no opinion	90,360	42,590	3,530	12,940	15,440	15,060	800	210
Not reported	20,250	8,110	2,880	3,350	2,450	2,650	820	200
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Like	85.5	81.3	90.6	88.7	87.7	79.9	86.9	(X)
Dislike	6.5	8.0	6.6	5.2	5.7	5.1	8.3	(X)
Don't know or no opinion	6.5	9.0	1.6	4.9	5.7	12.7	2.4	(X)
Not reported	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.3	0.9	2.2	2.4	(X)

X Not applicable.

Table III-236. NEXT-OF-KIN EVALUATION OF TREATMENT BY LENGTH OF STAY

Next of kin evaluate treatment	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 years or more	Not reported	Median months
Total	1,385,380	473,590	223,730	265,090	270,540	118,660	33,770	240
Like	1,136,970	378,140	188,200	224,900	225,250	99,450	21,040	250
Dislike	102,240	38,220	23,090	18,220	18,080	4,540	100	190
Don't know or no opinion	121,390	48,910	9,120	18,350	23,460	9,990	11,560	280
Not reported	24,780	8,320	3,330	3,610	3,760	4,680	1,080	300
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Like	82.1	79.8	84.1	84.8	83.3	83.8	62.3	(X)
Dislike	7.4	8.1	10.3	6.9	6.7	3.8	0.3	(X)
Don't know or no opinion	8.8	10.3	4.1	6.9	8.7	8.4	34.2	(X)
Not reported	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	3.9	3.2	(X)

X Not applicable.

Table III-237. NEXT-OF-KIN EVALUATION OF STAFF MEMBERS BY LENGTH OF STAY

Next of kin evaluate staff members	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 years years	Not reported	Median months
Total	1,385,380	473,590	223,730	265,090	270,540	118,660	33,770	240
Like	1,224,910	411,940	208,810	233,150	234,560	104,370	32,080	240
Dislike	43,390	18,380	4,310	7,820	11,020	1,710	150	210
Don't know or no opinion	96,600	35,620	7,720	21,100	20,820	10,610	720	300
Not reported	20,480	7,650	2,880	3,020	4,140	1,970	820	230
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Like	88.4	87.0	93.3	88.0	86.7	88.0	95.0	(X)
Dislike	3.1	3.9	1.9	2.9	4.1	1.4	0.4	(X)
Don't know or no opinion	7.0	7.5	3.5	8.0	7.7	8.9	2.1	(X)
Not reported	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.7	2.4	(X)

X Not applicable.

Table III-238. NEXT-OF-KIN EVALUATION OF SOCIAL ACTIVITY BY LENGTH OF STAY

Next of kin evaluate social activity	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 years or more	Not reported	Median months
Total	1,385,380	473,590	223,730	265,090	270,540	118,660	33,770	240
Like	1,054,130	334,070	175,440	214,320	215,400	92,220	22,690	270
Dislike	81,280	30,300	20,350	16,350	5,540	2,850	5,890	180
Don't know or no opinion	218,830	98,880	23,160	30,980	41,860	19,580	4,380	170
Not reported	31,140	10,350	4,780	3,450	7,740	4,000	820	280
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Like	76.1	70.5	78.4	80.8	79.6	77.7	67.2	(X)
Dislike	5.9	6.4	9.1	6.2	2.0	2.4	17.4	(X)
Don't know or no opinion	15.8	20.9	10.4	11.7	15.5	16.5	13.0	(X)
Not reported	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.3	2.9	3.4	2.4	(X)

X Not applicable.

Table III-239. NEXT-OF-KIN EVALUATION OF CARE BY LENGTH OF STAY

Next of kin evaluate care	Total	Less than 1 year	1 and 2 years	3 and 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 years or more	Not reported	Median months
Total	1,385,380	473,590	223,730	265,090	270,540	118,660	33,770	240
Care meets resident's needs	1,273,620	423,420	204,270	247,110	252,880	114,970	30,980	260
Lack of personal attention	20,790	8,640	2,440	5,680	2,100	1,930	-	210
Inadequate treatment	45,450	25,200	10,360	5,470	3,620	460	330	100
Inadequate facilities	3,110	160	1,900	-	330	720	-	210
Other reason unsatisfied	39,650	15,750	2,610	6,710	11,540	580	2,460	300
Not reported	2,770	420	2,160	120	70	-	-	170
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
Care meets resident's meeds	91.9	89.4	91.3	93.2	93.5	96.9	91.7	(X)
Lack of personal attention	1.5	1.8	1.1	2.1	0.8	1.6	-	(X)
Inadequate treatment	3.3	5.3	4.6	2.1	1.3	0.4	1.0	(X)
Inadequate facilities	0.2	0.0	0.8	-	0.1	0.6	-	(X)
Other reason unsatisfied	2.9	3.3	1.2	2.5	4.3	0.5	7.3	(X)
Not reported	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	(X)

- Represents zero. X Not applicable.

Table III-240. NEEDED CARE RECEIVED REGULARLY BY RELATIONSHIP TO RESIDENT

Residents needing care received regularly	Total	Spouse	Parent	Foster parent	Brother or sister	Son or daughter	Grand-parent	Grand-child	Aunt or uncle	Other relative	Not reported
Total	1,303,010	86,270	222,350	2,190	204,190	559,500	6,630	29,060	12,940	179,880	-
None	47,810	510	7,670	230	5,640	24,380	-	1,910	300	7,170	-
Total needed care rec'd regularly	1,255,200	85,760	214,680	1,960	198,540	535,110	6,630	27,150	12,640	172,710	-
Medical	707,240	53,870	76,820	120	122,140	317,510	820	22,970	8,400	104,590	-
Nursing	891,970	75,180	73,860	800	136,450	443,220	950	23,000	5,300	133,210	-
Psychiatric	43,990	950	20,800	60	13,820	6,110	220	300	560	1,170	-
Physical or speech therapy	220,010	11,040	67,840	140	32,510	80,580	1,700	11,270	1,120	13,810	-
Occupational or recreation therapy	373,370	10,830	109,110	930	66,390	131,230	2,380	7,640	2,200	42,670	-
Education	150,680	250	125,420	1,020	12,510	80	5,310	300	4,240	1,560	-
Counseling	117,810	2,140	69,940	640	24,330	10,990	2,100	360	4,600	2,710	-
Transportation	99,200	1,350	31,040	720	15,340	38,510	1,140	1,990	1,010	8,100	-
Special equipment	453,200	39,730	20,020	60	63,970	243,380	510	15,240	490	69,810	-
Diet or medication	903,820	69,930	110,660	1,130	142,250	441,530	1,340	19,470	6,160	111,350	-
Other	41,910	1,980	11,560	200	5,290	10,430	70	70	350	11,960	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
None	3.7	0.6	3.4	10.7	2.8	4.4	-	6.6	2.3	4.0	-
Total needed care rec'd regularly	96.3	99.4	96.6	89.3	97.2	95.6	100.0	93.4	97.7	96.0	-
Medical	54.3	62.5	34.5	5.4	59.8	56.7	12.3	79.1	64.9	58.1	-
Nursing	68.5	87.1	33.2	36.7	66.8	79.2	14.3	79.1	40.9	74.1	-
Psychiatric	3.4	1.1	9.4	2.8	6.8	1.1	3.3	1.0	4.3	0.6	-
Physical or speech therapy	16.9	12.8	30.5	6.5	15.9	14.4	25.7	38.8	8.7	7.7	-
Occupational or recreation therapy	28.7	12.6	49.1	42.5	32.5	23.5	35.9	26.3	17.0	23.7	-
Education	11.6	0.3	56.4	46.5	6.1	0.0	80.0	1.0	32.8	0.9	-
Counseling	9.0	2.5	31.5	29.3	11.9	2.0	31.7	1.2	35.5	1.5	-
Transportation	7.6	1.6	14.0	33.0	7.5	6.9	17.2	6.8	7.8	4.5	-
Special equipment	34.8	46.1	9.0	2.6	31.3	43.5	7.5	52.4	3.8	38.8	-
Diet or medication	69.4	81.1	49.8	51.4	69.7	78.9	20.2	67.0	47.6	61.9	-
Other	3.2	2.3	5.2	8.9	2.6	1.9	1.1	0.3	2.7	6.6	-

- Represent zero.

Table III-241. NEEDED CARE RECEIVED OCCASIONALLY BY RELATIONSHIP TO RESIDENTS

Residents needing care received occasionally	Total	Spouse	Parent	Foster parent	Brother or sister	Son or daughter	Grand-parent	Grand-child	Aunt or uncle	Other relative	Not reported
Total	1,303,010	86,270	222,350	2,190	204,190	559,500	6,630	29,060	12,940	179,880	-
None	689,490	47,010	109,580	1,710	112,120	291,660	5,250	23,250	7,720	91,190	-
Total needed care rec'd occasionally	613,530	39,260	112,770	480	92,070	267,840	1,380	5,810	5,220	88,700	-
Medical	347,650	22,070	55,200	410	45,060	158,680	770	4,130	1,470	59,850	-
Nursing	102,050	2,000	22,110	-	19,770	40,010	130	1,600	150	16,280	-
Psychiatric	40,210	3,710	16,510	200	3,800	12,520	40	-	920	2,510	-
Physical or speech therapy	109,320	11,860	23,010	260	10,970	48,650	90	1,600	1,860	11,010	-
Occupational or recreation therapy	129,030	730	19,280	280	20,390	66,900	260	40	370	20,770	-
Education	18,890	-	11,440	-	6,010	30	260	-	1,140	-	-
Counseling	57,750	500	18,000	300	7,630	24,760	160	-	500	3,200	-
Transportation	73,330	660	14,390	-	10,050	30,200	470	240	210	17,120	-
Special equipment	˙42,210	50	530	-	7,070	23,740	-	1,600	-	9,230	-
Diet or medication	78,500	2,980	14,220	-	9,850	33,360	120	3,270	590	14,110	-
Other	22,030	30	1,640	60	4,800	13,440	250	-	90	1,720	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
None	52.9	54.5	49.3	77.9	54.9	52.1	79.2	80.0	59.7	50.7	
Total needed care rec'd occasionally	47.1	45.5	50.7	22.1	45.1	47.9	20.8	20.0	40.3	49.3	
Medical	26.7	25.6	24.8	18.6	22.1	28.4	11.6	14.2	11.3	33.3	
Nursing	7.8	2.3	9.9	-	9.7	7.2	1.9	5.5	1.2	9.1	
Psychiatric	3.1	4.3	7.4	9.1	1.9	2.2	0.6	-	7.1	1.4	
Physical or speech therapy	8.4	13.7	10.3	11.9	5.4	8.7	1.4	5.5	14.4	6.1	
Occupational or recreation therapy	9.9	0.8	8.7	12.6	10.0	12.0	4.0	0.1	2.9	11.5	
Education	1.4	-	5.1	-	2.9	0.0	3.9	-	8.8	-	
Counseling	4.4	0.6	8.1	13.6	3.7	4.9	2.5	-	3.8	1.8	
Transportation	5.6	0.8	6.5	-	4.9	5.4	7.1	0.8	1.6	9.5	
Special equipment	3.2	0.1	0.2	-	3.5	4.2	-	5.5	-	5.1	
Diet or medication	6.0	3.5	6.4	-	4.8	6.0	1.8	11.3	4.5	7.8	
Other	1.7	0.0	0.7	2.8	2.4	2.4	3.8	-	0.7	1.0	

- Represents zero.

Table III-242. NEEDED CARE NOT RECEIVED BY RELATIONSHIP TO RESIDENT

Residents needing care not received	Total	Spouse	Parent	Foster Parent	Brother or sister	Son or daughter	Grand-parent	Grand-child	Aunt or uncle	Other relative	Not reported
Total	1,303,010	86,270	222,350	2,190	204,190	559,500	6,630	29,060	12,940	179,880	-
None	1,047,530	74,640	171,820	1,150	161,370	453,130	5,530	27,220	11,430	141,240	-
Total needed care not received	255,490	11,630	50,530	1,040	42,820	106,370	1,110	1,840	1,510	38,640	
Medical	4,930	260	2,310	-	660	-	130	-	230	1,360	
Nursing	29,330	50	8,530	60	1,190	13,640	170	1,600	280	3,810	
Psychiatric	55,070	5,180	15,500	230	14,640	14,720	390	-	390	4,030	
Physical or speech therapy	126,450	7,880	23,800	690	10,820	59,930	670	1,840	410	20,430	
Occupational or recreation therapy	73,900	6,510	15,520	230	9,800	36,220	190	1,600	1,280	2,550	
Education	46,260	290	19,160	60	8,360	12,320	30	1,600	840	3,600	
Counseling	37,070	1,880	8,170	230	8,680	11,230	430	-	190	6,260	
Transportation	32,840	30	6,450	60	4,840	15,480	370	-	320	5,280	
Special equipment	22,150	60	8,220	-	2,240	7,740	140	-	230	3,530	
Diet or medication	27,560	50	6,830	-	720	16,580	190	-	280	2,920	
Other	41,490	290	8,370	230	4,300	25,210	270	-	280	2,530	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	00.00	100.0	
None	80.4	86.5	77.3	52.7	79.0	81.0	83.3	93.7	88.3	78.5	
Total needed care not received	19.6	13.5	22.7	47.3	21.0	19.0	16.7	6.3	11.7	21.5	
Medical	0.4	0.3	1.0	-	0.3	-	2.0	-	1.7	0.8	
Nursing	2.3	0.1	3.8	2.8	0.6	2.4	2.6	5.5	2.2	2.1	
Psychiatric	4.2	6.0	7.0	10.7	7.2	2.6	5.8	-	3.0	2.2	
Physical or speech therapy	9.7	9.1	10.7	31.3	5.3	10.7	10.0	6.3	3.2	11.4	
Occupational or recreation therapy	5.7	7.5	7.0	10.7	4.8	6.5	2.8	5.5	9.9	1.4	
Education	3.6	0.3	8.6	2.6	4.1	2.2	0.5	5.5	6.5	2.0	
Counseling	2.8	2.2	3.7	10.7	4.3	2.0	6.5	-	1.5	3.5	
Transportation	2.5	0.0	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.8	5.7	-	2.5	2.9	
Special equipment	1.7	0.1	3.7	-	1.1	1.4	2.1	-	1.7	2.0	
Diet or medication	2.1	0.1	3.1	-	0.4	3.0	2.8	-	2.2	1.6	
Other	3.2	0.3	3.8	10.7	2.1	4.5	4.1	-	2.2	1.4	

- Represents zero.

Table III-243. NEXT-OF-KIN EVALUATION OF BUILDINGS OR GROUNDS BY RELATIONSHIP TO RESIDENT

Next of kin evaluate buildings or grounds	Total	Spouse	Parent	Foster parent	Brother or sister	Son or daughter	Grand-parent	Grand-child	Aunt or uncle	Other relative	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	86,420	236,470	2,430	233,000	573,120	7,500	30,520	17,950	197,980	-
Like	1,226,080	79,910	208,170	1,750	185,330	535,480	6,290	27,010	11,660	170,490	-
Dislike	57,820	460	10,880	200	13,130	19,520	-	1,610	360	11,660	-
Don't know or no opinion	81,660	5,930	13,900	370	27,280	15,710	1,210	1,900	4,820	10,540	-
Not reported	19,820	110	3,530	110	7,260	2,410	-	-	1,120	5,280	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Like	88.5	92.5	88.0	72.1	79.5	93.4	83.8	88.5	64.9	86.1	-
Dislike	4.2	0.5	4.6	8.2	5.6	3.4	-	5.3	2.0	5.9	-
Don't know or no opinion	5.9	6.9	5.9	15.2	11.7	2.7	16.2	6.2	26.8	5.3	-
Not reported	1.4	0.1	1.5	4.5	3.1	0.4	-	-	6.2	2.7	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-244. NEXT-OF-KIN EVALUATION OF ROOMS OR FURNISHINGS BY RELATIONSHIP TO RESIDENT

Next of kin evaluate rooms or furnishings	Total	Spouse	Parent	Foster parent	Brother or sister	Son or daughter	Grand-parent	Grand-child	Aunt or uncle	Other relative	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	86,420	236,470	2,430	233,000	573,120	7,500	30,520	17,950	197,980	-
Like	1,184,310	81,000	192,210	1,540	186,720	524,800	6,030	23,180	10,800	158,020	-
Dislike	90,460	2,290	13,820	200	12,160	35,020	240	5,390	530	20,810	-
Don't know or no opinion	90,360	3,020	26,970	580	26,760	10,890	1,240	1,940	5,500	13,470	-
Not reported	20,250	110	3,470	110	7,350	2,410	-	-	1,120	5,680	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Like	85.5	93.7	81.3	63.5	80.1	91.6	80.4	76.0	60.1	79.8	-
Dislike	6.5	2.7	5.8	8.2	5.2	6.1	3.1	17.7	3.0	10.5	-
Don't know or no opinion	6.5	3.5	11.4	23.8	11.5	1.9	16.5	6.4	30.6	6.8	-
Not reported	1.5	0.1	1.5	4.5	3.2	0.4	-	-	6.2	2.9	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-245. NEXT-OF-KIN EVALUATION OF TREATMENT BY RELATIONSHIP TO RESIDENT

Next of kin evaluate treatment	Total	Spouse	Parent	Foster parent	Brother or sister	Son or daughter	Grand-parent	Grand-child	Aunt or uncle	Other relative	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	86,420	236,470	2,430	233,000	573,120	7,500	30,520	17,950	197,980	-
Like	1,136,970	77,730	196,140	1,610	174,080	486,220	4,840	27,360	11,730	157,250	-
Dislike	102,240	7,210	14,350	230	11,100	49,490	200	3,150	130	16,380	-
Don't know or no opinion	121,390	1,230	22,860	480	38,260	32,720	2,460	-	4,980	18,410	-
Not reported	24,780	250	3,120	110	9,550	4,680	-	-	1,120	5,940	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Like	82.1	89.9	82.9	66.2	74.7	84.8	64.6	89.7	65.3	79.4	-
Dislke	7.4	8.3	6.1	9.6	4.8	8.6	2.7	10.3	0.7	8.3	-
Dont' know or no opinion	8.8	1.4	9.7	19.7	16.4	5.7	32.7	-	27.7	9.3	-
Not reported	1.8	0.3	1.3	4.5	4.1	0.8	-	-	6.2	3.0	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-246. NEXT-OF-KIN EVALUATION OF STAFF MEMBERS BY RELATIONSHIP TO RESIDENT

Next of kin evaluate staff members	Total	Spouse	Parent	Foster parent	Brother or sister	Son or daughter	Grand-parent	Grand-child	Aunt or uncle	Other relative	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	86,420	236,470	2,430	233,000	573,120	7,500	30,520	17,950	197,980	-
Like	1,224,910	84,530	200,110	1,510	190,800	534,960	5,300	26,780	12,340	168,590	-
Dislike	43,390	460	11,690	230	6,540	16,000	300	1,840	290	6,040	-
Don't know or no opinion	96,600	1,280	21,480	580	29,080	18,120	1,900	1,900	4,210	18,060	-
Not reported	20,480	150	3,190	110	6,580	4,040	-	-	1,120	5,280	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Like	88.4	97.8	84.6	62.1	81.9	93.3	70.6	87.8	68.7	85.2	-
Dislike	3.1	0.5	4.9	9.6	2.8	2.8	4.0	6.0	1.6	3.1	-
Don't know or no opinion	7.0	1.5	9.1	23.8	12.5	3.2	25.3	6.2	23.4	9.1	-
Not reported	1.5	0.2	1.3	4.5	2.8	0.7	-	-	6.2	2.7	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-247. NEXT-OF-KIN EVALUATION OF SOCIAL ACTIVITY BY RELATIONSHIP TO RESIDENT

Next of kin evaluate social activity	Total	Spouse	Parent	Foster parent	Brother or sister	Son or daughter	Grand-parent	Grand-child	Aunt or uncle	Other relative	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	86,420	23,647	2,430	233,000	573,120	7,500	30,520	17,950	197,980	-
Like	1,054,130	58,110	182,820	1,840	165,820	456,250	5,930	24,890	11,080	147,400	-
Dislike	81,280	4,500	10,220	-	12,090	43,440	-	1,840	-	9,200	-
Don't know or no opinion	218,830	21,750	39,320	480	47,830	66,970	1,570	379	5,760	31,360	-
Not reported	31,140	2,050	4,120	110	7,260	6,460	-	-	1,120	10,010	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Like	76.1	67.2	77.3	75.8	71.2	79.6	79.0	81.6	61.7	74.5	-
Dislike	5.9	5.2	4.3	-	5.2	7.6	-	6.0	-	4.6	-
Don't know or no opinion	15.8	25.2	16.6	19.7	20.5	11.7	21.0	12.4	32.1	15.8	-
Not reported	2.2	2.4	1.7	4.5	3.1	1.1	-	-	6.2	5.1	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-248. NEXT-OF-KIN EVALUATION OF CARE BY RELATIONSHIP TO RESIDENT

Next of kin evaluate care	Total	Spouse	Parent	Foster parent	Brother or sister	Son or daughter	Grand-parent	Grand-child	Aunt or uncle	Other relative	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	86,420	236,470	2,430	233,000	573,120	7,500	30,520	17,950	197,980	-
Care meets resident's needs	1,273,620	80,570	215,880	2,200	214,410	532,670	7,300	28,680	17,390	174,510	-
Lack of personal attention	20,790	2,020	3,170	-	5,610	5,720	-	-	250	4,020	-
Inadequate treatment	45,450	3,640	7,790	-	1,220	16,830	200	1,600	-	14,160	-
Inadequate facilities	3,110	-	850	-	-	120	-	240	-	1,900	-
Other reason unsatisfied	39,650	180	8,020	230	11,620	15,900	-	-	310	3,390	-
Not reported	2,770	-	760	-	140	1,870	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Care meets resident's needs	91.9	93.2	91.3	90.4	92.0	92.9	97.3	94.0	96.8	88.1	-
Lack of personal attention	1.5	2.3	1.3	-	2.4	1.0	-	-	1.4	2.0	-
Inadequate treatment	3.3	4.2	3.3	-	0.5	2.9	2.7	5.2	-	7.2	-
Inadequate facilities	0.2	-	0.4	-	-	0.0	-	0.8	-	1.0	-
Other reason unsatisfied	2.9	0.2	3.4	9.6	5.0	2.8	-	-	1.7	1.7	-
Not reported	0.2	-	0.3	-	0.1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-249. NEEDED CARE RECEIVED REGULARLY BY REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Residents needing care received regularly	Total	Medical	Economic	Legal	Family	Education and training	Other	Don't know	Not reported
Total	1,303,010	798,530	15,600	37,030	337,580	20,500	48,920	6,650	2,210
None	47,810	10,590	580	2,870	30,340	300	2,370	710	50
Total needed care rec'd regularly	1,255,200	787,940	15,020	34,160	343,250	20,200	46,550	5,930	2,160
Medical	707,240	465,420	6,320	10,920	200,050	3,050	16,880	4,560	30
Nursing	891,970	639,590	7,170	7,250	208,270	1,730	23,820	2,080	2,060
Psychiatric	43,990	22,760	2,350	7,220	8,740	840	1,950	140	-
Physical or speech therapy	220,010	152,760	210	1,560	46,040	9,570	7,940	1,930	-
Occupational or recreation therapy	373,370	230,950	7,260	14,900	90,270	9,970	19,650	340	30
Education	150,680	52,990	5,130	18,970	46,930	14,950	10,670	960	90
Counseling	117,810	57,250	2,870	18,710	25,930	4,370	8,390	260	30
Transportation	99,200	58,240	520	3,090	25,050	3,230	9,000	70	-
Special equipment	453,200	341,010	3,130	140	91,570	3,240	10,290	1,790	2,030
Diet or medication	903,820	607,300	12,250	14,750	230,280	5,760	28,630	2,780	2,060
Other	41,910	18,460	3,480	1,660	12,170	1,160	4,970	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	3.7	1.3	3.7	7.7	8.1	1.5	4.8	10.8	2.2
Total needed care rec'd regularly	96.3	98.7	96.3	92.3	91.9	98.5	95.2	89.2	97.8
Medical	54.3	58.3	40.5	29.5	53.5	14.9	34.5	68.6	1.4
Nursing	68.5	80.1	45.9	19.6	55.7	8.4	48.7	31.3	93.6
Psychiatric	3.4	2.9	15.1	19.5	2.3	4.1	4.0	2.1	-
Physical or speech therapy	16.9	19.1	1.4	4.2	12.3	46.7	16.2	29.1	-
Occupational or recreation therapy	28.7	28.9	46.6	40.2	24.2	48.6	40.2	5.1	1.4
Education	11.6	6.6	32.9	51.2	12.6	72.9	21.8	14.4	4.3
Counseling	9.0	7.2	18.4	50.5	6.9	21.3	17.2	4.0	1.4
Transportation	7.6	7.3	3.3	8.3	6.7	15.7	18.4	1.1	-
Special equipment	34.8	42.7	20.0	0.4	24.5	5.8	21.0	27.0	92.2
Diet or medication	69.4	76.1	78.5	39.9	61.6	28.1	58.5	41.8	93.6
Other	3.2	2.3	22.3	4.5	3.3	5.6	10.2	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-250. NEEDED CARE RECEIVED OCCASIONALLY BY REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Residents needing care received occasionally	Total	Medical	Economic	Legal	Family	Education and training	Other	Don't know	Not reported
Total	1,303,010	798,530	15,600	37,030	373,580	20,500	48,920	6,650	2,210
None	689,490	428,590	6,780	19,270	188,430	11,990	29,290	5,100	30
Total needed care rec'd occasionally	613,530	369,940	8,820	17,760	185,150	8,510	19,620	1,550	2,170
Medical	347,650	214,300	4,760	6,960	99,560	5,750	13,280	1,010	2,030
Nursing	102,050	49,990	1,300	2,790	45,780	1,090	840	250	-
Psychiatric	40,210	26,520	40	2,350	9,710	790	630	160	-
Physical or speech therapy	109,320	71,890	2,340	240	29,000	3,790	2,060	-	-
Occupational or recreation therapy	129,030	73,330	710	4,800	42,880	3,070	3,520	720	-
Education	18,890	8,580	2,280	2,380	4,070	720	770	-	90
Counseling	57,750	35,410	1,080	1,980	16,360	1,140	1,400	310	50
Transportation	73,330	37,670	990	870	28,470	3,470	1,550	300	-
Special equipment	42,210	35,590	-	-	6,080	240	310	-	-
Diet or medication	78,500	41,460	190	540	29,980	1,370	2,860	70	2,030
Other	22,030	14,920	100	2,910	3,620	210	280	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	52.9	53.7	43.5	52.0	50.4	58.5	59.9	76.7	1.4
Total needed care rec'd occasionally	47.1	46.3	56.5	48.0	49.6	41.5	40.1	23.3	98.6
Medical	26.7	26.8	30.5	18.8	26.6	28.1	27.2	15.1	92.2
Nursing	7.8	6.3	8.3	7.5	12.3	5.3	1.7	3.8	-
Psychiatric	3.1	3.3	0.3	6.4	2.6	3.8	1.3	2.4	-
Physical or speech therapy	8.4	9.0	15.0	0.7	7.8	18.5	4.2	-	-
Occupational or recreation therapy	9.9	9.2	4.5	13.0	11.5	15.0	7.2	10.9	-
Education	1.4	1.1	14.6	6.4	1.1	3.5	1.6	-	4.3
Counseling	4.4	4.4	7.0	5.4	4.4	5.6	2.9	4.7	2.2
Transportation	5.6	4.7	6.4	2.4	7.6	16.9	3.2	4.6	-
Special equipment	3.2	4.5	-	-	1.6	1.2	0.6	-	-
Diet or medication	6.0	5.2	1.2	1.5	8.0	6.7	5.8	1.1	92.2
Other	1.7	1.9	0.6	7.8	1.0	1.0	0.6	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-251. NEEDED CARE NOT RECEIVED BY REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Residents needing care not received	Total	Medical	Economic	Legal	Family	Education and training	Other	Don't know	Not reported
Total	1,303,010	798,530	15,600	37,030	373,580	20,500	48,920	6,650	2,210
None	1,047,530	636,900	11,360	31,920	307,120	16,550	35,200	6,280	2,210
Total needed care not received	255,490	161,630	4,250	5,100	66,460	3,960	13,720	370	-
Medical	4,930	2,810	230	400	830	560	90	-	-
Nursing	29,330	17,290	50	720	10,080	1,020	160	-	-
Psychiatric	55,070	33,110	630	1,620	15,650	1,380	2,490	200	-
Physical or speech therapy	126,450	76,870	2,710	1,060	36,950	1,850	6,970	40	-
Occupational or recreation therapy	73,900	46,070	1,310	1,740	20,150	1,720	2,880	40	-
Education	46,260	25,960	820	2,170	15,510	520	1,140	130	-
Counseling	37,070	19,310	380	1,060	14,310	1,390	620	-	-
Transportation	32,840	19,120	400	740	9,050	1,520	2,010	-	-
Special equipment	22,150	15,570	-	680	4,160	1,130	620	-	-
Diet or medication	27,560	17,400	120	680	8,040	1,170	150	-	-
Other	41,490	26,690	70	1,340	11,840	1,440	120	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	80.4	79.8	72.8	86.2	82.2	80.7	72.0	94.4	100.0
Total needed care not received	19.6	20.2	27.2	13.8	17.8	19.3	28.0	5.6	-
Medical	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.1	0.2	2.7	0.2	-	-
Nursing	2.3	2.2	0.3	2.0	2.7	5.0	0.3	-	-
Psychiatric	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.2	6.7	5.1	3.0	-
Physical or speech therapy	9.7	9.6	17.4	2.9	9.9	9.0	14.3	0.6	-
Occupational or recreation therapy	5.7	5.8	8.4	4.7	5.4	8.4	5.9	0.6	-
Education	3.6	3.3	5.2	5.9	4.2	2.5	2.3	2.0	-
Counseling	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.9	3.8	6.8	1.3	-	-
Transportation	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.4	7.4	4.1	-	-
Special equipment	1.7	1.9	-	1.8	1.1	5.5	1.3	-	-
Diet or medication	2.1	2.2	0.8	1.8	2.2	5.7	0.3	-	-
Other	3.2	3.3	0.4	3.6	3.2	7.0	0.2	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table III-252. NEXT-OF-KIN EVALUATION OF BUILDINGS OR GROUNDS BY REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Next of kin evaluate buildings or grounds	Total	Medical	Economic	Legal	Family	Education and training	Other	Don't know	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	835,250	16,000	41,250	399,030	21,160	53,850	14,220	4,620
Like	1,226,080	746,790	15,140	30,570	361,590	20,110	48,320	1,220	2,130
Dislike	57,820	39,640	440	2,110	13,940	380	1,220	90	-
Don't know or no opinion	81,660	38,270	370	7,660	21,110	370	3,710	9,760	420
Not reported	19,820	10,560	50	920	2,390	310	600	2,930	2,070
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Like	88.5	89.4	94.6	74.1	90.6	95.0	89.7	10.2	46.1
Dislike	4.2	4.7	2.8	5.1	3.5	1.8	2.3	0.7	-
Don't know or no opinion	5.9	4.6	2.3	18.6	5.3	1.8	6.9	68.6	9.1
Not reported	1.4	1.3	0.3	2.2	0.6	1.4	1.1	20.6	44.8

- Represents zero.

Table III-253. NEXT-OF-KIN EVALUATION OF ROOMS OR FURNISHINGS BY REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Next of kin evaluate rooms or furnishings	Total	Medical	Economic	Legal	Family	Education and training	Other	Don't know	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	835,250	16,000	41,250	399,030	21,160	53,850	14,220	4,620
Like	1,184,310	731,570	10,909	27,860	345,790	19,300	46,100	1,460	2,130
Dislike	90,460	54,420	3,100	2,890	25,250	690	3,820	290	-
Don't know or no opinion	90,360	38,270	2,760	9,590	25,590	870	3,320	9,540	420
Not reported	20,250	10,990	50	920	2,390	310	600	2,930	2,070
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Like	85.5	87.6	63.1	67.5	86.7	91.2	85.6	10.3	46.1
Dislike	6.5	6.5	19.4	7.0	6.3	3.3	7.1	2.1	-
Don't know or no opinion	6.5	4.6	17.2	23.2	6.4	4.1	6.2	67.1	9.1
Not reported	1.5	1.3	0.3	2.2	0.6	1.4	1.1	20.6	44.8

- Represents zero.

Table III-254. NEXT-OF-KIN EVALUATION OF TREATMENT BY REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Next of kin evaluate treatment	Total	Medical	Economic	Legal	Family	Education and training	Other	Don't know	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	835,250	16,000	41,250	399,030	21,160	53,850	14,220	4,620
Like	1,136,970	710,120	12,360	27,310	325,330	18,920	40,010	790	2,130
Dislike	102,240	62,810	540	3,350	26,830	330	8,060	320	-
Don't know or no opinion	121,390	50,500	3,050	9,150	41,220	1,600	5,260	10,190	420
Not reported	24,780	11,820	50	1,440	5,650	310	510	2,930	2,070
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Like	82.1	85.0	77.2	66.2	81.5	89.4	74.3	5.6	46.1
Dislike	7.4	7.5	3.4	8.1	6.7	1.6	15.0	2.3	-
Don't know or no opinion	8.8	6.0	19.1	22.2	10.3	7.6	9.8	71.6	9.1
Not reported	1.8	1.4	0.3	3.5	1.4	1.4	1.0	20.6	44.8

- Represents zero.

Table III-255. NEXT-OF-KIN EVALUATION OF STAFF MEMBERS BY REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Next of kin evaluate staff members	Total	Medical	Economic	Legal	Family	Education and training	Other	Don't know	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	835,250	16,000	41,250	399,030	21,160	53,850	14,220	4,620
Like	1,224,910	753,840	14,850	27,960	359,890	18,950	46,070	1,120	2,220
Dislike	43,390	25,570	300	2,920	13,390	330	770	60	50
Don't know or no opinion	96,600	44,270	800	9,450	23,350	1,500	6,820	10,110	280
Not reported	20,480	11,560	50	920	2,390	370	190	2,930	2,070
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Like	88.4	90.3	92.8	67.8	90.2	89.6	85.6	7.9	48.1
Dislike	3.1	3.1	1.9	7.1	3.4	1.6	1.4	0.4	1.0
Don't know or no opinion	7.0	5.3	5.0	22.9	5.9	7.1	12.7	71.1	6.1
Not reported	1.5	1.4	0.3	2.2	0.6	1.8	0.3	20.6	44.8

Table III-256. NEXT-OF-KIN EVALUATION OF SOCIAL ACTIVITY BY REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Next of kin evaluate social activity	Total	Medical	Economic	Legal	Family	Education and training	Other	Don't know	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	835,250	16,000	41,250	399,030	21.160	53,850	14.220	4,620
Like	1.054,130	658,220	4,440	27,630	301,240	18,300	40,990	1,090	2.220
Dislike	81,280	44,260	2,880	1,530	28,740	300	3,450	120	-
Don't know or no opinion	218,830	111,040	8,630	11,080	66,250	2,190	9,230	10,080	330
Not reported	31,140	21,720	50	1,010	2,800	370	190	2,930	2,070
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Like	76.1	78.8	27.7	67.0	75.5	86.5	76.1	7.7	48.1
Dislike	5.9	5.3	18.0	3.7	7.2	1.4	6.4	0.9	-
Don't know or no opinion	15.8	13.3	54.0	26.9	16.6	10.3	17.1	70.9	7.1
Not reported	2.2	2.6	0.3	2.4	0.7	1.8	0.3	20.6	44.8

- Represents zero.

Table III-257. NEXT-OF-KIN EVALUATION OF CARE BY REASON FOR INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Next of kin evaluate care	Total	Medical	Economic	Legal	Family	Education and training	Other	Don't know	Not reported
Total	1,385,380	835,250	16,000	41,250	399,030	21,160	53,850	14,220	4,620
Care meets resident's needs	1,273,620	766,210	12,170	34,780	369,170	20,350	52,580	13,780	4,580
Lack of personal attention	20,790	11,400	820	110	8,260	130	70	-	-
Inadequate treatment	45,450	33,030	240	1,180	10,300	300	90	260	50
Inadequate facilities	3,110	160	-	-	2,820	-	40	90	-
Other reason unsatisfied	39,650	22,310	2,770	4,980	8,110	340	1,060	90	-
Not reported	2,770	2,150	-	220	370	40	-	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Care meets resident's needs	91.9	91.7	76.1	84.3	92.5	96.2	97.6	96.9	99.0
Lack of personal attention	1.5	1.4	5.1	0.3	2.1	0.6	0.1	-	-
Inadequate treatment	3.3	4.0	1.5	2.9	2.6	1.4	0.2	1.8	1.0
Inadequate facilities	0.2	0.0	-	-	0.7	-	0.1	0.6	-
Other reason unsatisfied	2.9	2.7	17.3	12.1	2.0	1.6	2.0	0.7	-
Not reported	0.2	0.3	-	0.5	0.1	0.2	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Appendixes

Appendix A

SURVEY DESIGN

The survey focused on three groups—the institutions, the residents, and the families of the residents. In order to obtain the necessary information for each group, a methodology was developed which required the selection of appropriate probability samples for each group as well as a separate questionnaire for each of the three sample groups.

For each sample institution, the interviewer proceeded as follows:

1. The administrator of the institution, or a member of the administrator's staff, was interviewed about the institution itself (SIP-1)—what types of care and services it provided, the cost of the care, administrative policies, and other general characteristics.

2. Once the interviewer selected a sample of residents using a structured format (SIP-5), a three-part questionnaire was to be completed for each sample resident (SIP-2). Basic demographic and cost information was transcribed from the institution's files; a staff member who had frequent contact with the resident was interviewed about the resident's disabilities, activities, and visitors at the institution and about services needed and received. In addition, each resident 14 years of age and older was asked a set of screening questions which were designed to identify persons who were mentally unable to understand or respond to the survey questions. If the resident was able to accurately provide his or her full name, birthdate, age, the full name of both parents, and highest grade of school completed, he or she was interviewed about his or her employment history, activities at the institution, visitors and leaves from the institution, and was asked to evaluate certain aspects of the institution.

3. The families for a subsample of the residents were selected and interviewed for the family questionnaire (SIP-3), if their identification was permitted by the institution. (If the sample resident was 14 and older and was interviewed, he or she had to approve this contact; families of residents who were under 14 or who were determined to be mentally incapable by the institution or the screening questions were interviewed without permission of the resident.)

IDENTIFYING THE SAMPLE

The sample of institutions was selected from the Master Facility Inventory (MFI) compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics. This file, updated biennially, includes all residential facilities providing medical, nursing, and/or custodial care for persons staying overnight or longer. Each place or building that has a separate license is listed as a separate institution MFI.

An institution in the SIP sample was not solely dete by the presence of a license, but was defined as a facility provides long-term care of one type in one or more lo and has its own personnel office.

Resident

Many institutions have outpatient facilities or intermedia facilities such as halfway houses; other institutions have p on extended leave, or who are temporarily absent. Esse in this survey any person who was on the roster as a patie who was living at the institution or for whom a bed wa held was considered a resident.

Family

The SIP family questionnaire was designed to learn ab resident's activities before he or she was institutionaliz impact his or her institutionalization had on his immediate family, and the amount of contact the currently has with the resident. Since these questions personal knowledge by a family member of the re situation, if more than one family member was listed records, the interviewers were instructed to give prefer the one with whom the most contact with the institution resident was indicated, even if this person was not the relative. Foster family members were accepted as regula members; however, no other unrelated persons were eli respond, including legal guardians and close friends.

SAMPLE DESIGN

This survey had a three-stage design, consisting of a sa institutions, a sample of the selected residents in institutions, and a sample of the families of selected re Each stage of selection constituted a national pro sample. A design objective of the survey was to statistical information, of roughly comparable reliabil each of 18 strata of institutions, (six major types of faci three size categories). In effect, therefore, 18 inde samples were selected and interviewed.

The basic frame from which the institution sample wa was the 1973 Master Facility Inventory. In general, with of the 18 strata, institutions were chosen with pro proportionate to their size, i.e., the number of beds. Som contained relatively few institutions, in which case, institutions in that stratum were included in the samp certainty.

Within selected institutions, residents were chosen in way as to (1) yield approximately equal workloads by ithin a given size class and to (2) yield overall sample sizes ut 600 residents within each of the 18 strata. The sample itutions was selected through a computer operation; the g of residents was conducted by the survey interviewers basis of prescribed procedures. The sample of families osen by designating, systematically, one-half the sample lents.

tion Sample

ple of 928 institutions was selected from a universe of listed on the 1973 MFI; 13 were found to be duplicate tions before the data collection began and were deleted, 915 institutions in the sample. For the purposes of this juvenile detention facilities were eliminated from the frame because they essentially operate as incarceration s rather than as facilities offering personal care.

nt Sample

r of eligible residents was obtained, and the interviewer a variable sampling rate based on the 1973 MFI bed size. pling plan was designed to select a sample of approxi- 10,000 residents representing an estimated universe of 00 persons in long-term institutions. The number of s to be selected varied according to the sample stratum itution was in; the expected number for small institu- as 10 residents, 15 for medium-sized institutions, and a number for the large institutions, ranging from 15 to

Sample

h the interviewers were instructed to obtain next-of-kin tion for all sample residents, a subsample of one-half the esidents was eligible for the family interviews. Based on est results, it was estimated that 70 percent of the residents had known family members; therefore, by half the sample residents, a sample of approximately milies was expected.

interviewers identified the families eligible for inter- in the following manner: if the last digit of the n serial number was odd, the families of residents with bered control numbers were eligible; conversely, if the n had an even number, the families of residents with mbered serial numbers were eligible. There was no ion made for a resident who did not have a family or nily member.

COLLECTION

viewing period began on January 12, 1976, and ended 9, 1976.

sults of the field work indicated that a number of the nstitutions were listed more than once on the MFI or be duplicates or out of scope; however, 37 additional nits were identified and interviewed.

ample units (less duplicates found prior to w)	915
al sample units	37
ple units	952

Duplicates found by interviewer	10
Out of business	36
Out of scope—short term	28
Out of scope—headquarter facilities only, juvenile detention homes, etc.	10
Total sample units ineligible	84

Of the net 868 institutions eligible for the SIP-1 interview, 13 refused and the remaining 855 were interviewed; the final response rate was 98.6 percent.

Due to administrative policies and legal constraints, some institutions were unable to authorize access to some or all of the records and/or persons. Of the 855 institutions interviewed, 822 authorized the interviewer to complete one or more of the remaining phases of the survey. The following table shows the type of authorizations refused by the administrator.

Type of authorization refused	Refused	
	Number	Percent
Select sample of residents	33	3.9
Access to administrative records	54	6.3
Interview staff member	55	6.4
Interview sample resident	109	12.7
Next-of-kin information	177	20.7

A total sample of 9,387 residents was selected; however, 51 sample persons were found to be ineligible because they had been discharged prior to the date the sample was selected, or they did not live at the institution, and a bed was not being held for them.

The interviewer had three sections to complete for the SIP-2 resident questionnaire, each one requiring a different respondent. The cover page and section A covered the demographic information on the resident and the basic data about his or her institutionalization—reason for institutionalization, date of admission, and cost of care. In most cases, the interviewer obtained this information from an employee in the records office of the institution; however, some institutions permitted the interviewer to look at the records and transcribe the necessary information. If the interviewer was unable to complete most of the items on the cover page and in section A, the case was considered to be a noninterview, and the interviewer made no attempt to complete the remaining parts of the SIP-2 questionnaire or contact the family (if in sample) for the SIP-3 interview.

Any employee who had frequent contact with the sample resident was eligible to be a respondent for section B. Virtually all the institutions authorizing this portion of the survey permitted the interviewer to interview the staff member during his or her working hours. The interviewers were instructed to complete section C by personally interviewing the sample resident if he or she was 14 years old or older. If the resident was under 14 or was unable to respond, no proxy was permitted.

Of the 9,337 sample residents eligible for the resident questionnaire (SIP-2), section A was completed for 9,046 and section B (staff member interview) for 8,989; only residents 14 years old and over were eligible for section C (resident interview), of which 4,622 were actually interviewed.

SIP-2. Resident Questionnaire Response

Types of response	Section A		Section B		Section C[1]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percen
Sample residents.........	9,337	100	9,337	100	7,625	1
Section completed........	9,046	97	9,036	97	4,622	
Administrator refused....	215	2	195	2	2,456	
Unable to respond........	-	-	-	-	302	
Family refused...........	-	-	-	-	114	
Other....................	76	1	106	1	131	

- Represents zero.

[1] Residents 14 years old and over.

The final phase of the SIP was the interview with a family member of the sample resident. As mentioned earlier, one-half of the residents in each institution was designated as eligible for the family interview; thus, 4,668 residents fell into this subsample.

The results of the family phase of the SIP interviews are shown in the following table.

SIP-3. Family Questionnaire Responses

Types of response	Number	Percent
Residents eligible.......	4,668	100
Resident has no family...	491	10
Permission for next-of-kin information refused.	294	7
Interview completed......	3,327	71
Family refused...........	112	
Family deceased..........	13	3
Unable to contact, temporarily absent......	200	4
Resident refused permission.................	122	3
Other noninterview.......	109	2

There were 37 SIP-3 family questionnaires for which there were no corresponding SIP-2 resident questionnaires, these cases were deleted from the family sample for a total of 3,290 families in sample.

COMPUTER EDIT

The computer edit was completed in two stages over a period of 4 months. The first stage, the pre-edit, checked certain critical items, such as the sex of residents, for entries; if an item did not have a legal entry, the questionnaire itself was pullec checked to determine what the proper entry should be. second stage of the edit was a consistency check and inc an operation which permitted some blank items to be fil the missing information was available from other entries i data file. Although the institution sample was selected fro MFI, no effort was made to obtain missing information the institution from that file. In addition, no allocation sc were made for missing data items.

PRIVACY AND CONFIDENTIALITY

Protecting the privacy of the respondents as well confidentiality of the survey data has become a p responsibility of researchers, particularly with the pass Federal and State laws regarding the rights of persons se to be interviewed for surveys and the use of official fi information. Since the success of SIP rested upon the ac trators' willingness to open the files of the institutions interviewers and grant them access to staff membe residents, it was essential that the administrators be assured

1. The identity of the facility as well as that residents was protected;
2. The survey was legitimate and worthwhile;
3. No evaluation was being made of the s institutions;
4. The eligibility of the institution and/or reside aid from any government program would not be affected.

In addition, the requirements of the 1974 Privacy Act be met. This act stipulates that the respondents of a sur informed of the following:

1. The legal authorization for the survey;
2. How the collected data would be used;
3. Whether the survey was mandatory or volunta
4. The penalties, if any, for refusing to answ questions.

In order to advise the administrators and the other re ents of the need and legitimacy of SIP, as well as to with the 1974 Privacy Act, it was necessary to determi this information should be given to the different respondents. A number of methods used previously on ys were adopted to ensure that the respondents were y informed of the purpose and authorization of the survey, t was a voluntary survey and there would be no penalties fusing to participate, and that the data were confidential. dition, authorization was obtained from the respondents. e administrator of each sample institution was sent an ce letter which explained the survey and included a ment regarding the confidentiality of the data. Once the iewer contacted the administrator for an interview, he or ad a statement which described the various phases of the and stressed that the data would be used only for ical purposes and that neither the institution nor the nts would be identifiable. Finally, the administrator was to sign a form which designated the phases of the survey he or she would authorize the interviewer to complete.

e staff members were not sent an advance letter since the istrator authorized the staff members to participate in the . However, a statement was read to the staff members covered the reasons for the survey; this statement also oned that no staff member would be identifiable and that formation was confidential and would not be disclosed to ce, including the sample resident or the administrator.

h sample resident 14 years old and over was contacted for erview and received a written statement regarding the ization and purpose of the survey, the confidentiality and the data, and notice that participation was voluntary. In n, the interviewer read a statement covering this informa- rior to the interview. At the end of the interview, the it was requested to sign a form authorizing the Census to interview his or her family.

family member designated for interview was sent an e letter. Receipt of the letter was verified when the interviewer contacted the person. Most of the family interviews were conducted by telephone; therefore, if the letter was not received by the family member, the interviewer summarized the contents of the letter to the respondent.

Privacy and confidentiality were particularly critical issues during the selection of the sample residents. If the administrator had any doubts about the intent and/or ability to keep the information confidential, or if there were legal restrictions on the disclosure of the residents' records, alternative procedures were developed which would maximize the amount of information given while also abiding by whatever legal or policy constraints existed.

During the data-collection phase of the survey, some legal questions arose involving stipulations in funding programs stating that disclosure of patients' records would result in the loss of eligibility for funds. For most cases these difficulities were resolved by using an alternative method. Several institutions refused to permit the selection of a sample of residents because of State laws regarding privacy and/or confidentiality; however, a check with the State Attorney General's office in these States showed only one State having such a law. In this State, interviewing was suspended until the Attorney General's office verified that the survey would be in compliance with the State law if the families authorized participation of the residents.

Although a number of institutions required the use of one or more of the alternative procedures for the sample selection because of administrative regulations or legal restrictions safeguarding the privacy and confidentiality of the residents, 97.1 percent of the institutions permitted the selection of a resident sample and the completion of at least one section of the SIP-2 resident questionnaire.

Appendix B

COMPARABILITY WITH THE MASTER FACILITY INVENTORY (MFI)—DEFINITION OF FACILITY

An institution is listed on the Master Facility Inventory (MFI) as a separate facility if it has a separate building and a separate license. Therefore, if the institution is located in a State which issues a separate license for each building on the premises, or the State requires a distinct administrative separation of patients or residents by eligibility for Medicare, Medicaid, or other State or Federal programs, the MFI lists each license separately rather than grouping the buildings or units into an operational facility.

For the purposes of the Survey of Institutionalized Persons it was necessary to modify the sample selected from the MFI listing to identify separate operational facilities which offered long-term residential facilities and a certain type of care, each with its own administrator and personnel office. Consequently, guidelines were provided to the interviewers for identifying separate sample units:

Institution offering multiple types of care. If the sample institution offered more than one of the six major types of care, each part of the facility offering a distinct type of care was identified and interviewed as a separate sample unit.

More than one institution listed at same address. When more than one facility was listed at a single street address, a single sample unit was identified and interviewed if each one offered the same type of care and had the same administrator and personnel office.

Institution with multiple campuses. Using the criteria described above (type of care, administrator, and personnel office), a determination was made whether or not to treat the combined campuses as a single sample unit or consider each a separate institution.

Administrative offices for institution. If the sample facility did not have any permanent round-the-clock residential facilities for residents or patients, it became an "out-of-scope" facility.

Short-term units. If the sample facility was identified as short term (average stay less than 30 days) with a long-term unit (such as an extended care ward), only that part of the facility offering long-term care was included as a sample unit.

COMPARABILITY WITH THE 1967 SURVEY INSTITUTIONALIZED ADULTS (SIA)

One of the purposes of the SIP was to update the inform
obtained from the 1967 Survey of Institutionalized
(SIA) conducted for the Social Security Administration
sample of the SIA was disabled persons 18 years old an
selected from the rosters of 454 long-term medical institu
Information was collected about the residents from one or
of four sources—the institution, State or local gover
agencies, a relative or guardian of the resident, and
Security Administration records.

A number of the concepts and questions used for th
were adopted for the SIP, allowing analytical comparabil
certain types of information such as the social relationsh
the residents, and their physical and/or mental limit
However, the SIA and SIP differ in several respects—

1. Institutionalized persons of all ages are represen
the SIP.

2. The SIP institution sample included nursing hom
children's facilities.

3. The SIP sample included persons with no phys
mental disabilities.

4. The SIP sample was selected from the Master
Inventory; the SIA sample was selected from various dire
and listings.

5. The SIP was conducted by personal interview;
data were collected by personal interview (institution),
tion from administrative records (SSA records, State an
government records), and mail questionnaires (family).

6. The SIP included detailed information abo
facilities as well as the residents.

7. The SIP included personal interviews with re
(14 years old and over).

8. The SIA obtained detailed information about
support received from official records of various as
programs, whereas the SIP collected this informatio
institution records and the family.

In conclusion, the closest analytical comparability
SIP and SIA results is for adults 18 years and over in inst
for psychiatric, mentally retarded, and chronic disease ca

Appendix C

STIMATION AND RELIABILITY

e stimation procedure employed for this survey consisted sic ly of inflating the sample counts by the reciprocal of the bilities of selection, with an adjustment for nonresponse. e sophisticated model, using a ratio adjustment to known, endent counts of institutions or institutionalized persons, s led out of consideration on the grounds that there were vid or up-to-date independent estimates deemed accept- e. ecause of the nature of the sample design and tabulation ed separate inflation methods (weighting) were used for h f the three components of the survey, i.e., institutions, d ts, and families.

IABILITY OF ESTIMATES

rticular sample employed for this survey was one of a umber of possible samples of equal size that could have n ised applying the same sample design and selection ce ures. Estimates derived from different samples would e rom each other. The standard error of a survey estimate easure of the variation among the estimates from all si samples and is, therefore, a measure of the precision ich the estimate from a particular sample approximates a rage result of all possible samples. The estimate and its ci ed standard error may be used to construct a confidence rv, that is, an interval having a prescribed probability that o d include the average result of all possible samples. The nc are about 68 out of 100 that the survey estimate would er om the average result of all possible samples by less than s dard error. Similarly, the chances are about 90 out of t at the difference would be less than 1.6 times the d l error and about 95 out of 100 that the difference ld be 2.0 times the standard error. The 68 percent id ce interval is defined as the range of values given by the a minus the standard error and the estimate plus the da error; the chances are 68 in 100 that a figure from a pl e census would fall within that range. Likewise, the 95 er confidence interval is defined as the estimate plus or is vo standard errors.

dition to sampling error, the estimates presented in this rt e subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling errors can f m several sources including incomplete or erroneous n s, systematic mistakes introduced by interviewers, and o coding and processing of data. Many of these errors d so occur in a complete census. Quality control measures u ized to keep such errors at an acceptably low level. As la d for this survey, the standard errors partially measure t se nonsampling errors arising from random response n viewer errors; they do not, however, take into account ys matic biases that may be present in the data.

STANDARD ERROR TABLES

Several tables of standard errors are presented. The standard errors displayed are approximations and suggest an order of magnitude of the standard error rather than the precise error associated with any given estimate. Tables C-1 to C-6 are to be used for data on the institutions themselves. Tables C-1 to C-3 contain the standard error approximations applicable to estimated levels, or numbers, of institutions. Table C-1 is applicable for total institutions and for nursing homes. Table C-2 applies to psychiatric institutions, institutions for the mentally handicapped and children's institutions; while Table C-3 can be used for institutions for the physically handicapped and "other" institutions. Tables C-4 to C-6 give the corresponding standard errors for estimated percentages.

In a similar fashion, the remaining tables pertain to data on residents of the institutions and also to data on the families of the residents. Tables C-7 to C-11 give the standard errors of estimated levels, separately, for residents and families. Tables C-12 to C-16 show the corresponding standard errors of estimated percentages for resident data, while Tables C-17 to C-21 give the standard error estimates of percentages for family data. As for the data on institutions, the standard error estimates in a given table may apply to residents or families associated with institutions of more than one type. For example, Table C-11 applies to residents, or families of residents, of both children's facilities and "other" institutions.

The standard error of a difference between two sample estimates is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of each estimate considered separately. This formula represents the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between uncorrelated sample estimates. If, however, there is a high positive correlation, the formula will overestimate the true standard error of the difference and if there is a large negative correlation, the formula will underestimate the true standard error of the difference.

To illustrate the application of standard errors in measuring sampling variability, refer to data table I-6 which shows an estimated 6,540 nursing homes with an occupancy rate of 90-99 percent.

Linear interpolation of values in Table C-1 of this appendix yields a standard error of 191. Thus, the chances are 68 out of 100 that a complete census figure would have differed from this estimate by no more than 191, plus or minus. The chances are 95 in 100 that the estimate would have varied from a census figure by less than twice this standard error; in other words, the 95 percent confidence interval associated with the estimate of 6,540 is from 6,158 to 6,922.

Table I-6 shows also that 36.9 percent of the small institutions for the physically handicapped have an occupancy rate between 40 and 59 percent.

The base, also from table I-6, upon which the estimated percentage is calculated is 227. Table C-6 shows that the standard error associated with an estimate of 36.9 percent with a base of 227 is about 4.2, again using linear interpolation. Th percent confidence interval on the estimated 36.9 perc thus from 32.7 to 41.1; and the 95 percent confidence in is from 28.5 to 45.3.

Table C-1. Institutions Data: **Total Institutions and Nursing Homes—Standard Error Approximations for Estimated Levels**

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error
50	19
100	25
500	57
1,000	82
1,500	101
2,500	126
5,000	174
7,500	202
10,000	224
12,500	237
15,000	246
17,500	256
20,000	269

Table C-2. Institutions Data: **Psychiatric, Mentally Handicapped, and Children's Institutions—Standard Error Approximations for Estimated Levels**

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error
10	9
25	13
50	19
100	25
250	41
500	57
750	66
1,000	73
1,250	79
1,500	88
1,700	100

Table C-3. Institutions Data: **Physically Handicapped Other Institutions—Standard Error Approximation Estimated Levels**

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error
5	3
10	5
25	7
50	10
75	12
100	14
150	17
200	21
250	24
300	28
350	31
380	33

le C-4. Institutions Data: Total Institutions and Nursing Homes—Standard Error Approximations for Estimated Percentages

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of percent	Estimated percent						
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	15 or 85	25 or 75	50
0	1.6	2.3	3.6	5.0	5.9	7.2	8.3
0	1.2	1.6	2.6	3.5	4.2	5.1	5.9
0	0.8	1.2	1.8	2.5	3.0	3.6	4.1
5	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.6
0	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.9
0	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3
0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1
0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8

ale C-5. Institutions Data: Psychiatric, Mentally Handicapped, and Children's Institutions—Standard Error Approximations for Estimated Percentages

(68 chances out of 100)

ase of percent	Estimated percent						
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	15 or 85	25 or 75	50
	3.8	5.4	8.2	11.4	13.3	16.1	18.6
	2.5	3.8	5.7	7.9	9.5	11.4	13.3
	1.6	2.2	3.8	5.1	6.0	7.3	8.5
	1.3	1.6	2.5	3.5	4.1	5.1	5.7
	0.9	1.3	2.2	2.8	3.5	4.1	4.7
0	0.9	1.3	1.9	2.5	2.8	3.8	4.1
5	0.6	0.9	1.6	2.2	2.5	3.2	3.5
0	0.6	0.9	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.8	3.2
0	0.5	0.8	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.8

Table C-6. Institutions Data: Physically Handicapped and Other Institutions—Standard Error Approximations for Estimated Percentages

(68 chances out of 100)

ase of percent	Estimated percent						
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	15 or 85	25 or 75	50
	2.6	3.7	5.6	7.9	9.3	11.2	13.1
	1.9	2.6	4.0	5.6	6.7	8.1	9.3
	1.6	2.1	3.3	4.6	5.4	6.5	7.5
	1.2	1.8	2.8	3.9	4.7	5.6	6.5
	1.1	1.6	2.3	3.2	3.9	4.6	5.4
	0.9	1.2	1.8	2.5	3.0	3.7	4.2
	0.7	1.1	1.6	2.1	2.4	3.0	3.5
	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.3	2.8	3.3

Table C-7. Residents and Family Data: Total Institutions and Nursing Homes—Standard Error Approximations for Estimated Levels

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error	
	Residents	Families
5,000....................	1,600	2,550
10,000..................	2,550	4,150
25,000..................	5,200	8,400
50,000..................	9,100	14,700
100,000................	13,800	22,300
250,000................	20,500	33,200
500,000................	27,400	44,400
1,000,000..............	36,100	58,400
1,250,000..............	40,500	65,600
1,500,000..............	47,400	76,800

Table C-8. Residents and Family Data: Institutions for Physically Handicapped—Standard Error Approximations for Estimated Levels

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error	
	Residents	Families
500......................	90	140
1,000....................	150	235
2,500....................	240	370
3,500....................	270	420
5,000....................	305	475
10,000..................	380	585
15,000..................	420	650
25,000..................	525	810
37,000..................	670	1,040

Table C-9. Residents and Family Data: Psychiatric Institutions—Standard Error Approximations for Estimated Levels

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error	
	Residents	Families
500......................	145	250
1,000....................	250	440
2,000....................	410	740
5,000....................	650	1,170
10,000..................	790	1,420
25,000..................	940	1,680
35,000..................	1,020	1,840
50,000..................	1,160	2,100
60,000............	1,270	2,300

Table C-10. Residents and Family Data: Institutions for M tally Handicapped—Standard Error Approximations fo timated Levels

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error	
	Residents	Famil
1,000....................	250	400
5,000....................	900	1,500
10,000..................	1,550	2,600
25,000..................	2,900	4,850
50,000..................	4,100	6,850
75,000..................	4,350	7,300
100,000................	4,400	7,350
125,000................	4,450	7,450
150,000................	4,350	7,300
185,000................	4,300	7,200

Table C-11. Residents and Family Data: Children's Fac and Other Institutions—Standard Error Approxima for Estimated Levels

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error	
	Residents	Famili
500......................	130	24
1,000....................	210	39
2,500....................	450	84
5,000....................	710	1,30
7,500....................	850	1,57
10,000..................	920	1,70
15,000..................	980	1,81
25,000..................	930	1,72
40,000..................	930	1,72

le C-12. Residents Data: Total Institutions and Nursing Homes—Standard Error Approximations for Estimated Percentages

(68 chances out of 100)

ase of percent	Estimated percent						
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	15 or 85	25 or 75	50
0	0.7	1.2	1.9	2.8	3.9	5.0	5.9
0	0.6	1.0	1.7	2.6	2.9	3.6	5.1
,00	0.4	0.7	1.4	2.3	2.8	3.4	4.8
,00	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.9	2.6	3.1	4.2
,00	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.7	2.2	2.8	3.2
0,000	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.3
0,000	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6

le C-13. Residents Data: Institutions for Physically Handicapped—Standard Error Approximations for Estimated Percentages

(68 chances out of 100)

ase of percent	Estimated percent						
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	15 or 85	25 or 75	50
	0.7	1.0	1.3	2.5	3.1	3.9	5.2
	0.5	0.7	1.1	2.0	2.8	3.6	5.0
	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.8	2.4	3.4	4.2
	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.6	2.3	3.1	3.6
0	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.8
0	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.6
0	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.6
0	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8

Table C-14. Residents Data: Psychiatric Institutions—Standard Error Approximations for Estimated Percentages

(68 chances out of 100)

se of percent	Estimated percent						
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	15 or 85	25 or 75	50
	0.9	1.2	1.9	3.3	4.0	5.0	7.5
	0.6	0.9	1.6	3.0	3.5	4.6	7.1
	0.4	0.7	1.4	2.6	3.0	4.0	6.2
	0.4	0.6	1.4	2.4	2.8	3.5	5.2
	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.7
	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.9
	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6

Table C-15. Residents Data: Institutions for Mentally Handicapped—Standard error Approximations Estimated Percentages

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of percent	Estimated percent					
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	15 or 85	25 or 75
5,000	0.8	1.1	1.7	2.6	3.4	4.1
10,000	0.5	0.7	1.2	2.0	2.7	3.3
25,000	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.8	2.4	3.0
50,000	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.7	2.1	2.7
100,000	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.4
150,000	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.4	1.8	2.0
185,000	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.8

Table C-16. Residents Data: Children's Facilities and Other Institutions—Standard Error Approximati Estimated Percentages

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of percent	Estimated percent					
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	15 or 85	25 or 75
1,000	0.8	1.0	1.8	2.8	3.9	5.5
2,500	0.5	0.7	1.4	2.3	3.2	4.6
5,000	0.3	0.5	1.2	2.1	2.9	4.3
10,000	0.3	0.5	1.2	2.0	2.7	4.0
15,000	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.9	2.5	3.5
25,000	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.7	2.2	3.0
40,000	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.5	1.7	2.2

Table C-17. Family Data: Total Institutions and Nursing Homes—Standard Error Approximations Estimated Percentages

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of percent	Estimated percent					
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	15 or 85	25 or 75
25,000	1.1	1.9	3.1	4.5	6.3	8.1
50,000	1.0	1.6	2.8	4.2	4.7	5.8
100,000	0.6	1.1	2.3	3.7	4.5	5.5
250,000	0.5	1.0	1.8	3.1	4.2	5.0
500,000	0.5	0.8	1.6	2.8	3.6	4.5
1,000,000	0.4	0.6	1.5	2.1	2.8	3.1
1,500,000	0.4	0.6	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.3

ble C-18. Family Data: Institutions for Physically Handicapped—Standard Error Aproximations for Estimated Percentages

(68 chances out of 100)

ase of percent	Estimated percent						
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	15 or 85	25 or 75	50
....	1.1	1.6	2.0	3.9	4.8	6.0	8,1
....	0.8	1.1	1.8	3.1	4.3	5.6	7.8
....	0.5	0.8	1.7	2.8	3.7	5.3	6.5
....	0.5	0.6	1.6	2.6	3.5	4.8	5.6
....	0.3	0.6	1.4	2.3	2.8	3.4	4.3
....	0.3	0.6	1.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7
....	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.5
....	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2

Table C-19. Family Data: Psychiatric Institutions—Standard Error Approximations for Estimated Percentages

(68 chances out of 100)

se of percent	Estimated percent						
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	15 or 85	25 or 75	50
....	1.6	2.2	3.4	5.9	7.2	9.0	13.5
....	1.1	1.6	2.9	5.4	6.3	8.3	12.8
....	0.7	1.3	2.6	4.7	5.4	7.2	11.2
....	0.7	1.1	2.5	4.3	5.0	6.3	9.4
....	0.6	1.0	2.2	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.9
....	0.5	0.9	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.5	3.4
....	0.5	0.8	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.9

le C-20. Family Data: Institutions for Mentally Handicapped—Standard Error Approximations for Estimated Percentages

(68 chances out of 100)

se of percent	Estimated percent						
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	15 or 85	25 or 75	50
....	1.3	1.8	2.8	4.3	5.7	6.8	9.4
....	0.8	1.2	2.0	3.3	4.5	5.5	7.8
....	0.5	0.8	1.8	3.0	4.0	5.0	7.3
....	0.5	0.8	1.7	2.7	3.5	4.5	6.8
....	0.3	0.7	1.5	2.5	3.3	4.0	5.8
....	0.3	0.7	1.3	2.3	3.0	3.3	4.2
....	0.2	0.6	1.2	2.2	2.7	3.0	3.7

Table C-21. Family Data: Children's Facilities and Other Institutions—Standard Error Approximations
Estimated Percentages

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of percent	Estimated percent						
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	15 or 85	25 or 75	50
1,000..................	1.5	1.8	3.3	5.2	7.2	10.1	
2,500..................	0.9	1.3	2.6	4.2	5.9	8.5	
5,000..................	0.6	0.9	2.3	3.9	5.3	7.9	
10,000.................	0.6	0.9	2.2	3.7	5.0	7.4	
15,000.................	0.4	0.7	2.0	3.5	4.6	6.4	
25,000.................	0.4	0.7	1.8	3.1	4.0	5.5	
40,000.................	0.3	0.6	1.7	2.8	3.1	4.0	

Appendix D

GM 1 ↓

O.M.B. No. 41-S75070; Approval Expires December 31, 1976

ICE – Your report will be held in strict confidence and will be seen by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.

FORM SIP-1
(10-1-75)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

INSTITUTION QUESTIONNAIRE

SURVEY OF INSTITUTIONALIZED PERSONS

Interviewer name	Code

me of respondent

sition

lephone (*Area code, number, extension*)

CORD OF CALLS		c. RECORD OF INTERVIEW
Date	Time	Began
	a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.
	a.m. p.m.	Ended
	a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.
	a.m. p.m.	Date completed

ointment e ⟶	Date	Time a.m. p.m.	Room number

e. Description of contact

INSTITUTION

(001) 1 ☐ Interview obtained

2 ☐ Included in interview of other facility – *Name of facility* ↙

____

____

3 ☐ Refusal – *Explain* ____________

4 ☐ Unable to contact – *Explain* ↙

____

5 ☐ Other – *Specify* ____________

RESIDENT

(002) 1 ☐ Sample selected

2 ☐ Access to files refused – *Specify* ↙

____

f. Number of SIP-2's attached

(003)

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

This survey concerns the characteristics of long-term care facilities and schools as well as the persons residing in institutions – the cost of their care, the services they receive, the impact of their institutionalization upon the members of their families, and so forth. After asking you some questions about this facility, I would like to select a sample of the residents in this institution. It may be necessary to obtain some information from your records concerning the payment for their care and the name and address of a family member we can contact. In addition, I would like to talk to each of the persons selected for the sample as well as to staff members who have daily or frequent contact with the sample persons.

The information you provide is confidential and will be seen only by Bureau of the Census employees. Neither this institution, its staff, nor the sample persons will be identified to anyone. Nor will information obtained from this institution or its staff members be divulged to the sample persons or members of their families. The data we collect in this study will be used for statistical purposes only.

← *Mark (X) if more than one questionnaire completed at sample institution.*

If extra unit interviewed, enter control number of original sample institution. . . . . Control number

PHONE INFORMATION TO OFFICE IMMEDIATELY AFTER INTERVIEW.

1a. What type of care is provided by this facility?	(004) ☐☐ (1) (005) ☐☐ (2)
b. How long has this facility been in operation in this specialty area?	(006) __________ Years 0 ☐ Less than one year
SHOW FLASHCARD ① 2. Please look at this card and tell me what type of facility this is. *(Mark (X) only one)*	(007) 1 ☐ Nursing home (including extended care facilities and skilled nursing homes) 2 ☐ ECF unit of a hospital 3 ☐ Nursing care unit for retirement center 4 ☐ Convalescent or rest home 5 ☐ Home for aged 6 ☐ Sheltered or custodial care home 7 ☐ Orphanage or home for dependent children 8 ☐ Home for unwed mothers RESIDENT FACILITY OR SCHOOL FOR THE – (007) 9 ☐ Blind 10 ☐ Deaf 11 ☐ Emotionally disturbed 12 ☐ Mentally retarded 13 ☐ Other neurologically handicapped persons 14 ☐ Physically handicapped RESIDENT TREATMENT CENTER FOR – (007) 15 ☐ Alcoholics 16 ☐ Drug abusers 17 ☐ Other facility – *Describe* __________ __________
CHECK ITEM A	(008) 1 ☐ Two or more types of care (question 1a) provided by facility. *Complete separate questionnaires for each type of care. Place an "X" to the left of the categor in question 1a which is the type of care described in THIS questionnaire.*

Notes

3 Does this facility have more than one campus which offers this type of care?	(009) 1 ☐ Yes – How many? (010) ______ 0 ☐ No – *SKIP to 4a*
What is the name and location of the other (each) campus?	(1) Name Address *(Number and street)* City State (2) Name Address *(Number and street)* City State (3) Name Address *(Number and street)* City State (4) Name Address *(Number and street)* City State (5) Name Address *(Number and street)* City State
oes *(name of sample facility)* use the ame Personnel Office jointly with one r more of these campuses?	(011) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to Check Item B*
hat other campus shares the use of this ffice with *(name of sample facility)*?	Name(s) (1) ______ (2) ______ (3) ______
CHECK ITEM B	(012) 1 ☐ "Yes" in 3c – Questionnaire pertains to sample facility and campuses listed in 3d. 2 ☐ "No" in 3c – Questionnaire pertains to sample facility only.

4a. Is this facility operated for profit?	(013) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 4c*	
b. Is it owned by one individual, a partnership, or a corporation?	(014) 3 ☐ Individual 4 ☐ Partnership 5 ☐ Corporation 6 ☐ Other – *Specify* ____________	SK to
c. Who operates this facility? *(Mark (X) only one)*	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT (015) 11 ☐ U.S. Public Health Service 12 ☐ Veterans Administration 13 ☐ Armed Services 14 ☐ Other – *Specify* ____________ NON-FEDERAL GOVERNMENT (015) 15 ☐ State 16 ☐ County 17 ☐ City 18 ☐ City-county 19 ☐ Hospital district 20 ☐ Other – *Specify* ____________	SK to
	(015) 21 ☐ CHURCH RELATED 22 ☐ NONPROFIT CORPORATION 23 ☐ OTHER – *Specify* ____________	
d. Is this facility a member of a group of facilities operating under one general management or general ownership?	(016) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	
5a. What is the average length of time residents stay in this facility?	(017) 1 ☐ Less than 1 month	
	2 ☐ 1–6 months 3 ☐ 7–12 months 4 ☐ 1–3 years 5 ☐ 4–6 years 6 ☐ 7–10 years 7 ☐ 11–15 years 8 ☐ More than 15 years	*SKIP to 5c*
b. Is there any unit in this facility that has an average length of stay of more than 30 days?	(018) 1 ☐ Yes – *Continue interview; state that this survey will deal ONLY with residents in the long-term-care unit – SKIP to 6* 2 ☐ No – *Thank respondent and END INTERVIEW*	
c. Is there any unit in this facility that has an average length of stay of less than 30 days?	(019) 1 ☐ Yes – *Exclude this unit from the interview* 2 ☐ No	

. Does your facility accept both male and female esidents?	(020) 1 ☐ Both males and females 2 ☐ Males only 3 ☐ Females only
a. Does your facility accept persons of all ages, ncluding infants and children?	(021) 4 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 8* 5 ☐ No
b. What is the minimum age accepted?	(022) __________ Years 0 ☐ No minimum age
c. What is the maximum age accepted?	(023) __________ Years 0 ☐ No maximum age
What is the total number of beds regularly maintained for residents? INCLUDE all beds set up and staffed for use whether in use by residents at the present me, or not. Do NOT include beds used by staff or wners, or beds used exclusively for emergency urposes, solely day care, or solely night care.	(024) __________ Beds
low many rooms for residents does this facility ave that contain –	Rooms
1 bed only?	(025) __________
2 beds?	(026) __________
3 or 4 beds?	(027) __________
5 to 9 beds?	(028) __________
10 or more beds?	(029) __________
HOW FLASHCARD ② . hich of these reasons describes hy people chose this facility? *Mark (X) all that apply)*	(030) * 11 ☐ Geographic location 12 ☐ Level and type of treatment provided 13 ☐ Care without charge or at reduced cost 14 ☐ Only facility providing required care treatment 15 ☐ Assigned by court 16 ☐ Church or religious affiliation of facility 17 ☐ Recommended by physician 18 ☐ Recommended by family or friends 19 ☐ Recommended by welfare, family services, or other public agency 20 ☐ Other – *Specify* ____________________ 88 ☐ Don't know
more than one reason marked in 10a, ASK – . hat is the MAIN reason this facility is chosen?	(031) ☐☐

11a. What proportion of the residents has been assigned or referred to this facility by a legal agency?	(032)	0 ☐ None – *SKIP to 11c* 1 ☐ Less than 25 percent 2 ☐ 25–49 percent 3 ☐ 50–74 percent 4 ☐ 75 percent or more 5 ☐ All
b. Are these residents under the custody of the court?	(033)	6 ☐ Yes 7 ☐ No
c. What proportion of the residents has been assigned or referred to this facility by a family services or welfare agency?	(034)	0 ☐ None 1 ☐ Less than 25 percent 2 ☐ 25–49 percent 3 ☐ 50–74 percent 4 ☐ 75 percent or more 5 ☐ All
12a. Is this facility accredited by any professional organizations such as the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, the American Association of Psychiatric Clinics for Children, and so forth?	(035)	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 13a*

b. Which organization(s) is it accredited by?

	Name of organization	c. When were you last surveyed for accreditation by (*of organization*)?	
		Month	Y
(036)	☐ (1)	(037)	19
(038)	☐ (2)	(039)	19
(040)	☐ (3)	(041)	19
(042)	☐ (4)	(043)	19

13a. Has this facility had to make changes in any of the following during the past two years because of statutory or regulatory requirements? *(Read)* → *(Mark (X) all that apply)*	(044) *	1 ☐ **Staff/patient ratio** 2 ☐ **Recertification of patients** 3 ☐ **Recertification of physical facilities** 4 ☐ **Recertification of staff** 5 ☐ **Occupational composition of staff** 6 ☐ **Anything else** – *Specify* __________ 0 ☐ None of the above – *SKIP to 14a*
b. What was the source of the change(s)? *(Mark (X) all that apply)*	(045) *	1 ☐ Social Security/Medicare Program 2 ☐ Medicaid Program 3 ☐ Court 4 ☐ State agency 5 ☐ Supplemental Security Income Program 6 ☐ Other – *Specify* __________

SHOW FLASHCARD ③

4 **Which of these activities are available for residents of this facility to participate in?**

After activities are checked, ask 14b and 14c for each marked activity.

			b. How often do residents of this facility *(read marked categories)*?		**c. Do the residents usually** *(type of activity)* **at this facility or somewhere else?**		
			Once a month or more often	Less often than once a month	At this facility	At another location	Both
(1) Go shopping	☐	(046) *	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(2) Go to a beauty or barber shop	☐	(047) *	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(3) Go swimming, bowling, dancing	☐	(048) *	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(4) Participate in competitive sports	☐	(049) *	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(5) Play cards, bingo, or other games	☐	(050) *	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(6) Attend get-togethers, parties, group conversations	☐	(051) *	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(7) Attend plays, movies, concerts	☐	(052) *	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(8) Attend religious services or church related activities	☐	(053) *	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(9) Attend sporting events	☐	(054) *	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(10) Attend arts and crafts classes or workshops	☐	(055) *	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(11) Attend classes, lectures, exhibits, fairs	☐	(056) *	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(12) Attend meetings of clubs, committees, and councils	☐	(057) *	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(13) Perform work/service for pay or as a volunteer	☐	(058) *	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(14) Read books, papers, magazines	☐	(059) *	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(15) Watch television	☐	(060) *	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(16) Write letters or make phone calls	☐	(061) *	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(17) None	☐	(062)	0 ☐				

Do most of the residents have access to the grounds of the facility?	(063)	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 16a*
Is supervision generally required for the residents who are using the grounds of the facility?	(064)	3 ☐ Yes 4 ☐ No
Does this facility keep a waiting list of persons to be admitted when a bed becomes available?	(065)	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 17a*
How many people were on this waiting list last night?	(066)	____________ People 0 ☐ None
c **Do you provide any services to the persons on this waiting list?**	(067)	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 17a*

SHOW FLASHCARD ④

d **Which of those services do you provide to persons on the waiting list on a day-care or outpatient basis?**

(Mark (X) all that apply)

(068) *

11 ☐ Meals (at least one meal daily)
12 ☐ Nursing care, health referral services
13 ☐ Physical or occupational therapy
14 ☐ Recreational activities, use of grounds
15 ☐ Transportation and/or escort services
16 ☐ Homemaker or chore services
17 ☐ Visiting or telephone check services
18 ☐ Elementary or secondary education program
19 ☐ Special education program
20 ☐ Professional counseling
21 ☐ Other – *Specify*______________________

17a. Does this facility provide any services to persons who are not on a waiting list and are not residents of this facility?	(069) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 18a*
SHOW FLASHCARD ④ b. Which of these services do you provide to these persons? *(Mark (X) all that apply)*	(070) 11 ☐ Meals (at least one meal daily) * 12 ☐ Nursing care, health referral services 13 ☐ Physical or occupational therapy 14 ☐ Recreational activities, use of grounds 15 ☐ Transportation and/or escort services 16 ☐ Homemaker or chore services 17 ☐ Visiting or telephone check services 18 ☐ Elementary or secondary education program 19 ☐ Special education program 20 ☐ Professional counseling 21 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________
18a. Was the oldest building on this campus originally constructed for use as a facility for the type of service you are now providing to a majority of residents?	(071) 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 18c* 2 ☐ No
b. What was the original purpose and use of this building? *(Mark (X) main use)*	(072) 1 ☐ Private home (single family dwelling) 2 ☐ Duplex 3 ☐ Apartment house (5 or more units) 4 ☐ Hotel or motel 5 ☐ Hospital 6 ☐ School 7 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________ 8 ☐ Don't know
c. How many buildings does this facility have?	(073) 1 ☐ One – *SKIP to 18e* ________ Number
d. How many of these buildings are used for sleeping?	(074) ________ Number
e. How many of these buildings are more than 50 years old?	(075) ________ Number 0 ☐ None
f. How many of the buildings on this campus have been renovated or remodeled since 1970?	(076) ________ Number 0 ☐ None
g. How many buildings have been built since 1970?	(077) ________ Number 0 ☐ None
h. Is there an infirmary with two or more beds on the campus of this facility?	(078) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
i. Is there a nurse on duty 24 hours a day?	(079) 3 ☐ Yes 4 ☐ No
j. Is there a doctor on duty or on call 24 hours a day?	(080) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

a For each of the following occupations or positions, please tell me he number of employees this facility employs in each category. Count each employee only once, in the occupation at which they spend most of their time.

You are to include full-time and part-time employees, as well as persons who volunteer their professional services. However, exclude persons providing a service for a fee.

Ask 19b–d for each entry in 19a before continuing with next occupation.

				b. Are the services of this (these) *(read marked categories)* usually provided on the grounds of this facility or at another location?		c. Are the services of this (these) *(read marked categories)* usually provided as part of the basic charge or as a special or extra charge?		d. How many of these persons are licensed?
~ PGM 3 ↓ Occupations	How many full time?	How many part-time?	How many volunteers?	At this facility	At another location	Basic charge	Extra charge	Number
Administrator and Assistant Administrator 01				1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	
Program Director 02				1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	
Physicians (M.D.'s other than psychiatrists) 03				1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	
entists 04				1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	
Registered nurses 05				1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	
PN or vocational nurses 06				1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	
urse's aides, orderlies, tudent nurses, and attendants. . . . 07				1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	
ieticians and nutritionists. 08				1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	
sychologists 09				1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	
sychiatrists. 10				1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	
sychiatric aides 11				1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	
nterns or other professional edical residents (residency) 12				1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	
ocial workers 13				1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	
ccupational therapists nd assistants 14				1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	
hysical therapists nd assistants 15				1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	
peech therapists d audiologists 16				1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	
ecreation therapists. 17				1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	
ctivities directors 18				1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	
eachers. 19				1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	
assroom and teacher aides 20				1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	
her professional and chnical personnel (such as armacists, etc.) 21				1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	
tchen workers; laundry, usekeeping, and maintenance rsonnel 22			000	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	
l other personnel (such as cretary, file clerk, auffeur, etc.) 23			000	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	

↓ ~ PGM 4

20a. Does this facility use the services of volunteers or other individuals for which there is no charge to the facility? Do not include persons who volunteer their professional services.	(081) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP* to 21*a*
b. Do as many as 10 volunteers work here every weekday?	(082) 3 ☐ Yes – *SKIP* to 20*d* 4 ☐ No
c. Do as many as 15 volunteers work here at least once a week?	(083) 5 ☐ Yes 6 ☐ No
d. How many volunteers work here at least once a month?	(084) ____________Volunteers
e. How dependent is this facility upon volunteer help? *(Read)* ⟶	(085) 1 ☐ **Very dependent** 2 ☐ **Somewhat dependent** 3 ☐ **Not dependent at all**
f. What kind of work is done by most of the volunteers?	(086) 4 ☐ Office work/library 5 ☐ Help with care of residents 6 ☐ Other – *Specify* ____________________
g. Are most of the volunteers of a certain age group or members of a particular organization?	(087) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP* to 21*a*
h. Which?	(088) 3 ☐ Age 4 ☐ Organization 5 ☐ Both
21a. Do the residents of this facility do any assigned work or maintenance for therapy or treatment?	(089) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP* to 22*a*
b. How many residents participate in the assigned work or maintenance?	(090) ____________Residents
c. Do these residents receive any monetary reimbursement for this work?	(091) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP* to 22*a*
d. How is this paid to the residents?	(092) 3 ☐ Cash 4 ☐ Credited to personal account 5 ☐ Deducted from bill 6 ☐ Reimbursed in-kind 7 ☐ Other – *Specify* ____________

Notes

a Are the residents allowed access to writing naterials, postage and so forth, for :orrespondence?	(093)	1 ☐ Residents too young or unable to write 2 ☐ Yes 3 ☐ No
b \re the residents permitted the use of he telephone upon request?	(094)	4 ☐ Yes 5 ☐ No
c \re the residents allowed visitors?	(095)	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
d.\re the residents allowed access to egal counsel?	(096)	3 ☐ Yes 4 ☐ No
f "No" in 22a, b, c, or d, ASK; therwise SKIP to 23 e.\re there written rules, policies and/or rocedures regarding these restrictions?	(097)	5 ☐ Yes 6 ☐ No – *SKIP to 23*
. /ho informs residents concerning any restrictive olicies to which they may be subject? *Mark (X) all that apply)*	(098) *	1 ☐ Staff 2 ☐ Superintendent or administrator 3 ☐ Someone from outside the facility 4 ☐ Other – *Specify* ____________________ 5 ☐ Residents unable to understand policies because of age and/or condition
'hich of the following criteria are used › determine to which ward or cottage resident will be assigned? *(Read)* → *Mark (X) all that apply)*	(099) *	1 ☐ **Severity of condition** 2 ☐ **Age** 3 ☐ **Sex** 4 ☐ **Place of residence** 5 ☐ **Family income** 6 ☐ **Education** 7 ☐ **Any other factor** – *Specify* ____________________
ho has the authority to consent for unusual hazardous procedures, such as surgery, onvulsive therapy, and so forth? *Mark (X) all that apply)*	(100) *	1 ☐ Superintendent or administrator of this facility 2 ☐ Outside guardian 3 ☐ Patient's family 4 ☐ Patient 5 ☐ Each situation is handled individually under court order 6 ☐ Other – *Specify* ____________________

25a. Does this facility conduct a periodic review of each resident to determine his/her suitability for continued residence?	(101) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 26a*
b. How often are these reviews conducted?	0 ☐ Discretionary (102) ________Months
c. Do these reviews include an evaluation of legal competency?	(103) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know
d. Do these reviews include an evaluation of the guardianship needs of the resident?	(104) 4 ☐ Yes 5 ☐ No 6 ☐ Don't know
e. Are notices of these reviews sent to persons outside the facility who are interested in the status of the residents?	(105) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know
f. Do interested persons from outside the facility participate in the review process?	(106) 4 ☐ Yes 5 ☐ No 6 ☐ Don't know
26a. Has anyone in this facility been designated to assist residents and their families in planning for discharge?	(107) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 27a*
b. Which staff position has this responsibility?	(108) ☐ ________________ Positi 8 ☐ Don't know
27a. Does this facility provide intermediate care before final discharge, such as foster care or half-way houses?	(109) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 28*
b. How many residents are in each of these programs now? *(Read)* ⟶ (1) Foster care	(110) ________Residents 0 ☐ None
(2) Half-way house	(111) ________Residents 0 ☐ None
(3) Small group quarters	(112) ________Residents 0 ☐ None
(4) Other care	(113) ________Residents 0 ☐ None

Notes

↓ ~ PGM 5

2 **Does this facility provide outpatient care or supervision for residents after discharge?**	(114) 1 ☐ Yes – What kind? (115) ☐ ________________ 2 ☐ No
Does this facility participate in the Medicare (Title XVIII) Program?	(116) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 30a*
How many beds are certified for Medicare?	(117) ________ Beds 0 ☐ None – *SKIP to 30a*
How many of these certified beds were occupied by Medicare patients last night?	(118) ________ Beds x ☐ All 0 ☐ None
0 **Does this facility participate in the Medicaid (Title XIX) Program?**	(119) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 31a*
Does this facility have any skilled nursing beds?	(120) 3 ☐ Yes 4 ☐ No – *SKIP to 30e*
How many of these beds are certified as skilled nursing beds for Medicaid?	(121) ________ Beds x ☐ All 0 ☐ None – *SKIP to 30e*
How many of these certified beds were occupied by Medicaid patients last night?	(122) ________ Beds x ☐ All 0 ☐ None
Does this facility have any intermediate care beds?	(123) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 31a*
How many of these beds are certified as intermediate care beds for Medicaid?	(124) ________ Beds x ☐ All 0 ☐ None – *SKIP to 31a*
How many of these certified beds were occupied by Medicaid patients last night?	(125) ________ Beds x ☐ All 0 ☐ None
How is this facility financially supported? *Mark (X) all that apply)*	(126) * 1 ☐ Church 2 ☐ State-supported 3 ☐ Funds from Medicare 4 ☐ Funds from Medicaid 5 ☐ Funds from other government program – *Specify* ________________ 6 ☐ Private donations 7 ☐ Fees for residents care 8 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________________
f more than one source in 31a, ASK – **hich of these is the main source of financial support?**	(127) ☐

32a. On the average how much do you charge for food, lodging, and the basic care provided by this facility?	(128) $ ______ . 00 per (129) 1 ☐ Week 2 ☐ Month 3 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______ 0 ☐ No charge is made
b. How much does it actually cost this facility to provide this basic care to a resident?	(130) $ ______ . 00 per (131) 1 ☐ Week 2 ☐ Month 3 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______ 8 ☐ Don't know
33. Who receives payment of charges for an individual resident's care – this facility, a private agency, a government agency, or someone else? *(Mark (X) only one)*	(132) 1 ☐ This facility 2 ☐ Private agency 3 ☐ Government agency 4 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______
34a. Does this facility maintain individual resident accounts for spending, savings, and so forth?	(133) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 34d*
b. What types of accounts are maintained for residents?	c. What is the maximum allowed in the account?
(Read) ⟶ (1) Personal spending (pocket money) . . .	(134) $ ______ . 00 x ☐ No maximum
(2) Savings	(135) $ ______ . 00 x ☐ No maximum
(3) Burial	(136) $ ______ . 00 x ☐ No maximum
(4) Other – *Specify* ↓ . . . . ______	(137) $ ______ . 00 x ☐ No maximum
d. How many residents have a job at the facility or elsewhere for which they receive pay? Do not include persons doing assigned work for treatment or therapy.	(138) ______ Residents 0 ☐ None
e. Are the residents expected to pay for anything out of their pocket money or earnings such as clothes, entertainment, and so forth? *(Mark (X) all that apply)*	(139) * 1 ☐ Yes – What? 2 ☐ Clothes 3 ☐ Entertainment 4 ☐ Personal expenses 5 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______ ______ 6 ☐ No

That's all the questions I have for you now.

I have a statement of authorization I would like you to sign which will notify your staff members that I have your permission to interview them and to work with some residents' records for the purposes of this survey.

THANK RESPONDENT FOR COOPERATION.

NOTES

ADMINISTRATOR AUTHORIZATION FORM

FROM: Administrator

TO: Authorized Staff Members

SUBJECT: Bureau of the Census Access to Facility Records and Personnel

Authority is hereby given to ______________________________ (Name of interviewer), of the Bureau of the Census, to have access to the following facility records, residents and/or staff members for the purposes of the Survey of Institutionalized Persons:

Mark (X) all authorized:

☐ Patient Register
☐ Administrative Records
☐ Sample Residents
☐ Staff members providing care or supervision to sample residents
☐ Next of kin information

I have been informed that all information which would permit identification of the individual will be held in strict confidence, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of this survey, and will not be disclosed or released to others for any purpose.

Signature of Administrator ______________________________ Date ______________

Name of facility ____

FORM SIP-1 (10-1-75)

☆USGPO: 1975 — 657

PGM 1 ↓

O.M.B. No. 41-S75070; Approval Expires December 31, 1976

NOTICE – Your report will be held in strict confidence and will be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.

FORM SIP-2
(10-1-75)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

RESIDENT QUESTIONNAIRE

SURVEY OF INSTITUTIONALIZED PERSONS

Interviewer name	Code

I. TRANSCRIBE FROM RECORDS

a. Name of resident

b. Race
(001) 1 ☐ White
2 ☐ Black
3 ☐ Other

c. Date of birth (*Mo., day, yr.*)

d. Sex
(003) 1 ☐ Male 2 ☐ Female

e. Marital status
1 ☐ Married
2 ☐ Widowed
3 ☐ Divorced
4 ☐ Separated
5 ☐ Never married

f. Religion
(005) 1 ☐ Protestant
2 ☐ Jewish
3 ☐ Catholic
4 ☐ Other ______
5 ☐ None
8 ☐ Don't know

g. Circle the highest grade or year completed in school
0 ☐ Never attended regular school

Elementary	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
High school	9 10 11 12
College	21 22 23 24 25 26+

Which degree(s) did he/she receive?
1 ☐ Associate
2 ☐ Bachelors
3 ☐ Masters
4 ☐ Doctorate (M.D., Ph. D., LL.B.)
5 ☐ Other
6 ☐ None

h. Father's full name (*Last, first, middle*)

i. Mother's full name (*Last, first, middle*)

j. 1 ☐ Family member to be notified
2 ☐ No family or next of kin on record

(1) Name (*Last, first, middle*) | Relationship
Address (*Number and street*)
City | State | ZIP code
Telephone (*Area code, number, extension*)

(2) Name (*Last, first, middle*) | Relationship
Address (*Number and street*)
City | State | ZIP code
Telephone (*Area code, number, extension*)

II. DESCRIPTION OF INTERVIEW

(Mark (X) appropriate category for each section)

Section A – ADMINISTRATIVE

(009) 1 ☐ Transcribed from records
2 ☐ Facility employee interviewed
Name (*Last, first, middle*)
Position
3 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______

Information obtained in section A	Month	Day	Year	Time a.m. p.m.

Section B – STAFF MEMBER

(010) 4 ☐ Interview completed
Name (*Last, first, middle*)
Position
5 ☐ Permission to interview staff member denied
6 ☐ Other – *Explain* ______

Information obtained in section B	Month	Day	Year	Time a.m. p.m.

Section C – RESIDENT

(011) 7 ☐ Interview completed
8 ☐ Permission to interview resident denied
9 ☐ Resident under 14
0 ☐ Other – *Explain* ______

Information obtained in section C	Month	Day	Year	Time a.m. p.m.

Section A – ADMINISTRATIVE

↓ ~ PGM 2

I have several questions about *(Name of resident)*. **Let me assure you that the information you provide is confidential and will not be seen by any other persons. The survey data will be used for statistical summaries and no facility or person will be identifiable.**

1a. When was . . . admitted to this facility for this stay?

	Month	Day	Year
(012)			19 ____

b. Was . . . admitted as a result of court action?

(013) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
8 ☐ Don't know

c. Is . . . in custody of the court at this time?

(014) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
8 ☐ Don't know

2. Has . . . previously been a resident at this facility?

(015) 1 ☐ Yes – **On what dates was he/she admitted and discharged?** *(Include all other stays)*

	Admitted		Discharged	
	Month	Year	Month	Year
(016)		19		19
(017)		19		19
(018)		19		19
(019)		19		19

(015) 2 ☐ No

3a. What was the primary reason for . . .'s admission to this facility?
(Mark (X) only one)

(020) 1 ☐ Medical – Needed medical or nursing care – *Specify diagnosis* ↓

(021) ☐☐ ____________ – *SKIP to 4a*

(020) 2 ☐ Economic – No money or resources to keep the person at home

3 ☐ Legal – Person was committed or assigned to this facility – *Specify reason* ↓

(021) ☐☐ ____________

(020) 4 ☐ Family – Unable to care for person

5 ☐ Other reason – *Specify* ↓

(021) ☐☐ ____________

(020) 8 ☐ Don't know

b. Is . . . receiving care or treatment for a physical or mental condition at this facility?

(022) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 4a*

c. What condition is this?

(023) ☐☐ ____________

. Have any arrangements been made for . . .'s permanent release or discharge within the next 12 months?	(024) 1 ☐ Yes, within 6 months 2 ☐ Yes, within 6–12 months 3 ☐ No } *SKIP to 5a* 8 ☐ Don't know } *SKIP to 5a*
. Where will . . . live after leaving this facility – in a private home, another facility or what?	(025) 1 ☐ No arrangements at this time 2 ☐ Long-term speciality hospital 3 ☐ Nursing home or related facility 4 ☐ Boarding home providing supervision of residents 5 ☐ Private apartment or house 6 ☐ Foster care home 7 ☐ Halfway house or community/group residential setting 9 ☐ Other place – *Specify* ________ 8 ☐ Don't know
.. What is the total cost per month to this facility for . . .'s care?	(026) $ ________ . 00
. How much is actually received for . . .'s care each month from all sources, including fees paid by the family, Medicare, Medicaid, and so forth?	(027) $ ________ . 00 – *SKIP to 5d* x ☐ Paid for life care at time of admission to facility
How much did . . . pay for the life care he will receive?	(028) $ ________ . 00
Does this include any funds for . . .'s personal use or pocket money?	(029) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 6a*
How much per month does . . . receive for his own use?	(030) $ ________ . 00

tes

6a. Which of the following sources contribute to this resident's support at this facility? *(Ask 6b for each item marked "Yes")*	6b. How much was received from this source last month?
(1) Insurance plan or annuity held by resident	(031) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No (032) $ ________ . 00
(2) Private retirement plan from employer and/or union	(033) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No (034) $ ________ . 00
(3) Resident's family	(035) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No (036) $ ________ . 00
(4) Government programs such as – (a) Medicaid (Title XIX)	(037) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No (038) $ ________ . 00
(b) Other public assistance payments	(039) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No (040) $ ________ . 00
(c) Medicare (Title XVIII)	(041) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No (042) $ ________ . 00
(d) Supplemental Security Income	(043) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No (044) $ ________ . 00
(e) Social Security benefits	(045) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No (046) $ ________ . 00
(f) Veterans Administration benefits	(047) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No (048) $ ________ . 00
(g) Vocational rehabilitation funds	(049) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No (050) $ ________ . 00
(h) Crippled Children Services	(051) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No (052) $ ________ . 00
(i) Funds from any other government programs – *Specify* ↓ ______________________________ ______________________________	(053) ☐☐ (054) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No (055) $ ________ . 00 (056) $ ________ . 00
(5) Support from a church or other religious organization	(057) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No (058) $ ________ . 00
(6) Any other source? – *Specify* ↓ *(Enter total at right)* ______________________ $ ________ . 00 ______________________ $ ________ . 00	(059) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No (060) $ ________ . 00

a. **Has anyone been designated as financial administrator for any funds or income received by this resident?**	⑥① (061) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 8 ☐ Don't know (2, 8) *SKIP to 7d*
b. **Has any official of this facility (institution) been given power-of-attorney over any funds or income received by this resident?**	(062) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 7d*
c. **What position or title does this person hold at this facility?**	(063) ☐ __________ *SKIP to section B*
d. **Who is responsible for handling . . .'s financial matters?** *(Mark (X) only one)*	(064) 1 ☐ Resident 2 ☐ Spouse 3 ☐ Parent 4 ☐ Brother or sister 5 ☐ Adult son or daughter 6 ☐ Other relative 7 ☐ Friend 8 ☐ Guardian 9 ☐ Social agency 10 ☐ Other – *Specify* __________ 88 ☐ Don't know
otes	(065) (066) (067)

Section B – STAFF MEMBER INTERVIEW

INTERVIEWER – This section should be answered by a staff member (aide, nurse, doctor, teacher) who has frequent contact with the designated resident.

This survey concerns persons residing in long-term care facilities and schools – the services they receive, the reason for their residence in the facility, and so forth. A sample of residents has been selected in this facility.

I have several questions about *(name of resident)* – his/her physical condition, the services he/she is receiving while a patient here, and so forth. Let me assure you that this information is confidential and will not be seen by the resident or any other person at the facility. The data will be used to prepare statistical summaries and no person or facility will be identifiable.

↓ PGM 3

8a. Compared to other persons here does . . . have trouble with – *(Ask 8b if "Yes" marked in 8a)*		8b. Does he/she have some difficulty, great difficulty, or is he/she totall unable to (see, hear, speak, walk)?		
		Some difficulty	Great difficulty	Unable
(1) His/her vision?	(068) * 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(2) His/her hearing?	(069) * 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(3) His/her speech?	(070) * 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐
(4) His/her walking?	(071) * 1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐

9a. Does this person ever need help with personal care such as dressing, eating, bathing, or other daily activities?

(072) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 10*

b. How often does . . . need assistance with –	Never	Occasionally	Regularly	Totall depend on he
(1) Getting in or out of bed? . . .	(073) 1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐
(2) Eating?	(074) 1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐
(3) Drinking?	(075) 1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐
(4) Bathing?	(076) 1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐
(5) Dressing?	(077) 1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐
(6) Walking or getting about? . . .	(078) 1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐
(7) Use of toilet or bedpan?	(079) 1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐

c. Does he/she control urination and bowel movements completely?

(080) 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

SHOW FLASHCARD 5

0. For each of the activities listed, please tell me which category best describes this person.

a. Sense of direction	(081) 1 ☐ Can leave facility grounds or home without getting lost 2 ☐ Can go around facility grounds or vicinity of home without getting lost 3 ☐ Goes around building or home alone 4 ☐ Gets lost whenever leaves own room or ward 5 ☐ Other – *Specify* ↴ ____________________
b. Handles money.	(082) 6 ☐ Residents have no occasion to handle money while at facility 7 ☐ Able to handle money, make proper change at facility or on shopping trips 8 ☐ Cannot use money or make proper change at facility or on shopping trips 9 ☐ Other – *Specify* ↴ ____________________
c. Writing	(083) 1 ☐ Never has occasion to write while at facility 2 ☐ Writes logical letters and notes, corresponds with others 3 ☐ Can only print individual words such as name 4 ☐ Other – *Specify* ↴ ____________________
d. Reading	(084) 5 ☐ Books, magazines, etc., are not available to residents 6 ☐ Reads books, magazines, newspapers regularly 7 ☐ Reads books, magazines, newspapers occasionally 8 ☐ Doesn't read but knows how 9 ☐ Doesn't know how to read
e. Cleans room	(085) 1 ☐ Residents not expected to clean room/ward 2 ☐ Cleans room/ward well – able to straighten bed 3 ☐ Attempts to clean room/ward, but not well done 4 ☐ Does not attempt to clean room/ward
. Personal belongings	(086) 5 ☐ Has no personal belongings at facility 6 ☐ Always takes care of personal belongings 7 ☐ Occasionally takes care of personal belongings 8 ☐ Does not take care of personal belongings
. Participation in group activities	(087) 1 ☐ No group activities available at facility 2 ☐ Initiates or leads in group activities 3 ☐ Is active participant in group activities 4 ☐ Will only participate when encouraged 5 ☐ Does not participate in group activities

M SIP-2 (10-1-75)

11. Does . . . use any of the following aids regularly? (1) Eye glasses	(088) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
(2) Cane (including tripod-tip)	(089) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
(3) Walker or crutches	(090) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
(4) Wheelchair	(091) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
(5) Leg brace	(092) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
(6) Back brace	(093) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
(7) Artificial limb	(094) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
(8) Hearing Aid	(095) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
(9) Dentures	(096) * 1 ☐ Yes – Are they full or partial dentures? 2 ☐ Full 3 ☐ Partial 4 ☐ No
(10) Colostomy equipment	(097) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
(11) Catheter equipment	(098) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
(12) Kidney dialysis machine	(099) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
(13) Any other aids	(100) 1 ☐ Yes – *Specify* __________ 2 ☐ No
12a. Does . . . have access to the grounds of the facility?	(101) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 13a*
b. Is supervision generally required for . . . when he is on the grounds of the facility? Exclude organized group activities.	(102) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
c. How frequently does . . . use the grounds?	(103) 1 ☐ At least once a day 2 ☐ At least once a week 3 ☐ Less than once a week

a. Does . . . stay in bed all or most of the day?	(104) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 13d*
b. Does . . . sit in a chair once or twice a day or more?	(105) 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 14a* 2 ☐ No
c. Does he/she sit up in bed?	(106) 1 ☐ Yes } *SKIP to 14a* 2 ☐ No }
d. Does . . . stay in his/her room or ward all or most of the day?	(107) 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 14a* 2 ☐ No
e. Is he/she permitted to leave the premises of this facility?	(108)* 1 ☐ Yes – **Alone?** 2 ☐ Yes 3 ☐ No 4 ☐ No

SHOW FLASHCARD 3

. In which of these recreational or leisure activities did . . . participate last month? *(Mark (X) as many apply)*

After activities are checked, ask 14b and 14c for each marked activity.

		b. How often did he/she *(read activity marked in 14a)*?				c. Did he/she *(read activity marked in 14a)* on the facility premises?	
		Daily	At least once a week	At least once a month	Less than once a month	Yes	No
(1) Go shopping	☐	(109)* 1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(2) Go to beauty or barber shop	☐	(110)* 1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(3) Go swimming, bowling, dancing	☐	(111)* 1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(4) Participate in competitive sports	☐	(112)* 1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(5) Play cards, bingo, or other games	☐	(113)* 1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(6) Attend get-togethers, parties, group conversation	☐	(114)* 1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(7) Attend plays, movies, concerts	☐	(115)* 1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(8) Attend religious services or church-related activities	☐	(116)* 1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(9) Attend sporting activities.	☐	(117)* 1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(10) Attend arts and crafts classes or workshops	☐	(118)* 1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(11) Attend classes, lectures, exhibits, fairs	☐	(119)* 1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(12) Attend meetings of clubs, committees, and councils	☐	(120)* 1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(13) Perform work/service for pay or as volunteer	☐	(121)* 1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
14) Read books, papers, magazines	☐	(122)* 1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
15) Watch television	☐	(123)* 1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
16) Write letters or make phone calls	☐	(124)* 1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
17) None of these – *SKIP to 15*		(125) 0 ☐ None of the above					

oes . . . generally participate in these ctivities with the other residents in this ard (cottage)?	(126) 1 ☐ Yes } *SKIP to 16a* 2 ☐ No }

15. Which of these reasons best describes why . . . does not participate in most recreational or leisure activities?
(Mark (X) only one)

(127)
1 ☐ Resident too ill
2 ☐ Resident not interested
3 ☐ No one to accompany resident
4 ☐ Resident can't afford activities
5 ☐ Lack of transportation
6 ☐ Other reason – *Specify* ↓

____

16a. Does . . . regularly need the services provided by a –
(Ask 16b for each item marked "Yes" before reading next category in 16a)

16b. How often does he/she actually receive these services?

			At least once a week	At least once a month	Less than once a month	Never
(1) Physician	(128) *	1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(2) Dentist.	(129) *	1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(3) Registered nurse	(130) *	1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(4) LPN or vocational nurse	(131) *	1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(5) Nurses aide, orderlies	(132) *	1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(6) Psychologists	(133) *	1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(7) Psychiatrists.	(134) *	1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(8) Psychiatric aides	(135) *	1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(9) Interns or medical residents	(136) *	1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(10) Social workers	(137) *	1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(11) Occupational therapists	(138) *	1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(12) Physical therapists.	(139) *	1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(13) Speech therapists or audiologists	(140) *	1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(14) Recreation therapists	(141) *	1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(15) Elementary or secondary school teachers. .	(142) *	1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	5 ☐
(16) Classroom or teachers aides	(143) *	1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
(17) Other professionals – *Specify* ↓ . . . . ____________________	(144) *	1 ☐ Yes → 2 ☐ No	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐

7a. Does . . . ever have any visitors?	(145) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 8 ☐ Don't know (No, Don't know) *SKIP to 18a*
b. How frequently does he/she have visitors? *(Mark (X) only one)*	(146) 1 ☐ Nearly every week 2 ☐ Monthly 3 ☐ Several times a year 4 ☐ Once a year or less 5 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________ 8 ☐ Don't know
c. Who visits him/her the most frequently? *(Mark (X) only one)*	(147) 1 ☐ Relative 2 ☐ Friend, neighbor, or personal lawyer 3 ☐ Court appointed guardian 4 ☐ Minister, priest, rabbi, or other church-associated visitor 5 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________ 8 ☐ Don't know
a. In the past 12 months has . . . been on any kind of leave from this facility for overnight or longer, excluding overnight stays in the hospital?	(148) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 8 ☐ Don't know (No, Don't know) *SKIP to Check Item A*
b. About how often does he/she go on leave? *(Mark (X) only one)*	(149) 1 ☐ Nearly every week 2 ☐ Monthly 3 ☐ Several times a year 4 ☐ Once a year or less 5 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________ 8 ☐ Don't know
c. Where does he/she usually go when on leave? *(Mark (X) only one)*	(150) 1 ☐ Own home or apartment 2 ☐ Home of family or relatives 3 ☐ Home of unrelated friends 4 ☐ Home of staff member 5 ☐ Foster home 6 ☐ Boarding house or room 7 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________ 8 ☐ Don't know
CHECK ITEM A Resident's ward is located –	(151) 1 ☐ In separate cottage 2 ☐ On floor of building 3 ☐ In wing of building

19a. Is there a separate dining area in this ward (cottage)?	(152) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
b. Does this ward (cottage) have its own lounge or indoor recreational area?	(153) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
c. How many bathrooms does this ward (cottage) have?	(154) ________ Number
d. How many of these bathrooms have equipment for wheelchair patients?	(155) ________ Number
e. How many beds does this ward (cottage) have? Include all beds maintained for regular use by residents; exclude beds used for emergencies, solely day care or night care, as well as beds used by staff members.	(156) ________ Number
f. How many separate sleeping areas does this ward (cottage) have?	(157) ________ Number
20a. How many staff members work exclusively in this ward (cottage) during the day?	(158) ________ Number
b. Are separate sleeping quarters for the staff located in this ward (cottage)?	(159) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
21a. How many residents are currently living in this ward (cottage)?	(160) ________ Number
b. How many beds are in the room where . . . sleeps in this facility?	(161) 1 ☐ 1 2 ☐ 2 3 ☐ 3 or 4 4 ☐ 5 to 9 5 ☐ 10 or more
c. How many other persons use the same bathroom facilities as . . .?	(162) 1 ☐ 1 2 ☐ 2 3 ☐ 3 or 4 4 ☐ 5 to 9 5 ☐ 10 or more 6 ☐ None
22. How long have you known or worked with . . .?	(163) 1 ☐ Less than 1 month 2 ☐ 1–3 months 3 ☐ 4–6 months 4 ☐ 7–11 months 5 ☐ 12–17 months 6 ☐ 18 months or more

THANK RESPONDENT FOR HIS COOPERATION

Notes

Section C – RESIDENT INTERVIEW

The Bureau of the Census is conducting a survey on long-term care facilities and schools for the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The purpose of the survey is to obtain information on the characteristics of persons staying at residential care facilities and schools and the types of services they are receiving. A random sample of the residents at this facility has been chosen and your name was selected.

I would like to ask you a few questions at this time and your cooperation will be greatly appreciated. This is a voluntary survey and there are no penalties for refusing to answer any questions. The information you provide will be held in strict confidence; no one will see your answers except employees of the Bureau of the Census who are working on the survey. The data obtained from this survey will be used only for statistical summaries on which no facility or person will be identifiable.

HAND SIP-2–L1 TO RESPONDENT

SCREEN

3a. What is your full name?	Last	First	Middle	
b. What is your date of birth?	Month	Day	Year	
c. How old were you on your last birthday?	Age			
d. What is your father's full name?	Last	First	Middle	
e. What is your mother's full name?	Last	First	Maiden	Middle
f. What is the highest grade or year of school you completed?	Grade or year			

CHECK ITEM B	On the basis of the responses to questions 23d–f, do you think the sample person can continue the interview	↓ ~ PGM 4 (164) 1 ☐ Respondent able to answer three or more questions correctly – *Continue with question 24* 2 ☐ Respondent not able to answer, end the interview and enter the reason for termination of the interview in the notes space below.

otes

Now, I would like to ask you some questions concerning your previous and present employment. 24. Have you **EVER** worked for someone else for pay, been employed in your own business, or worked in a family business or farm?	(165) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
25a. What was your work status just before you came to live in this facility?	(166) 1 ☐ Employed 2 ☐ On official sick leave . . . . 3 ☐ Retired . . . . 4 ☐ Laid-off. 5 ☐ Unable to work due to disability . . . . 6 ☐ Looking for work . . . . 7 ☐ Student . . . . 8 ☐ Keeping house. . . . . 9 ☐ Other – *Specify* . . . . ______________________ (2–9) *SKIP to 26a*
b. Was that full-time or part-time employment?	(167) 1 ☐ Full time – *SKIP to 26a* 2 ☐ Part time
c. Why did you work part time?	(168) 1 ☐ Disability or impairment 2 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______________________
26a. What is the name of the employer for whom you worked the longest? *Refers only to job held prior to institutionalization.*	Employer ______________________ ☐ Never worked – *SKIP to 27a*
b. What kind of business or industry was that?	(169) ☐☐☐
Ask if unclear c. Were you –	(170) 1 ☐ **An employee of a private company or individual?** 2 ☐ **Federal Government employee?** 3 ☐ **State or local government employee?** 4 ☐ **Self employed?** 5 ☐ **Working without pay in a family business or farm?**
d. How long did you work at that job or business?	(171) 1 ☐ One year or less 2 ☐ More than one year but less than five years 3 ☐ Five years or more
e. In what year did you last work at your usual occupation?	Year (172) 19 _____
f. What was your usual occupation?	(173) ☐☐☐
g. How much did you usually earn a year at this occupation?	(174) $ __________ . 00 8 ☐ Don't know

27a. Do you now have a job at this facility or at some other place?	⑰⑤ (175)	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 28a*
b. What kind of work do you do?	(176)	☐☐☐
c. Do you work for pay or without pay?	(177)	1 ☐ With pay 2 ☐ Without pay
d. How many hours per week do you usually work at this job?	(178)	5 ☐ Less than 35 hours 6 ☐ 35 hours or more
e. Do you work on the grounds of this facility or somewhere else?	(179)	7 ☐ Facility 8 ☐ Somewhere else
f. Is the place where you work a sheltered workshop, that is, a place which employs mostly persons with disabilities or other special problems?	(180)	1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 28a* 2 ☐ No
g. Are you participating in a work rehabilitation program?	(181)	3 ☐ Yes 4 ☐ No
8a. Are you presently attending school?	(182)	5 ☐ Yes 6 ☐ No – *SKIP to 29a*
b. Do you attend classes at the facility or somewhere else?	(183)	1 ☐ At the facility 2 ☐ Somewhere else 3 ☐ Both
c. What year of school are you attending?	(184)	0 ☐ Nonacademic classes
	(185)	Elementary 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 High school 9 10 11 12 College 21 22 23 24 25 26+
9a. Are you now married, widowed, divorced or separated, or have you never been married?	(186)	1 ☐ Married 2 ☐ Widowed. . . . . . . 3 ☐ Divorced . . . . . . 4 ☐ Separated . . . . . . 5 ☐ Never married . . . } *SKI*
b. Does your husband/wife live here also?	(187)	6 ☐ Yes 7 ☐ No

30a. Where did you live before coming here?
(Read list and mark (X) one)

(188)
1 ☐ Boarding home
2 ☐ Private apartment or house
3 ☐ Foster care home
4 ☐ Other private or public residence
Specify

5 ☐ General or short-stay hospital
6 ☐ Nursing home or related facility
7 ☐ Long term specialty hospital
8 ☐ Don't know
} *SKIP to 31a*

b. How were you related to the persons with whom you lived?
(Mark (X) all that apply)

(189) *
11 ☐ Spouse
12 ☐ Children
13 ☐ Parents
14 ☐ Brothers/sisters
15 ☐ Other relatives
16 ☐ Foster family
17 ☐ Unrelated persons
18 ☐ Lived alone
88 ☐ Don't know

31a. Who are the people you have kept in touch with by telephone, mail, or visits since you've been living here?
(Read list and mark (X) all that apply)

Ask 31b and c for each marked category before continuing.

b. How do you contact your . . . *(read items marked in 31a)* **– by telephone, mail, or personal visit?**
(Mark (X) all that apply)

Ask for each item marked "personal visit" in 31b

c. How often does your . . . visit you personally?

			Telephone	Mail	Personal visit	Weekly	Monthly	Occasionally (less than monthly)
Parents	☐	(190)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
Brothers/sisters	☐	(191)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
Spouse	☐	(192)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
Children	☐	(193)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
Grandparents	☐	(194)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
Grandchildren.	☐	(195)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
Aunts/uncles	☐	(196)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
Cousins	☐	(197)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
Neighbors	☐	(198)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
Friends from work	☐	(199)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
Friends from church	☐	(200)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
Other friends	☐	(201)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
Other – *Specify*	☐	(202)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐	4 ☐	5 ☐	6 ☐
No one		(203)	0 ☐ No one					

a. Since you have been living here, have you been on leave from this facility overnight to visit friends, relatives, or someone else?	(204) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 33*
. How often do you go on leave?	(205) 3 ☐ Nearly every week 4 ☐ Monthly 5 ☐ Several times yearly 6 ☐ Once a year or less frequently 7 ☐ Other – *Specify* ↓ ____________________ 8 ☐ Don't know
. Where do you usually go when you are on leave from this facility? *(Mark (X) one box)*	(206) 1 ☐ To own home or apartment (spouse or parents) 2 ☐ To home of other family member or relatives 3 ☐ To home of unrelated friends 4 ☐ To foster home 5 ☐ To boarding house or room 6 ☐ Other place – *Specify* ↓ ____________________
How often do you leave here to visit your family or friends for a weekend, holiday, or to go on shopping trips or outings? Do not include overnight visits.	(207) 1 ☐ Weekly 2 ☐ 1–3 times a month 3 ☐ Less than once a month 4 ☐ Not at all
How many times during the last week did you visit, socialize, or participate in activities with other residents of this facility?	(208) 1 ☐ Daily 2 ☐ 2–6 times (a few) 3 ☐ Once 4 ☐ Not at all
Do you have enough to do here to keep you busy?	(209) * 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – **Are you often bored?** 3 ☐ Yes 4 ☐ No
S	

36. How do you feel about each of the following facility characteristics?

Do you like or dislike the –

		Like	Dislike	Don't know
a. Buildings and grounds?	(210)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
b. Lodging, accomodations?	(211)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
c. Meals and food service?	(212)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
d. Treatment services such as medical, nursing, and rehabilitation?	(213)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
e. Members of the staff, excluding the treatment program itself?.	(214)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
f. Social activities or things available for you to do?	(215)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
g. Relationships you have with other residents in this facility?	(216)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
h. Relationships with your family and friends not in this facility?	(217)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐

CHECK ITEM C

1. How many other persons were in the respondent's room during this interview?

(218) 0 ☐ None

(219) ______________ Other residents

(220) ______________ Staff members

(221) ______________ Other persons

2. Did they help respond?

(222) 1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

3 ☐ Interpreted questions only

We would like to talk to a member of your family. I have a statement of authorization which I will read to you and would like you to sign. Remember that the information provided by you will not be seen by anyone; including staff members here or persons in your family. *Read statement of authorization on page 20 and ask resident to sign.*

NOTES

(223)
(224)
(225)

Authority is hereby given to the Bureau of the Census to contact my family for the purposes of the Survey of Institutionalized Persons. I have been informed that this is a voluntary survey and there are no penalties for refusing to participate. I understand that all information which would permit my identification will be held in strict confidence and that the data will be used only for statistical summaries.

Signature of resident ______________________________

Date ____________

☆U S GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1975-6

GM 5 ↓

O.M.B. No. 41-S75070; Approval Expires December 31, 1976

TICE – Your report will be held in strict confidence and will be seen
y by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.

FORM SIP-3
(10-1-75)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

FAMILY QUESTIONNAIRE

SURVEY OF INSTITUTIONALIZED PERSONS

Interviewer name | Code

amily member name | Relationship

ddress (*Number, street, apartment*)

ty | State | ZIP code

elephone No. (*Including area code*)

reference to other family member
ime | Relationship

ldress (*Number, street, apartment*)

ty | State | Telephone number (*Including area code*)

(001) OFFICE USE ONLY

ASK ITEMS e AND f AFTER INTERVIEW

e. Respondent age
How old were you on your last birthday?

(002) ______ Age

f. *Complete by observation or ask –*
What type of home do you live in?

(003)
1 ☐ Trailer
2 ☐ Single family house
3 ☐ Duplex/2-family unit
4 ☐ Row house (3 or more units in attached row)
5 ☐ 3 or 4 family unit
6 ☐ Apartment house (5+)
7 ☐ Unit in hotel/motel
9 ☐ Other ______

:CORD OF CALLS

Date	Time
	a.m. p.m.
	a.m. p.m.
	a.m. p.m.
	a.m. p.m.
	a.m. p.m.
	a.m. p.m.

d. RECORD OF INTERVIEW

Began	a.m. p.m.
Ended	a.m. p.m.
Date	

g. DESCRIPTION OF CONTACT

(004)
1 ☐ Interview completed by personal visit
2 ☐ Interview completed by telephone
3 ☐ Refusal ↙
Explain ______
4 ☐ Temporarily absent ↙
Date of return ______
5 ☐ Deceased
6 ☐ Unable to contact ↙
Explain ______
7 ☐ Other ↙
______

INTRODUCTION

Bureau of the Census is conducting a survey for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare on persons residing
stitutions and schools providing long-term care. As part of this study, we are interviewing the families of persons in
type of facility. I would like to ask you a few questions about –

______ during his/her stay at ______
(*Name of resident*) (*Name of facility*)

↓ ~ PGM 6

1a. Does . . . still reside in this facility?	(005) 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 2a* 2 ☐ No
b. Was he discharged or has he been transferred to another facility?	(006) 3 ☐ Discharged 4 ☐ Transferred 5 ☐ Died 6 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______
c. When did this happen?	(007) ______ Month (008) 19______ Year
2a. What is the highest grade or year of regular school . . . ever completed? *(Circle highest grade/year completed)*	(009) 0 ☐ Never attended regular school Elem 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 High 9 10 11 12 } *SKIP to 3a* College 21 22 23 24 25 26+
b. Did . . . receive a college degree?	(010) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 3a*
c. What degree(s) did he receive? *(Mark (X) all that apply)*	(011) * 3 ☐ Associate 4 ☐ Bachelor's 5 ☐ Master's or Professional (M.D., LL.B., etc.) 6 ☐ Doctorate (PH. D.)
3a. Immediately prior to his *(most recent)* admission to *(name of facility)* what was . . . doing – working, going to school, or something else? *If ill probe for major activity before illness.*	(012) 1 ☐ Working 2 ☐ Looking for work 3 ☐ Retired 4 ☐ Going to school 5 ☐ Keeping house 6 ☐ Unable to work 7 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______
b. When did . . . last work at a full-time job lasting 2 consecutive weeks or more?	(013) 197______ Year (014) 1 ☐ Before 1970 2 ☐ Never worked at full-time job for 2+ weeks 3 ☐ Never worked } *SKIP to 5a*
4a. For whom did . . . work?	Employer
b. What kind of business or industry is this?	(015) ☐☐☐
c. What kind of work was . . . doing?	(016) ☐☐☐
d. What were his most important activities or duties?	Most important duties

Vas he –	(017) 1 ☐ An employee of a **PRIVATE** company, business or individual for wages, salary or commission? 2 ☐ A **FEDERAL** government employee? 3 ☐ A **STATE** government employee? 4 ☐ A **LOCAL** government employee? 5 ☐ Self employed in **OWN** business, professional practice or farm? *If not a farm, ASK –* Is the business incorporated? (018) 6 ☐ Yes 7 ☐ No 9 ☐ Working **WITHOUT PAY** in family business or farm?
low much did . . . usually earn at this ob before deductions?	(019) $ ________ . 00 per (020) 1 ☐ Week 2 ☐ Month 3 ☐ Year
id . . . reside with you prior to his (most ecent) admission to *(name of facility)*?	(021) 4 ☐ Yes 5 ☐ No – *SKIP to 5d*
as . . .'s condition **EVER** caused any train on this family's relationships, such s conflicts between family members?	(022) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 5e*
as this before or after . . . entered *ame of facility)*?	(023) 3 ☐ Before 4 ☐ After 5 ☐ Both before and after } *SKIP to 5e*
here did he live just before his admission? *(Read)* →	(024) 1 ☐ In other health care facility – *Probe for residence prior to that stay and mark appropriate category below:* (025) 2 ☐ In a private home or apartment . . . . . . 3 ☐ In a boarding home . . . . 4 ☐ In a foster care home . . . . 5 ☐ In a halfway house or community/group residential setting . . . . 6 ☐ Other place – *Specify* ________________ 8 ☐ Don't know . . . . } *SKIP to 6*
ow was . . . related to the persons th whom he lived? *ark (X) all that apply)*	(026) * 1 ☐ Spouse 2 ☐ Parents 3 ☐ Children 4 ☐ Brothers/sisters 5 ☐ Other relatives 6 ☐ Friends
together, how many persons lived in this usehold at the time he entered the facility?	(027) ________ Number of persons
w many persons are now living in is household?	(028) ________ Number of persons

6. Sometimes the availability of certain services in the community would enable a person to continue living in his residence rather than being institutionalized. Which of the following services, if any, would have enabled . . . to continue living where he was? *(Read)* ⟶	(029) 1 ☐ Food delivery service, such as Meals-On-Wheels 2 ☐ Housekeeping/shopping errands 3 ☐ Home health assistance, such as nursing or physical therapy 4 ☐ Day care assistance 5 ☐ Transportation 6 ☐ Any other services 7 ☐ None
Now I have some questions about *(name of facility)* and the care . . . has received there. *(Refer to question 1a – if "No" read:* Even though he is no longer a resident at this facility, we would like to obtain some information about this stay.) 7. What was the primary reason for . . .'s admission to this facility?	(030) 1 ☐ Medical – needed medical or nursing care – What was the specific medical condition? (031) ☐☐ ________ (030) 2 ☐ Economic – no money or resources to care for person at home 3 ☐ Legal – person was committed or assigned to facility 4 ☐ Family – unable to care for person 5 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________ 8 ☐ Don't know
8a. Were you involved in the decision as to whether or not . . . should be institutionalized?	(032) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
b. Did . . . admit himself to this facility?	(033) 3 ☐ Resident admitted self – *SKIP to 9a* 4 ☐ Admitted by parent or spouse 5 ☐ Admitted by other relative, friend or guardian 6 ☐ Admitted by public authority (e.g. Welfare) 7 ☐ Committed by court order 9 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________
c. What is the legal status of . . .? *(Read)* ⟶	(034) 1 ☐ Under parental or spouse's control 2 ☐ Under guardianship of the state or the institution 3 ☐ Under guardianship of other person outside the institution 4 ☐ Under custody by court order but competent 5 ☐ Declared incompetent by court 6 ☐ Legally competent 7 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________

Notes

At the time admission to an institution was being considered for . . ., were any other care arrangements or facilities also investigated?	(035)	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
SHOW FLASHCARD ⑥ **Which of these reasons explain why this particular institution was chosen?** *(Mark (X) all that apply)*	(036) *	1 ☐ Location – near home of resident 2 ☐ Location – near home of relative 3 ☐ Level and type of treatment provided 4 ☐ Able to get care without charge or at reduced cost 5 ☐ Only place providing required treatment or care 6 ☐ Assigned by the court 7 ☐ Admitted by staff or personal physician 8 ☐ Recommended by family, friends, or a former patient 9 ☐ Recommended by doctor, agency, or court 0 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______
f more than one reason marked in 9b, ASK 9c; therwise SKIP to 9d **Vhat is the most important reason?**	(037)	Reason ☐ ______
Iow did you and . . . find out about his facility? *Mark (X) only one)*	(038)	1 ☐ Self 2 ☐ Physician or psychiatrist 3 ☐ Hospital 4 ☐ Media (T.V., radio, newspaper, etc.) 5 ☐ Welfare agency or association for the handicapped 6 ☐ School, professional counselor, or minister 7 ☐ Court or judge 9 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______
/ere there any eligibility or admission tandards which had to be met in order r . . . to be admitted to this facility?	(039) (040) (039)	1 ☐ Yes – **What were they?** ☐☐ ______ 2 ☐ No
hen application was being made r this person to enter this cility, was there a need for help om someone who knows how to ake such applications?	(041)	3 ☐ Yes 4 ☐ No – *SKIP to 11a*
hat kind of help was required?	(042)	Kind ☐ ______
as . . . been a resident or patient in ny other long-stay or group-care facility had any other stays at this facility?	(043)	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No } *SKIP to 13a* 8 ☐ Don't know } *SKIP to 13a*
how many different facilities has . . . esided? Include *(name of facility)*.	(044)	______ Number
hat is the total length of time that . . . s spent in long-term institutions or cilities?	(045)	______ Years 0 ☐ Less than one year

	First	Second	Third
12a. What is the name of the first (second, etc.) facility at which . . . was a resident or patient?			
b. What kind of facility is this?	(046) ☐☐	(047) ☐☐	(048) ☐☐
c. When was he admitted for this stay?	(049) Month Year 19	(050) Month Year 19	(051) Month Yea 19
d. When was he discharged? *(Re-ask 12a–d)*	(052) Month Year 19	(053) Month Year 19	(054) Month Yea 19

13a. What forms of discharge are available to . . .?
(Mark (X) all that apply)

(055) *
1 ☐ Permanent
2 ☐ Temporary – with specific time limit
3 ☐ Conditional
4 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______

b. Who can initiate a petition for discharge for him?
(Mark (X) all that apply)

(056) *
1 ☐ Spouse
2 ☐ The resident himself
3 ☐ The person responsible for admission
4 ☐ Parent or guardian
5 ☐ Superintendent or facility administrator
6 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______

c. Who has the authority to make the final decision on permanent discharge of this resident?
(Mark (X) all that apply)

(057) *
1 ☐ The court
2 ☐ The facility administrator, superintendent
3 ☐ Other person such as a family member
4 ☐ Other authority outside the facility
5 ☐ The resident himself

14a. Do you expect . . . to be discharged or released from this facility?

(058)
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
8 ☐ Don't know } *SKIP to 15a*

b. When?

(059)
1 ☐ Within 6 months
2 ☐ 6 months to 1 year
3 ☐ 1 year or more
4 ☐ Never
8 ☐ Don't know } *SKIP to 15a*

c. Where would . . . live after discharge? *(Read)* →

(060)
1 ☐ In a private apartment or house
2 ☐ In a foster care home
3 ☐ In a halfway house or community group residential setting
4 ☐ In a boarding home
5 ☐ In a nursing home or related facility
6 ☐ In a long-term specialty hospital
7 ☐ No arrangements at this time
9 ☐ Other place – *Specify* ______
8 ☐ Don't know } *SKIP to 15a*

Who would . . . live with? *(Mark (X) all that apply)*	(061)	1 ☐ Alone 2 ☐ Spouse 3 ☐ Children 4 ☐ Parents 5 ☐ Brothers/sisters 6 ☐ Other relatives 7 ☐ Foster family 9 ☐ Unrelated persons 8 ☐ Don't know
Does the facility conduct a periodic review of . . .'s suitability for continued residence?	(062)	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 8 ☐ Don't know } *SKIP to 16a*
Are you given official notification of the review by the institution?	(063)	1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 15d* 2 ☐ No
Is anyone outside the institution notified?	(064)	3 ☐ Yes – **Who?** ____________ 4 ☐ No
Are you allowed to participate in the review?	(065)	5 ☐ Yes 6 ☐ No 8 ☐ Don't know
Vhen was the last time you talked vith a responsible person at *name of facility)* **about . . .?**	(066)	1 ☐ Within the past month 2 ☐ Within the past 6 months 3 ☐ Within the past year 4 ☐ More than a year ago 5 ☐ Only at time of admission 6 ☐ Not at all } *SKIP to 17a*
Vho was this?	(067)	1 ☐ Administrator 2 ☐ Physician 3 ☐ Nurse 4 ☐ Teacher 5 ☐ Other – *Specify* ____________
low often do you (or your spouse) isit . . .?	(068)	1 ☐ At least once a week 2 ☐ At least once a month 3 ☐ At least once every 6 months 4 ☐ At least once a year 5 ☐ Less than once a year 6 ☐ Not at all
ow often does . . . have a visit om another family member or lose friends?	(069)	1 ☐ At least once a week 2 ☐ At least once a month 3 ☐ At least once every 6 months 4 ☐ At least once a year 5 ☐ Less than once a year 6 ☐ Not at all 8 ☐ Don't know
ow far is *(name of facility)* **om here?**	(070)	____________ Miles 0 ☐ Less than one mile

SHOW FLASHCARD ⑦

19a. I would like to show you a list of services that a facility might provide.
Please glance over this list.

Which of these services do you think . . . needs?

b. Does he/she receive (*read categories marke* *in 19a*) regularly, occasionally, or never?

			Regularly	Occasionally	Never
Physician services	☐	(071)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
General nursing services	☐	(072)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
Private duty or special nursing	☐	(073)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
Psychiatric services	☐	(074)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
Elementary or secondary education	☐	(075)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
Special education	☐	(076)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
Counseling by psychologist, social worker, or mental health worker	☐	(077)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
Physical therapy	☐	(078)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
Occupational therapy, job placement	☐	(079)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
Speech and hearing therapy	☐	(080)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
Recreational therapy or supportive activities program	☐	(081)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
Other professional services *Specify* ______________________ ______________________	☐	(082)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
Transportation	☐	(083)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3
Drugs/medication	☐	(084)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3
Special medical supplies or equipment – such as a wheelchair	☐	(085)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3
Special diet	☐	(086)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3
Other	☐	(087)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3

What is the total amount charged for . . . s care in a typical month?	(088) $ ________ . \boxed{00} per month 0 ☐ No charge is made 8 ☐ Don't know
In a typical month, are there any additional charges for services rendered to this person outside the facility and/or billed by someone other than the facility?	(089) 1 ☐ Yes – **How much in a typical month?** (090) $ ________ . 00 per month (089) 2 ☐ No 8 ☐ Don't know
Do you or anyone in this family handle . . .'s finances?	(091) 3 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 22a* 4 ☐ No
Who does handle them? *(Mark (X) only one)*	(092) 01 ☐ Resident 02 ☐ Resident's spouse 03 ☐ Parent 04 ☐ Brother or sister 05 ☐ Adult son/daughter 06 ☐ Other close relative 07 ☐ Lawyer/investment counselor 08 ☐ Friend 09 ☐ Guardian 10 ☐ Social agency 11 ☐ Other – *Specify* ____________
How is . . .'s care paid for? That is, what are the sources of funds which pay for his care? *(Mark (X) all that apply)*	(093) * 1 ☐ Medicare 2 ☐ Medicaid 3 ☐ Other government funds – *Specify* ____________ ____________ 4 ☐ Church or other religious organization funds 5 ☐ Family funds 6 ☐ Other – *Specify* ____________ ____________
Did this family have to take out any loans or sell any assets to help pay for . . .'s care?	(094) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 22d*
Did you sell assets, take out a loan, or both?	(095) 3 ☐ Sold assets 4 ☐ Took out a loan(s) 5 ☐ Both
Did anyone in the family have to start working or take on extra work to help pay for . . .'s care?	(096) 6 ☐ Yes 7 ☐ No

23. What is . . .'s usual monthly income, including monies used to pay for his care at *(name of facility)*?	(097) $ ________ . 00 per month
24a. Did you contribute to . . .'s support at any time during 1975?	(098) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to 25*
b. Altogether how much did you contribute?	(099) $ ________ . 00
SHOW FLASHCARD ⑧ 25. What was the total income of this family during the past 12 months? This includes wages and salaries, net income from a business or farm, pensions, dividends, interest, rent, and any other money income received by the members of this family.	(100) 1 ☐ Under $1,000 2 ☐ $1,000– 1,999 3 ☐ 2,000– 2,999 4 ☐ 3,000– 3,999 5 ☐ 4,000– 4,999 6 ☐ 5,000– 5,999 7 ☐ 6,000– 7,499 8 ☐ 7,500– 9,999 9 ☐ 10,000–11,999 10 ☐ 12,000–14,999 11 ☐ 15,000–19,999 12 ☐ 20,000–24,999 13 ☐ 25,000–49,999 14 ☐ 50,000 and over

26. Do you like or dislike the following facilities and services offered by *(name of facility)*?

		Like it	Don't like it	Don't know no opinion
a. Building(s) and grounds?	(101)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
b. Condition of the rooms and furnishings?	(102)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
c. Treatment services – such as medical, nursing, rehabilitation?	(103)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
d. Relations with staff (without reference to treatment program)?	(104)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
e. Social activities, things to do (without reference to treatment program)?	(105)	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐

27a. Do you feel this facility has provided the kind of services and care . . . needs?	(106) 4 ☐ Yes – *Thank respondent and end interview* 5 ☐ No
b. Why do you feel the care provided has not been entirely satisfactory?	(107) ☐☐ ________

ASK ITEMS e AND f ON COVER PAGE

NOTES

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FORM **SIP-5**
(10-2-75)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

SAMPLING QUESTIONNAIRE AND SAMPLE PERSON LIST
SURVEY OF INSTITUTIONALIZED PERSONS

NOTICE – Your report will be held in strict confidence and will be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.

a. Regional Office name

b. Interviewer name | Code

Section I — INSTITUTION IDENTIFICATION

1a. INSTITUTION NAME AND ADDRESS

b. Administrative unit

c. Date of interview

d. Interviewer appointment

Date	Time a.m. p.m.

2. INSTITUTION CONTACT

Name and title of person supplying sampling materials		Telephone		
		Area code	Number	Extension
Address (*Number and street*)	City		State	ZIP code

3. Comments

Section II — ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES IN 1975

INTERVIEWER – Ask the following questions of a person who is familiar with the records at this institution.

1. How many persons were admitted to this institution from January 1, 1975 to December 31, 1975? →	______ **Admissions**
2. How many persons were discharged from this institution during 1975, excluding those who died? →	______ **Discharges**
3. How many persons died while residents of this institution during 1975? →	______ **Deaths**
a. How many of these deaths occurred within this institution?	______
b. How many occurred in an acute or short-stay hospital?	______
c. How many occurred while the patient was at home on leave?	______

When all deaths are accounted for – SKIP to section V

Section III ESTIMATED NUMBER OF RESIDENTS

ESTIMATED NUMBER

Section IV SAMPLING INSTRUCTIONS

SW | TE

Section V OBTAINING AN ACCURATE COUNT OF RESIDENTS AS OF LAST NIGHT

▶ INTERVIEWER – *READ*

"The following questions pertain to your residents **AS OF LAST NIGHT**. For this survey we want to know about residents who are assigned to long-term care units, that is, units where the usual stay is thirty days or more."

1. How many persons were on the register of this institution last night?	Count
2. Of the persons included in the Count you just gave me –	
a. How many are males?	________ Males
b. How many are females?	________ Females
c. How many are under 18 years of age?	________ Under 18 years

▶ INTERVIEWER – If necessary revise the entries in items 2a–e to correspond with **FINAL COUNT.**

3. Does this number **INCLUDE** all persons –	YES	NO		NA
a. Who have a bed held for them in the long-term care units?	☐	☐	________	☐
b. Who are temporarily absent from their units, for example, on leave, or any other reason; but for whom a bed is being held?	☐	☐	________	☐
c. Who are absent from their units on a more permanent basis, for example, assigned to another institution for special treatment or care, and for whom a bed is being held?	☐	☐	________	☐
d. Who are staying here and will be assigned to a long-term care unit once a bed is available?	☐	☐	________	☐

▶ INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS

- Review entries in 3a–d.
- If all YES or NA, SKIP to 4.
- For each NO entry, say: "You told me that the Count of residents does not include persons who . . . *(read situation)*. About how many of these types of persons were under the care of this institution last night?" *Enter the number on the line provided.*

Section V

OBTAINING AN ACCURATE COUNT OF RESIDENTS AS OF LAST NIGHT – Continued

4. Did you **INCLUDE** in your Count any persons –	YES	NO	NA
a. Who are not assigned to long-term care units, for example, out-patients or temporary nursing care residents?	☐_____	☐	☐
b. Who are assigned to half-way houses or other units which are not under the direct charge of this institution?	☐_____	☐	☐
c. Who are absent from the institution and for whom a bed is **NOT** being held?	☐_____	☐	☐

▶ INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS

- Review entries in items 4a–c.
- If all NO or NA, SKIP to Interviewer Check Item.
- For each YES entry say: **"You told me that the number of persons assigned to long-term care units includes persons who . . .** *(read situation)*. **How many of these types of persons were included in the Count?"** *Enter the number on the line provided.*

INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM

STEPS FOR CORRECTING THE COUNT –

A. Transcribe **Count** from Section V, item 1 . . ________________ Ⓐ

B. Add the entries from the "NO" boxes in items 3a through d, and enter that sum . . . ________________ Ⓑ

C. ADD Ⓐ to Ⓑ and enter sum . . . . ________________ Ⓒ

D. Add the entries from the "YES" boxes in items 4a through c, and enter that sum . . . ________________ Ⓓ

E. SUBTRACT Ⓓ from Ⓒ and enter the result ⟶ ☐ **FINAL COUNT**

Notes

Section VI INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS

- **1.** Compare the ESTIMATED NUMBER (section III) with the **Final Count** (section V, Check Item). Determine whether the difference between the estimated number and the **Final Count** must be reconciled as directed in your manual and illustrated below.

$$\left.\begin{array}{lll} \text{Estimated Number} \ldots\ldots & 120\ - & \\ \textbf{Final Count} \ldots\ldots\ldots & \underline{100} & \\ & \boxed{20} & \underline{12\cancel{0}} \end{array}\right\} \quad \textit{In this case the difference must be reconciled.}$$

When reconciling the differences, probe as follows:

"The Final Count we arrived at is ________ *(entry in section V, Check Item).* **However, in 1973 this institution reported that it had** ________ *(entry in section III)* **residents in long-term care units. Can you think of any reason for the difference?"** *Enter the reason for the difference in section I, item 3.*

- **2.** Obtain a usable list of residents from the respondent. For example, you might say: **"Now I need to select a sample of persons assigned to long-term care units. I need a list, roster, file or other record of these persons, but it must contain the identification numbers or names of the** ________ *(read the Final Count)* **persons who were included in the Final Count we just discussed."**

- **3.** When you obtain a list, ask enough questions to establish whether it contains all the persons included in the **Final Count.** For example –

  a. ASK: **"Does this list include all residents of . . .** *(read institution name from section I)***?"**

  b. Review the entries in section V, item 3. For each situation with a NO answer, ASK: **"Does this list include any persons who . . .** *(read the situation from section V)***?"**

  If any eligible persons are missing from the list, obtain a supplemental list of these persons.

  c. Review the entries in section V, item 4. For each situation with a YES answer, ASK: **"Does this list include any person who . . .** *(read the situation from section V)***?"**

  If there are persons on the list who should not be, ask the respondent to identify these persons and follow the instructions in your manual.

- **4.** When you have a usable list, select the sample of residents. Use the sampling instructions shown in section IV of this form.

- **5.** After selecting the sample, verify it using the following formula –

$$\frac{\textbf{Final Count}^{*} - \text{SW}}{\text{TE}} + 1 = \text{Number of Sample Cases}$$

* **Final Count** plus any unidentified ineligibles on the sampling materials.

EXAMPLE – The **Final Count** is 50 and there are no unidentified ineligibles. The START WITH (SW) is 7 and the TAKE EVERY (TE) is 10. After sampling you have 5 sample cases. You would verify this as follows –

$$\left(\frac{50-7}{10} + 1\right) = \left(\frac{43}{10} + 1\right) = \left(\begin{array}{l} 4.\cancel{3} + 1 \\ \textit{Drop the} \\ \textit{remainder} \end{array}\right) = \left(4 + 1 = 5\right) \quad \boxed{5 = 5}$$

Section VI INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS – Continued

- 6. Use this space for sample verification calculations:

- 7. If you select more than 24 sample cases, subsample using the Subsampling Table below unless instructed otherwise in cover item 3.

SUBSAMPLING TABLE

Total sample cases (a)	Start with (b)	Take every (c)
1 – 24	Take all sample cases	
25 – 49	1	2
50 – 74	2	3
75 – 99	3	4
100+	Call supervisor	

- 8. After verifying the sample and doing any necessary subsampling, transcribe the name and institution location for each sample person to section VII.

INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM

☐ This institution was subsampled.

☐ This institution was NOT subsampled.

Section VII SAMPLE PERSON LIST

01	Name	13	Name
	Bed, ward, or other location		Bed, ward, or other location
02	Name	14	Name
	Bed, ward, or other location		Bed, ward, or other location
03	Name	15	Name
	Bed, ward, or other location		Bed, ward, or other location
04	Name	16	Name
	Bed, ward, or other location		Bed, ward, or other location
05	Name	17	Name
	Bed, ward, or other location		Bed, ward, or other location
06	Name	18	Name
	Bed, ward, or other location		Bed, ward, or other location
07	Name	19	Name
	Bed, ward, or other location		Bed, ward, or other location
08	Name	20	Name
	Bed, ward, or other location		Bed, ward, or other location
09	Name	21	Name
	Bed, ward, or other location		Bed, ward, or other location
10	Name	22	Name
	Bed, ward, or other location		Bed, ward, or other location
11	Name	23	Name
	Bed, ward, or other location		Bed, ward, or other location
12	Name	24	Name
	Bed, ward, or other location		Bed, ward, or other location

Section VII SAMPLE PERSON LIST – Continued

25	Name Bed, ward, or other location	37	Name Bed, ward, or other location
26	Name Bed, ward, or other location	38	Name Bed, ward, or other location
27	Name Bed, ward, or other location	39	Name Bed, ward, or other location
28	Name Bed, ward, or other location	40	Name Bed, ward, or other location
29	Name Bed, ward, or other location	41	Name Bed, ward, or other location
30	Name Bed, ward, or other location	42	Name Bed, ward, or other location
31	Name Bed, ward, or other location	43	Name Bed, ward, or other location
32	Name Bed, ward, or other location	44	Name Bed, ward, or other location
33	Name Bed, ward, or other location	45	Name Bed, ward, or other location
34	Name Bed, ward, or other location	46	Name Bed, ward, or other location
35	Name Bed, ward, or other location	47	Name Bed, ward, or other location
36	Name Bed, ward, or other location	48	Name Bed, ward, or other location

NOTES

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SURVEY OF INSTITUTIONALIZED PERSONS

FLASHCARD BOOKLET

FORM SIP-4
(10-1-75)

FLASHCARD ①

1. Nursing home (including extended care facilities and skilled nursing homes)
2. ECF unit of a hospital
3. Nursing care unit for retirement center
4. Convalescent or rest home
5. Home for aged
6. Sheltered or custodial care home
7. Orphanage or home for dependent children
8. Home for unwed mothers

RESIDENT FACILITY OR SCHOOL FOR THE –

9. Blind
10. Deaf
11. Emotionally disturbed
12. Mentally retarded
13. Other neurologically handicapped persons
14. Physically handicapped

RESIDENT TREATMENT CENTER FOR –

15. Alcoholics
16. Drug abusers
17. Other facility

FLASHCARD ②

Geographic location

Level and type of treatment provided

Care without charge or at reduced cost

Only facility providing required care treatment

Assigned by court

Church or religious affiliation of facility

Recommended by physician

Recommended by family or friends

Recommended by welfare, family services, or other public agency

Other

FLASHCARD ③

1. Go shopping
2. Go to a beauty or barber shop
3. Go swimming, bowling, dancing
4. Participate in competitive sports
5. Plays cards, bingo, or other games
6. Attend get-togethers, parties, group conversation
7. Attend plays, movies, concerts
8. Attend religious services or church related activities
9. Attend sporting events
10. Attend arts and crafts classes or workshops
11. Attend classes, lectures, exhibits, fairs
12. Attend meetings of clubs, committees, and councils
13. Perform work/service for pay or as a volunteer
14. Read books, papers, magazines
15. Watch television
16. Write letters or make phone calls
17. None of these

FLASHCARD ④

Meals (at least one meal daily)

Nursing care, health referral services

Physical or occupational therapy

Recreational activities (use of grounds)

Transportation and/or escort services

Homemaker or chore services

Visiting or telephone check services

Elementary or secondary education program

Special education program

Professional counseling

Other

FLASHCARD ⑤

A – SENSE OF DIRECTION

1. Can leave facility grounds or home without getting lost
2. Can go around facility grounds or vicinity of home without getting lost
3. Goes around building or home alone
4. Gets lost whenever leaves own room or ward
5. Other

B – HANDLES MONEY

6. Residents have no occasion to handle money while at facility
7. Able to handle money, make proper change at facility or on shopping trips
8. Cannot use money or make proper change at facility or on shopping trips
9. Other

C – WRITING

1. Never has occasion to write while at facility
2. Writes logical letters and notes, corresponds with others
3. Can only print individual words such as name
4. Other

D – READING

5. Books, magazines, etc. not available to resident
6. Reads books, magazines, newspapers regularly
7. Reads books, magazines, newspapers occasionally
8. Doesn't read but knows how
9. Doesn't know how to read

E – CLEANS ROOM

1. Residents not expected to clean room/ward
2. Cleans room/ward well; able to straighten bed
3. Attempts to clean room/ward; but not well done
4. Does not attempt to clean room/ward

F – PERSONAL BELONGINGS

5. Has no personal belongings at facility
6. Always takes care of personal belongings
7. Occasionally takes care of personal belongings
8. Does not take care of personal belongings

G – PARTICIPATION IN GROUP ACTIVITIES

1. No group activities available at facility
2. Initiates or leads in group activities
3. Is active participant in group activities
4. Will only participate when encouraged
5. Does not participate in group activities

FLASHCARD ⑥

Location – Near home of resident

Location – Near home of relative

Level and type of treatment provided

Able to get care without charge or at reduced cost

Only place providing required treatment or care

Assigned by the court

Admitted by staff or personal physician

Recommended by family, friends, or a former patient

Recommended by doctor, agency, or court

Other

FLASHCARD ⑦

Physician services

General nursing services

Private duty or special nursing

Psychiatric services

Elementary or secondary education

Special education

Counseling by psychologist, social worker, or mental health worker

Physical therapy

Occupational therapy, job placement

Speech and hearing therapy

Recreational therapy or supportive activities program

Other professional services

Transportation

Drugs/medication

Special medical supplies or equipment – such as wheelchairs

Special diet

Other

FLASHCARD ⑧

Under $1,000

$ 1,000 – 1,999

2,000 – 2,999

3,000 – 3,999

4,000 – 4,999

5,000 – 5,999

6,000 – 7,499

7,500 – 9,999

10,000 – 11,999

12,000 – 14,999

15,000 – 19,999

20,000 – 24,999

25,000 – 49,999

50,000 and over

Appendix E

EFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Access to grounds. The resident's freedom to use the land d buildings of the facility other than his or her sleeping arters.

Accreditation by professional organization. The certification the institution by a professional organization; does **not** lude legal licensing agencies.

Activities. See social activities.

Administrator. Person who directs or manages the operation the institution.

Age. Refers to the age of the resident at date of interview.

Assigned to facility. An agency referral of a resident to the titution (for example, assignment of a neglected child to a ter home by a family services agency).

Basic care. Food, lodging, and routine services for which re are no additional charges.

Bed. One regularly maintained and serviced by staff members residents or patients; excludes beds used by staff members for emergency or temporary purposes.

Children's facilities. Includes orphanages and homes for endent children and homes for unwed mothers and sheltered custodial care homes.

Condition being treated. If the resident was admitted for a dical reason, the major physical or mental condition was ntified. If the resident was admitted for a nonmedical reason was receiving medical care or treatment, the most severe ntal or physical condition being treated was used.

Discharge. Final release from the supervision of the institu- n.

Education. Based on the highest year of school completed by dent at time of admission.

Employees. Persons working for pay at the institution.

Facilities for physically handicapped. Includes schools, ps, and residential facilities for the blind, deaf, and other sically handicapped persons, both children and adults.

Facilities for the mentally handicapped. Includes facilities for mentally retarded and other neurologically handicapped persons.

Intermediate care. Off-campus residential care arrangements provided by the facility which are designed to introduce residents into a normal social environment while under minimum supervision. Includes foster care programs, half-way houses, and small group quarters.

Leave. Authorized absence from the institution for periods of one night or more, such as visits with the family during the Christmas holidays.

Legal status. Refers to the legal guardianship or custody of the resident.

Length of stay. Period of time a resident has lived in the institution since the most recent admission.

Long-term care institution (facility). Offers residential or custodial care to unrelated persons for an average stay of 30 days or more.

Marital status. The marital status classification identifies five major categories: Married, widowed, divorced, separated, and never married. Refers to marital status at time of admission to the institution.

Medical facilities. The provision of a permanent infirmary with two or more beds, a nurse on duty 24 hours a day, and/or a doctor on duty or on call 24 hours a day.

Mobility. The extent to which the resident is confined to his or her quarters.

Nursing homes and homes for the aged. Includes extended care facilities and skilled nursing homes, the nursing care unit of retirement centers, and convalescent or rest homes.

Occupation of employees. Employees are classified by the occupation at which they work most of the time.

"Other" facilities. Includes the extended care facility (ECF) of short-term hospitals and facilities offering care for chronic diseases, such as tuberculosis sanitariums.

Outpatient services (care), discharge care. Services of the facility which are available to persons who are not residents of the institution.

Ownership of facility. Type of organization which is the proprietor and operator of facility.

Person handling funds. The relationship to the resident of the person responsible for the resident's financial matters.

Personal care assistance. Concerns the resident's dependency upon others for accomplishing personal care activities, such as dressing, bathing, eating and drinking, walking, use of a toilet or bedpan, and getting into or out of bed.

Previous institutionalizations. Includes all past stays in one or more long-term care facilities. Each separate stay is determined by an official admission and discharge; institutionalizations interspersed with periods of leave without an actual discharge would not be counted as separate stays.

Psychiatric institutions. Includes facilities for the emotionally disturbed and residential treatment or rehabilitation centers for alcoholics and drug abusers.

Race. Residents are classified as either White, or "all other races."

Religion. The religion of the resident was obtained from the administrative records of the institution; four general categories are identified: Protestant, Jewish, Catholic, and other.

Residence. Refers to the type of living arrangements the resident was (or will be) living in at the specific time (not the city, State, or county of residence).

Resident. Person officially admitted to the institution and for whom a bed is held on a 24-hour-a-day basis.

Resident accounts. Financial accounts maintained by the institution for individual residents.

Review for continued residence. Periodic examination of the resident's mental and/or physical condition to determine the suitability of his or her continued residence at the institution.

Rights to outside contact. Concerns the institution's policy about the resident's communication with persons outside the institution.

School attendance. School is defined as any course of instruction, including academic and nonacademic classes.

Services. Types of specialized care offered by the institution.

Sheltered workshop or work rehabilitiation program. Programs designed to provide job training for handicapped persons.

Size of facility. Determined by number of beds permanently maintained for long-term use by residents or patients.

Skilled nursing beds. Beds receiving round-the-clock registered nursing and medical supervision.

Social activities. Includes leisure or recreational act
available to the residents through the institution, such as c
attendance at cultural and/or sporting events, church, sho
as well as individual and group activities such as tele
watching, letter writing, reading, bingo, and card pl

Speciality area. See type of facility.

Staff member. Paid employee of institution. (Persons
volunteer professional services are excluded.)

Statutory or regulatory requirements. Legal or administ
rules or standards which must be met by the institution in
to continue operating.

Type of care. See type of facility.

Type of facility. Determined by the type of care specif
offerred by the facility, not by the age of the resi
Therefore, a residential school for blind children wou
classified as a facility for the physically handicapped a
facility offering general nursing care for children wou
classified as a nursing home.

Types of limitations. Refers to the degree of difficult
resident has with his or her seeing, hearing, speaking a
walking.

Use of aids. The different types of medical items
equipment used regularly by the resident; includes eyegla
cane, walker or crutches, wheelchair, leg brace, back b
artificial limb, hearing aid, dentures, colostomy equipn
catheter equipment, and kidney dialysis machine.

Usual occupation. The type of work performed by
resident during the majority of his or her employment pri
institutionalization.

Volunteers. Persons providing services without pay; does
include persons who volunteer their professional services (i
hairdresser who worked in the library as a volunteer woul
included but not one who washed the residents' hair).

Ward. Division of residents into groups, including
assignment of sleeping quarters.

Work status. The major activity of residents 14 years old
over is classified into nine major categories: employed, on
leave, retired, laid off, unable to work, looking for w
student, keeping house, and other.

Work therapy. Includes residents who perform assigned t
as part of their therapy or treatment program; does not inc
residents who do work due to the lack of staff personne
strictly to earn income.

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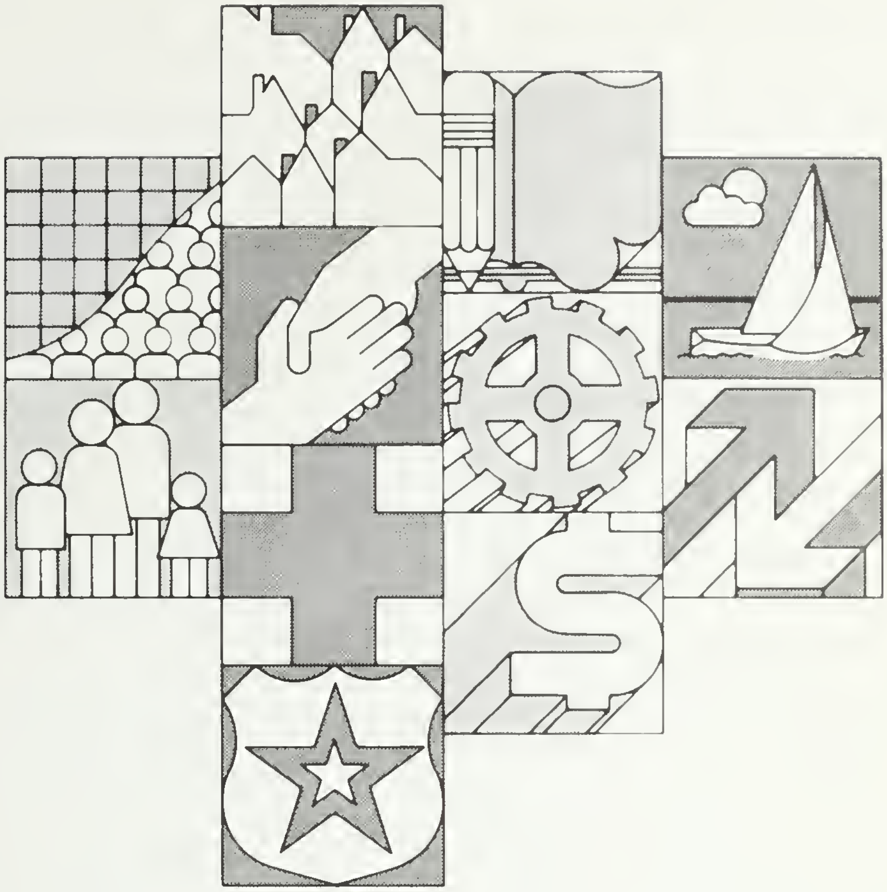

even social areas are examined in
parate chapters of the report:

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- Housing
- Social Security and Welfare
- Health and Nutrition
- Public Safety
- ▨ Education and Training
- ▨ Work
- ▨ Income, Wealth, and Expenditures
- ▨ Culture, Leisure, and Use of Time
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Each chapter features an introductory text, colorful charts, statistical tables and technical notes, with references to further reading. Sources of all data are clearly referenced to enable study in greater detail. An index is provided at the end of the report.

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Reports

Perspectives on American Fertility

Special Studies
Series P-23 No. 70

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BUREAU OF
THE CENSUS

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Population
Reports

Perspectives on American Fertility

by
Maurice J. Moore
Martin O'Connell

Special Studies
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Preface

Perspectives on American Fertility

In 1975, slightly less than 11 percent of the U.S. population was 65 years of age and over; 50 years later, in 2025, persons of that age may account for as much as 17 to 20 percent of the population. The fact that the percentage of the population in this age group may come close to doubling in the 50 years from 1975 to 2025 will be due to a phenomenon which has already occurred— a 20-year "baby boom" preceded and followed by periods of very low fertility.

The inevitable fluctuation in population distribution among the elderly in the United States will simply be the last chapter in a story that will have been continuing for the lifetime of a generation. Baby boom children inundated the Nation's maternity wards for almost 20 years after World War II. They went on to overwhelm the capacities of elementary and secondary school systems and are continuing to swell the college age population of today. Businesses have thrived on catering to the needs and demands of what has proved to be a very vocal and relatively affluent segment of society. Most recently, the American economy has been straining to incorporate into the work force the great surge of young persons leaving school and seeking their first full-time positions.

Short-lived demographic events clearly have a way of living on! And the demographic event which has dominated the last quarter century and which will continue to affect the social and economic structure of the United States is a fertility event.

From the perspective of the human lives affected now and into the foreseeable future, the phenomena of early marriage and frequent childbearing which occurred after World War II are of crucial significance. From the longer time perspective, however, the baby boom represents a relatively brief period of only 15 to 20 years in the midst of almost 200 years of declining American fertility. From this latter point of view, the continuing decline in fertility rates in the 1970's takes up about where the long-term decline left off in the mid-1930's. In the present period of subreplacement fertility, population experts are often asked why couples are having so few children. Perhaps, the more interesting question is, why did they have so many 20 years ago?

The purpose of this report is to collect and analyze statistical information relating to the childbearing experience and prospects of American women. The main emphasis is on the most recent data available at the time of writing; however, the discussion of current levels and trends in fertility are illuminated, where possible, with similar measures from varying periods in the past. The report may serve as a reference document for experts in demography and population studies. Its principal audience, however, is thought of as persons interested in the course and present status of childbearing in the United States but who are not already familiar with the principal data sources and the substance of the information they contain. With very few exceptions, all of the information in this report has been published previously by the Bureau of the Census, the National Center for Health Statistics, the Center for Disease Control, or in various professional journals and books.

The predecessor of this report, "Fertility Indicators: 1970," was published by the Bureau of the Census in April 1971. The impetus to update that report comes from two sources. First, there has been a substantial decline in fertility since 1970. Each year from 1972 through 1976, a new record low has been posted for the Nation's total fertility rate, with rates now being well below those needed for long-run replacement of the populaton. Various other demographic phenomena have been associated with this decline in fertility, such as increasing percentages of single persons in their twenties and longer intervals between marriage and childbirth. Secondly, important new data sources have become available, such as the Census Bureau's studies of birth expectations and special studies of marital and fertility histories, the 1965 and 1970 National Fertility Surveys, and the 1973 National Survey of Family Growth. Data from all these sources have been incorporated in this report to provide current information on various aspects of the childbearing process and some still-evolving trends in fertility.

The authors of this report were assisted in the work of compiling and checking data by **Peggy Payne** and **Carol Smith**; the latter also assisted in the typing of various drafts of the manuscript. Helpful review and suggestions were provided by **Arthur A. Campbell** of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, **Robert L. Heuser** and **William F. Pratt** of the National Center for Health Statistics, and **Paul C. Glick, Charles E. Johnson, Jr.**, and **Karen M. Mills** of the Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Text and tables were edited by **Paula Coupe** and **Helen Bonkoski,** and graphic assistance was provided by **David Coontz**, Publications Services Division.

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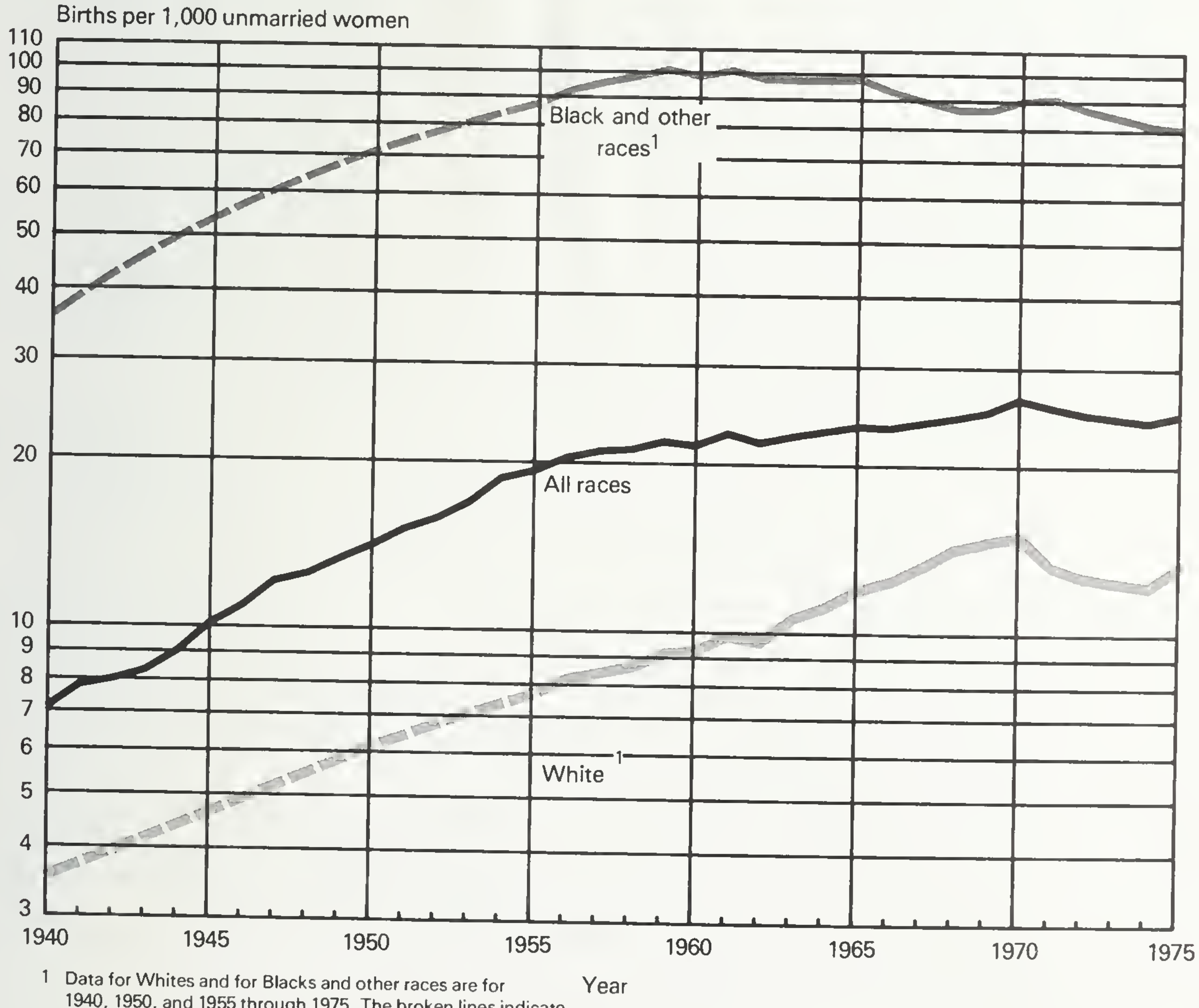
Perspectives on American Fertility

Errata Sheet

Figure 5-2 on page 41 of Perspectives on American Fertility erroneously shows data for White women 15 to 19 years old instead of White women 15 to 44 years old. The chart below should replace that in the printed report.

FIGURE 5-2

Illegitimate Births Per 1,000 Unmarried Women 15 to 44 Years Old, by Race: 1940 to 1975



[1] Data for Whites and for Blacks and other races are for 1940, 1950, and 1955 through 1975. The broken lines indicate discontinuous series.

Source: See appendix A.

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Symbols Used in Tables

–	Represents zero or rounds to zero.
B	Base is too small to show derived measure.
NA	Not available.
NR	Not reported.
. . .	Not applicable.

Chapter 1.

Historical Trends

ends in the Birth Rate nce the 19th Century

e sustained decline in the birth rate from the earliest riod in our Nation's history to the Great Depression of the 30's is the dominant characteristic of the course of tility in the United States. Although no data exist on tility for the United States as a whole in the early part of 19th century, the utilization of some fragmentary data demographic techniques suggests that the crude birth (the number of live births per 1,000 population in a n year) may have been about 50 in 1800[1] as compared h the current rate of about 15. Thus, at the beginning of 19th century, fertility in the United States was probably ner than in any western European country at that time.

Although, the birth rate had fallen to approximately 45 the 1850's, it was still considerably higher than the rate in st contemporary European nations. It was not until the 1800's that the birth rate for the White population in the ted States fell to levels comparable with those recorded in tern Europe (table 1-1).

he unusually high birth rates for the United States as a ng Nation can partially be explained by the sensitivity of crude birth rate to the numbers of births recorded each and the proportion of women in the childbearing s. As a Nation with a youthful age structure a growing population that was continuously re-nated by young immigrants, the United States had nusually high birth rate. For example, the crude birth for the White population of the United States for 1871-75 period was 37.1, 21 percent higher than the of 30.7 for Sweden. However, a different picture ges when the total fertility rates, which are unaffected by differences in the age distributions, are compared for the two populations. (The total fertility rate for a given year shows how many births a group of 1,000 women would have by the end of their childbearing period, if, during their entire reproductive period, they were to experience the age-specific birth rates for that given year.) The total fertility rate for the 1871-75 period was 4,490 per 1,000 women for Sweden and 4,560 per 1,000 women for the United States, a difference of less than 2 percent.[2]

During the 20th century, fertility patterns in the United States paralleled those of many European countries. Extremely low birth rates were recorded during the Great Depression, even though modern day contraceptives, such as the birth control pill and the intrauterine device (IUD), were not yet in use. After World War II, sharp increases occurred in annual birth rates, with the resultant baby boom continuing for many more years in the United States than in the majority of western European countries. Beginning in the late 1950's, the decline in fertility resumed in the United States and has continued to its present low level.

Contribution of the Birth Rate to Population Growth

Trends in the three components of population growth, births, deaths, and net migration are shown in figure 1-1. The birth rate, as a component of population growth, has varied in importance in the determination of overall population trends in different periods of our Nation's history. For the 50 years between the Civil War and World War I, changes in the birth and death rates generally paralleled each other, producing a rather smooth, declining rate of natural increase (birth rate minus death rate) during this period. As a result, the net growth rate (natural increase plus net migration) was

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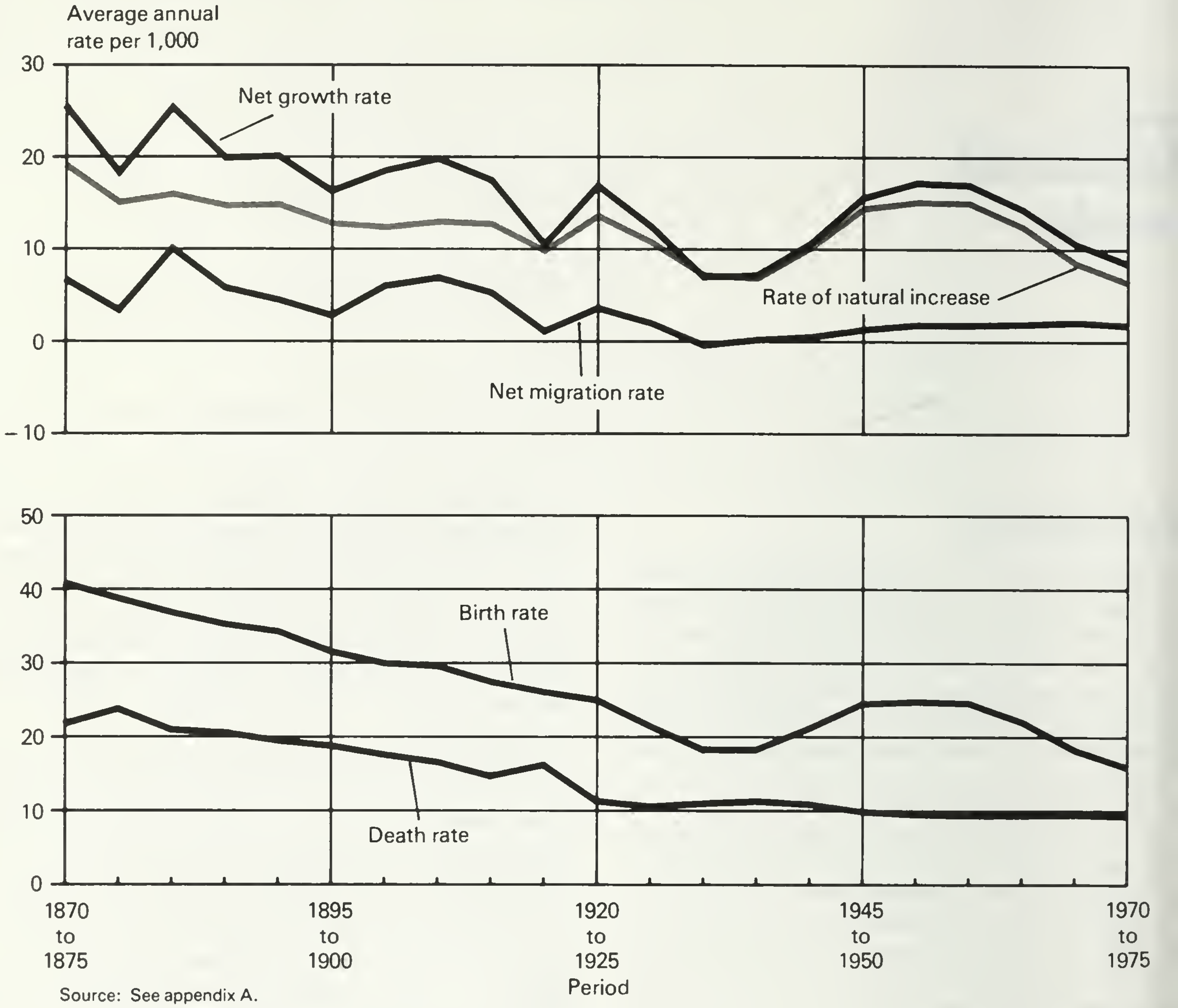
[1] ee Ansley Coale and Melvin Zelnik, **New Estimates of Fertility 'opulation in the United States** (Princeton: Princeton University 1963) and Richard A. Easterlin, "The American Population," in E. Davis, Richard A. Easterlin, and William N. Parker, eds., **ican Economic Growth: An Economist's History of the United** (New York: Harper and Row, 1972), pp. 121-183.

[2] The total fertility rate for the United States is from Coale and Zelnik, op. cit., p. 36. The rate for Sweden is from Gustav Sundbarg, **Population in Sweden 1750-1900** (Stockholm: National Central Bureau of Statistics, 1970), table 43.

FIGURE 1-1

Components of Population Change: 1870-75 to 1970-75



Source: See appendix A.

heavily influenced by changes in the rate of net migration rather than by birth or death rates during the late 1800's and early 1900's.

Low net migration rates, combined with the influenza epidemic of 1918, resulted in a net growth rate of 10.5 per 1,000 population for the 1915-20 period, the lowest rate of population growth recorded until the Great Depression when the net growth rate fell to 7 per 1,000 population during the 1930-35 period. The Immigration Act of 1924, which established immigration quotas based on national origin, substantially reduced the number of immigrants to about 1 per 1,000 population per year. The fairly constant net migration rate and death rate since the 1920's have made the birth rate the primary factor in the determination of population growth patterns for the last 50 years.

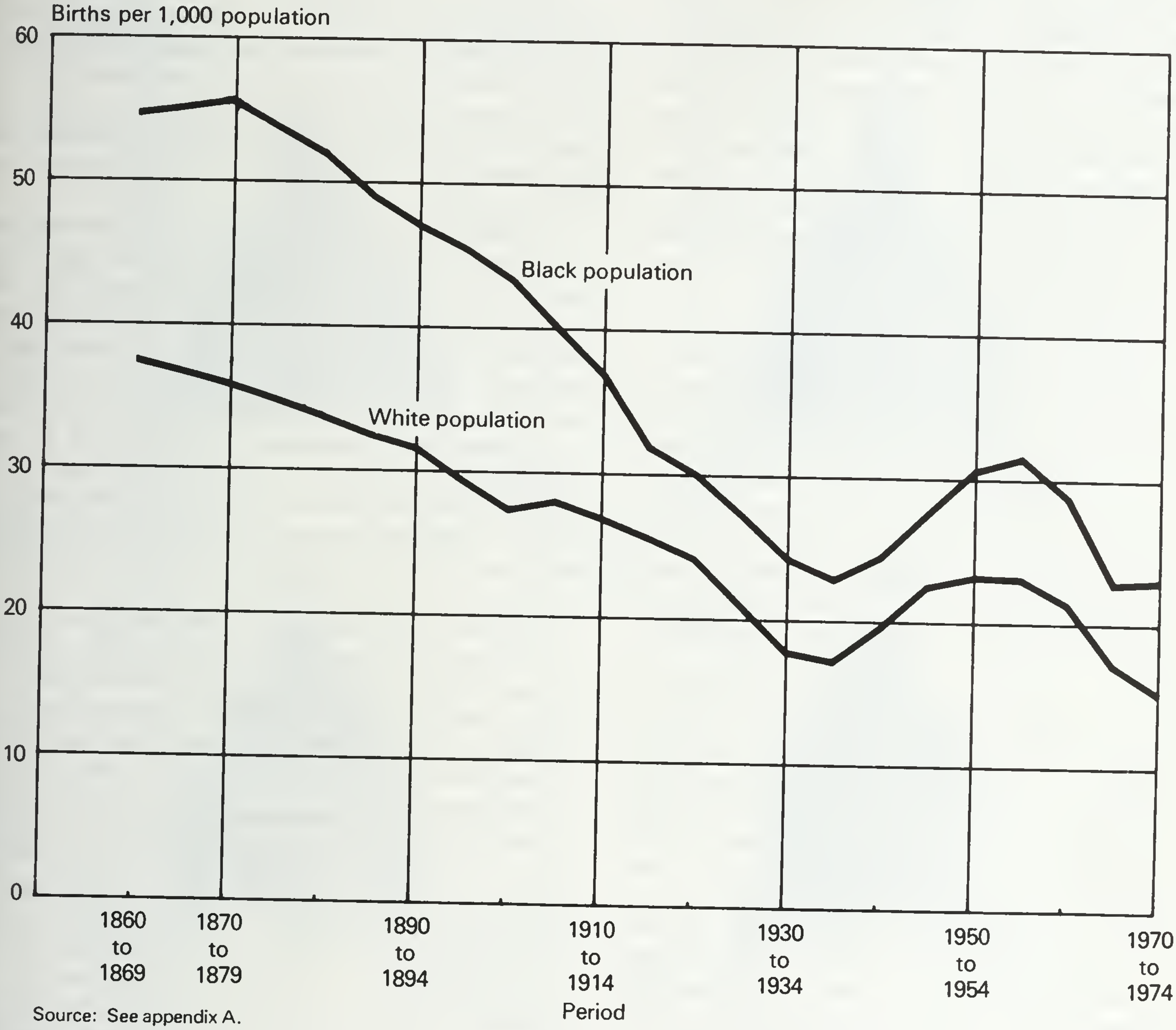
Increases in the birth rate contributed to the doubling of the net rate of population growth between the 1930-35 and 1945-50 periods from 7.0 to 15.6 per 1,000. However, a decline occurred in the net annual growth rate from percent in the 1950-55 period to less than 1 percent in 1970-75 period. This decline was almost entirely due corresponding declines in the crude birth rate (from 24.8 15.9 per 1,000). If the rate of population growth during early 1950's had been maintained, the population of United States would have doubled in approximately years. However, by the 1970-75 period, very large declines fertility increased the doubling period to approximately years.

Fertility Trends by Race

While accurate estimates of the fertility of the Bl population were not available from either census or vi statistics records until the early part of the 20th centu demographers have estimated the crude birth rate for t Black population to have been between 50 and 60 births

FIGURE 1-2

Crude Birth Rate of the White and Black Population: 10-Year Averages, 1860-69 and 1870-79 and 5-Year Averages, 1880-84 to 1970-74



Source: See appendix A.

1,000 by the mid 1800's (figure 1-2). In comparison, the Vhite population was estimated to have a crude birth rate of around 45 per 1,000 at the same time. Even though evidence uggests that the fertility of the White population continuously declined throughout the 1800's,[3] there is little to uggest a similar decline at such an early period for the Black opulation.

Although the level of the Black birth rate has always been higher than that of the White birth rate, fertility differences y race have narrowed considerably over time. Demographers lace the start of the Black fertility decline during the latter alf of the 19th century and suggest that the movement of he Black population after the Civil War from rural and farm reas to more urbanized areas was a primary factor in the reduction of the Black birth rate. In the 1880-84 period, the Black crude birth rate was around 52 per 1,000 as compared with the White rate of 34 per 1,000 (figure 1-2). By the 1920-24 period (table 1-2), the difference between the two rates narrowed to only 8.4 per 1,000 with Blacks still having the higher birth rate.[4] Although the large changes in fertility that have occurred in the past 50 years for the Black population have paralleled those of the White population, a fairly constant difference of 8 to 11 points has persisted in the crude birth rate.

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[3] Yasukichi Yasuba, **Birth Rates of the White Population in the Inited States, 1800-1860** (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 962).

[4] In a few instances, birth rates for the same race in the same time period in some of the tables presented in this section may differ slightly due to the different methodological procedures used to estimate the birth rate. Data which come from the following sources adjust for underenumeration of the population and therefore produce lower fertility rates than those routinely published by the National Center for Health Statistics: Ansley Coale and Norfleet W. Rives, "A Statistical Reconstruction of the Black Population of the United States, 1880-1970: Estimates of True Numbers by Age and Sex, Birth Rates, and Total Fertility," **Popualtion Index**, Vol. 39, No. 1 (January 1973); Coale and Zelnik, op. cit.; and Robert L. Heuser, **Fertility Tables for Birth Cohorts by Color: United States, 1917-1973** (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976).

A more detailed analysis of fertility trends by the age of the mother is presented in table 1-3. For both White and Black women, a noticeable concentration of childbearing among those 20 to 29 years old has occurred in the past 50 years. Fertility over age 29 has sharply declined for both races since the 1920's although it is apparent that these older women, especially those 30 to 34 years old, contributed toward the postwar baby boom. Among the older age groups, increases in fertility that occurred after World War II were primarily a consequence of postponements in childbearing during the Great Depression.

From a historical perspective, the postwar baby boom appears as an aberration from the long-term decline in fertility in the United States, since the low fertility rates of the early 1970's are of a magnitude comparable to those recorded during the Great Depression. However, fertility rates for women over 35 are significantly lower now than they were during the 1930's. For these women, the effective use of improved contraceptive practices has probably played a major role in the reduction of unwanted births at older ages. Partly because of the increasing use of sterilization, one can expect the fertility of these women to remain at low levels in the future.

In the decade after World War II, there was the unique situation of an economy with a large demand for labor but with a scarcity of available labor because of both the relatively small number of births recorded in the late 1920's and early 1930's and severe immigration restrictions. These factors combined to create a relatively advantageous situation for young couples entering their reproductive years. One result was early marriages and large families.[5]

The pattern of postponement of childbearing and the percent of childless ever-married women is shown in table 1-4. After the depression years of the 1930's, about one-third of the women who were in their twenties were childless. This percentage consistently declined between 1950 and 1960 for women of all races because not only did women have more children, but they had them at earlier ages in their marital life during that time period. After 1960, childlessness began to increase among young wives. Most dramatic is the increase in the proportion childless among young White women 20 to 24 years old (from 25 percent in 1960 to 45 percent in 1975). This increase in childlessness among young wives presumably reflects, in part, the changing attitudes of young wives toward early childbearing and the pursuit of their own educational and career goals. Whether young women of today who are postponing childbearing will eventually bear as many children as their predecessors remains to be seen. Temporary delays, however, have a tendency to become permanent postponements as a woman develops other interests that would compete with her role as a mother.

Social and Demographic Implications of Variations in Fertility

One consequence of declining fertility is the increase in the median age of the population. A rough estimate of the median age in the United States as of the 1820 census was 17 years. By 1860, the median age had increased to 19.4 years, and by 1920 it was slightly over 25 years (table 1-5). The percentage distribution of the total population by age groups over this long period of declining fertility was characterized by a marked drop in the proportion of the population under 10 years of age.

The wide variations in fertility that have occurred since World War I have dramatically affected the age profile. Figure 1-3 presents the "population pyramids" for each census since 1920; these pyramids are bargraphs that show the percentage of the total population in different age-sex categories. In 1920, the configuration of the pyramid was very triangular as the age group under 10 years provided a rather broad base consisting of 21.8 percent of the total population. The last effects of the immigration waves of the late 19th and early 20th century can be observed in the excess of males over females in the age groups above 30 years since the majority of the immigrants to the United States were men.

The effect of the steep fertility declines between the two world wars can be seen in the 1930 and 1940 population pyramids which illustrate a continually shrinking population base of children under 10 years of age. Persons born during the depression of the 1930's, who were 9 years old and under in 1940, were then destined to occupy a unique position in the demographic history of the United States by being "sandwiched" between the larger birth cohorts of the 1920's and the subsequent baby boom cohorts of the 1940's and 1950's. This pattern is illustrated in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 population pyramids in which the depression cohort was respectively 10 to 19, 20 to 29, and 30 to 39 years old. The fertility decline that began in the late 1950's is also illustrated in figure 1-3. As shown by the 1970 population pyramid, the number of births during the 1960's (persons 9 years old and under in 1970) is less than the number occurring during the 1950's (persons 10 to 19 years old in 1970). In addition, the number of births during the 1970's (projected to be about 33 to 34 million) will be about 15 percent less than the number of births during the 1960's (about 39 million births).

One social consequence of the wide variations in fertility that have occurred in recent years is felt today in the imbalances between educational facilities, faculty, and the student population. Large numbers of college graduates who were trained as teachers in the late 1950's and early 1960's to accommodate the baby boom generations entering school are today in excess of current demands by educational institutions because of the decreasing numbers of births being recorded in the past decade. Widely fluctuating numbers of people indifferent age groups also make demands on health, welfare, and economic institutions to develop flexible programs to provide for varying needs for services and jobs in future time periods.

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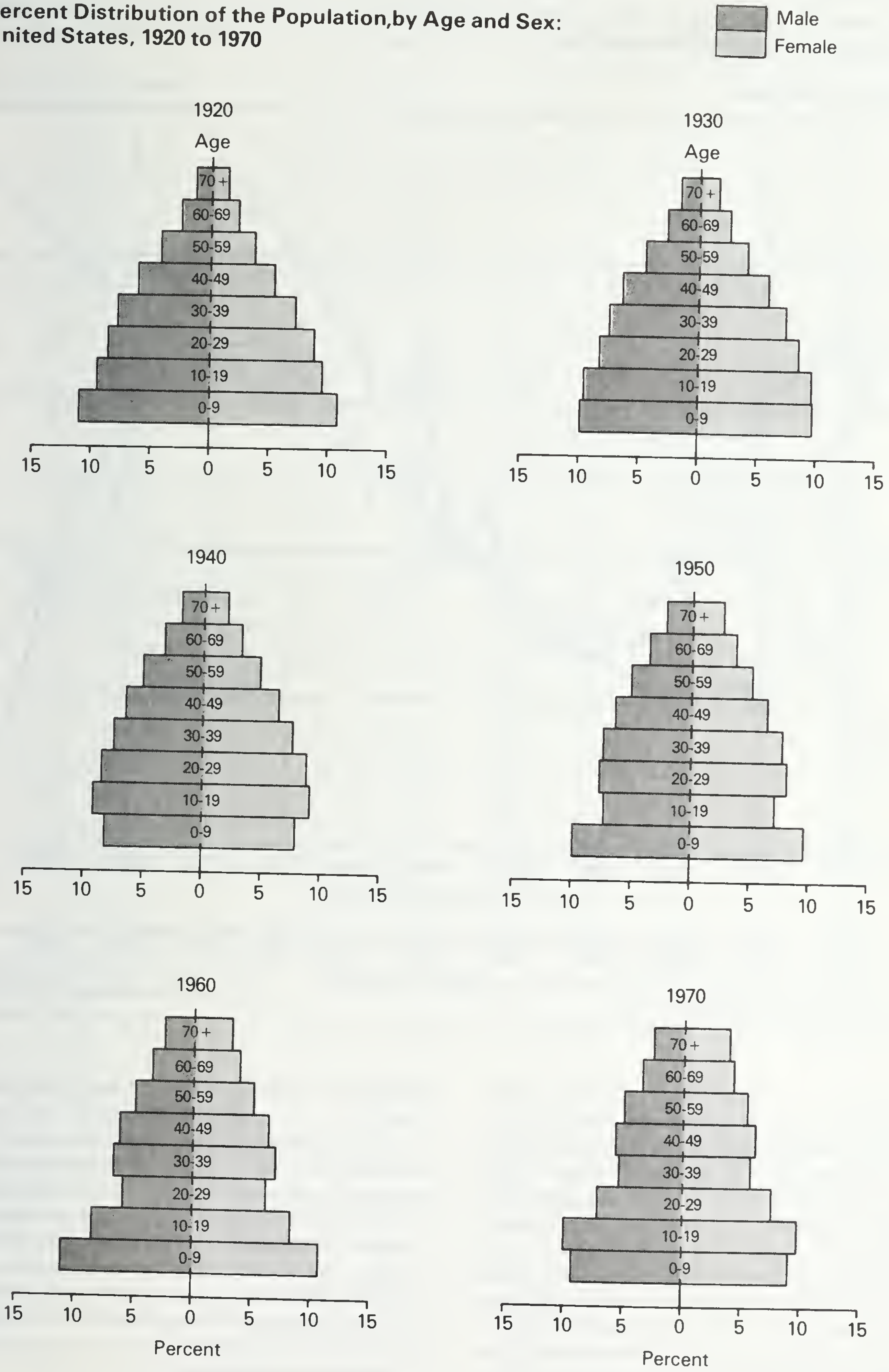
[5] For an explanation of the American baby boom, see Richard A. Easterlin, **Population, Labor Force, and Long Swings in Economic Growth** (New York: Columbia University Press, 1968).

FIGURE 1-3

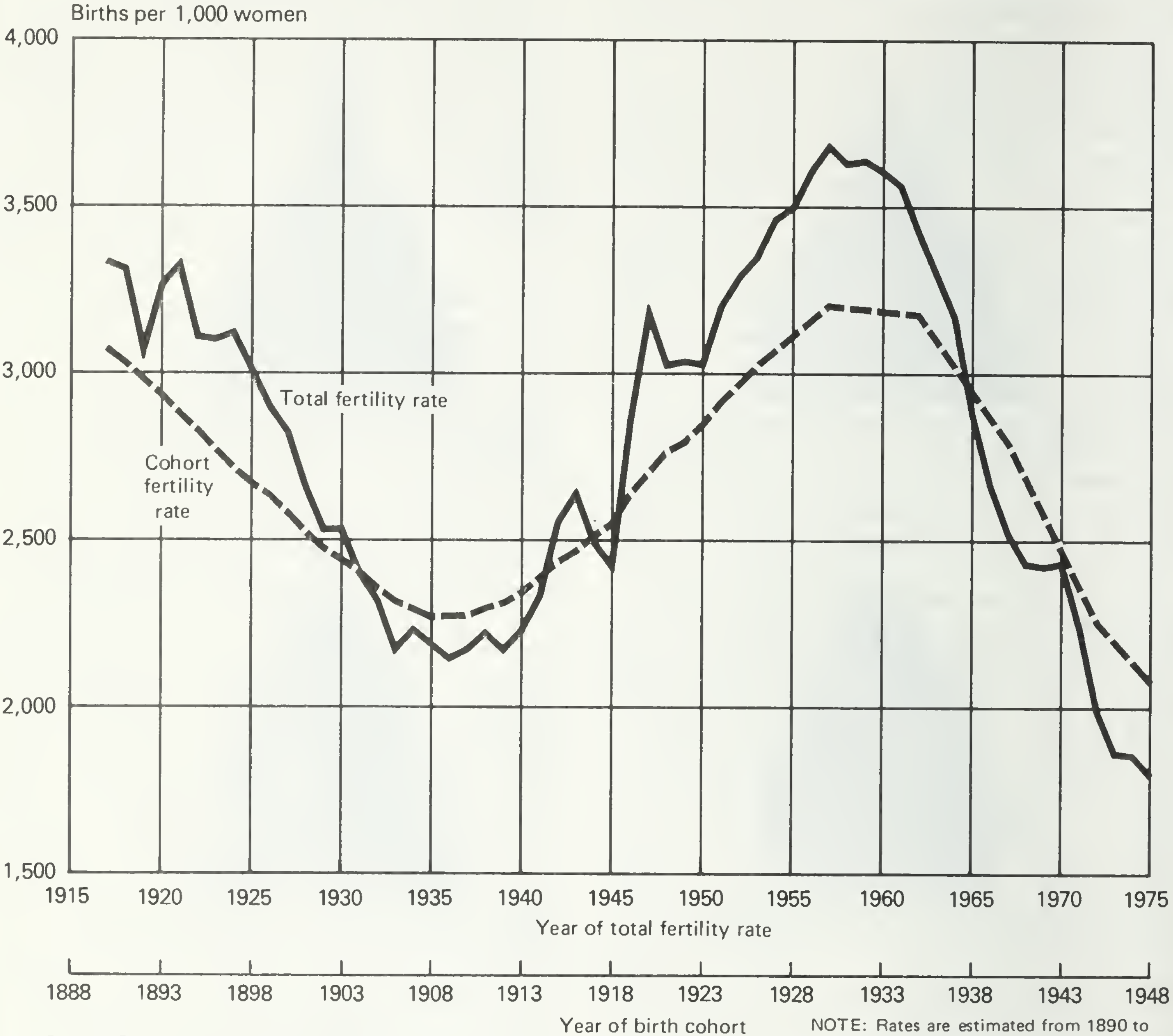
Percent Distribution of the Population, by Age and Sex: United States, 1920 to 1970



Source: See appendix A.

FIGURE 1-4

Total Fertility Rate, 1917 to 1975, and Completed Cohort Fertility Rate at Age 49: 1890 to 1948



Source: See appendix A.

NOTE: Rates are estimated from 1890 to 1925 and projected from 1926 to 1948.

Cohort Fertility

All of the fertility statistics discussed to this point referred to the years in which the births occurred. Another way of examining the fertility patterns of American women is to focus on measures of fertility for women born in a specified time period.

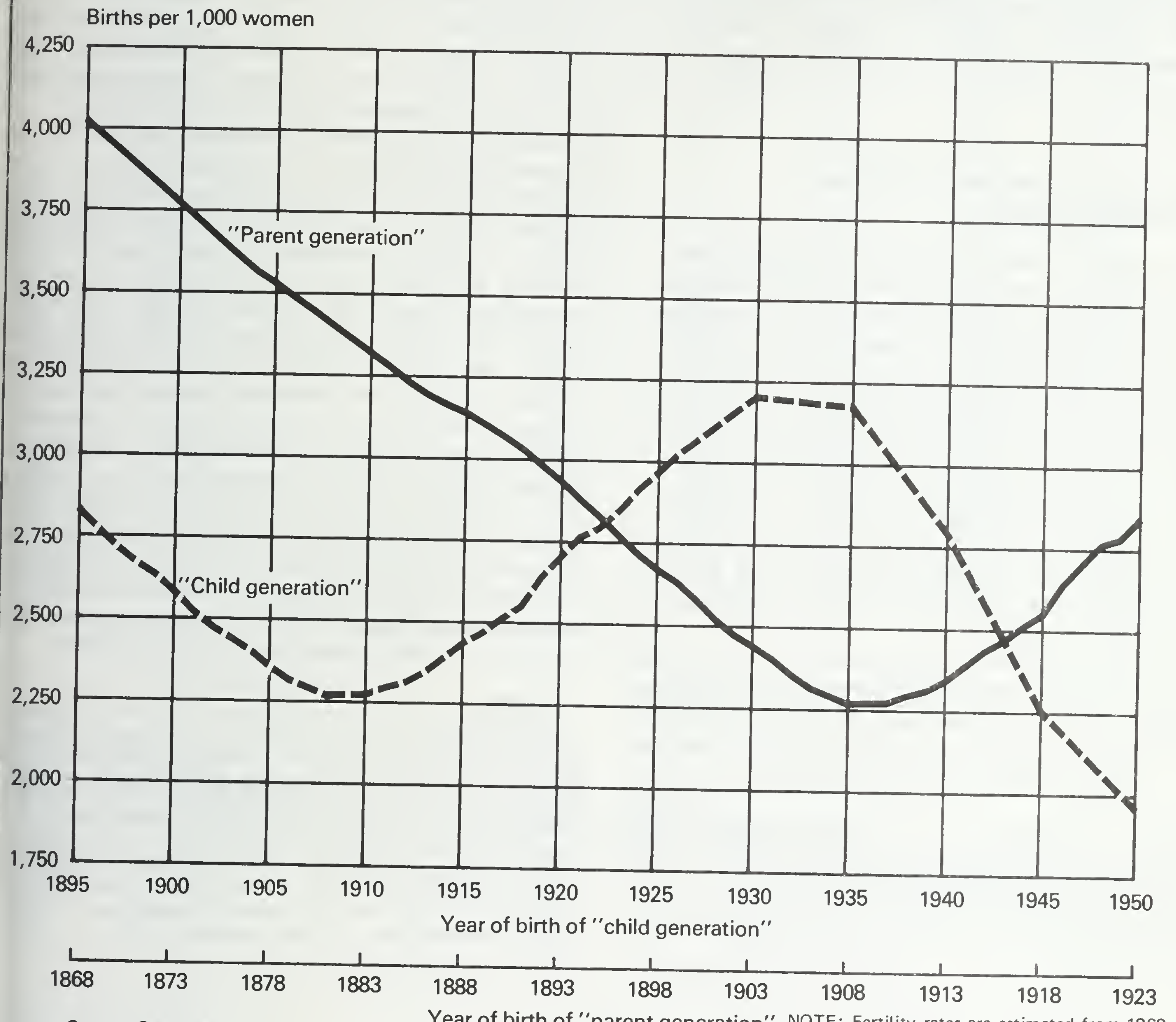
Table 1-6 shows changes in the distribution of completed family size for women born from the Reconstruction period after the Civil War to just before the Great Depression. As shown in previous sections, this period in American fertility was characterized by a continuous decline in the birth rate. Taking age 49 as the end of a woman's reproductive career, a notable increase in the concentration of women bearing two or three children is shown in table 1-6, from 23 percent for the 1870 birth cohort to almost 45 percent for the 1925 birt cohort.

Both the proportion of women childless and the proportion bearing five or more children have been halved since 1870 although the latter proportion has increased since 1910 as result of the high rates of childbearing for women who hav experienced a portion of their reproductive lives in th postwar baby boom. The relatively high proportion o childless women born between 1870 and 1910 may possibl be explained in part by later ages at first marriage (resultin in a shortened reproductive career) and higher proportion of women never marrying.

Although data are not yet available for more recent birt cohorts, preliminary figures for women who are currently in their early forties indicate that the birth cohorts of the

FIGURE 1-5

Cumulative Fertility at Age 49 for "Parent Generations" Born from 1868 to 1923 and for "Child Generations" Born from 1895 to 1950



Source: See appendix A.

NOTE: Fertility rates are estimated from 1868 to 1925 and projected from 1926 to 1950.

1930's will have less than 10 percent of the cohort childless at the end of their childbearing period.[6]

At this point, a comparison of the total fertility rate with the completed cohort fertility rate might be helpful. As previously mentioned, the total fertility rate is an annual measure of fertility for women in the childbearing years.

The completed cohort fertility rate, however, indicates he actual number of births a woman has had at the end of her reproductive life. These two rates are charted in figure -4 so that the total fertility rate is superimposed on the ohort fertility rate at the point where the birth cohort has reached 27 years of age, approximately the mean age of childbearing during the 20th century.

Even though both fertility curves exhibit the same general pattern, the variation in the total fertility rate is considerably greater than that of the cohort fertility rate. The contrast arises because the total fertility rate is more sensitive to the short-run changes in social conditions that affect fertility and produce temporary postponements in childbearing, whereas the cohort rate, which encompasses some 30 years of reproductive life, tends to reflect long-range variations in social conditions.

During the depression years, the total fertility rate was an underestimation of the true cohort fertility rate. This situation resulted from the postponement of childbearing during the depression. For women born between World War I and World War II, whose reproductive years coincided with the baby boom, the high total fertility rates of the 1950's and early 1960's will apparently exceed the cohort fertility rates of these women.

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[6] See Heuser, op. cit., table 8, for estimates of childlessness for more recent birth cohorts.

Although women born during the postwar baby boom will not have completed their cohort fertility until the 1980's and 1990's, their current patterns of childbearing appear to be understating their expected cohort fertility as estimated by their stated birth expectations of over 2.0 children per woman.[7]

Intergenerational Fertility Differences and Projected Trends

Given the sharp variations in fertility that have occurred in the past 50 years, what can be said about the comparative fertility from one generation to another? Figure 1-5 attempts to illustrate the contrasts in the completed cohort fertility at age 49 for generations of "mothers" and "daughters." Data for the cohorts of mothers are for birth cohorts of 1868 to 1923. Since the mean age of childbearing or the "length of a generation" is about 27 years, another fertility curve was plotted on the same graph 27 years later to represent the birth cohorts of daughters. All data points shown for women born after 1925 are from Census Bureau medium projections of completed cohort fertility[8] since actual rates of completed cohort fertility at age 49 are not yet available for the more recent birth cohorts.

The daughters of women born between 1860 and 1880 had, on the average, about one child fewer than their mothers because of the continuously declining fertility throughout the latter half of the 19th century. For example, women born in 1883 completed their reproductive lives with an average of 3.3 children; their daughters, born around 1910, ended their childbearing period with about 2.3 children.

However, the cohorts born later into the 20th century reversed this historical trend. Women born between World War I and World War II began to experience a rise in completed cohort fertility as they participated in the baby boom. The women born in 1935 are estimated to have almost 1 child more (3.2 per woman), on the average, than their mothers (2.3 per woman) who were born in 1908.

One of the leading theories attempting to explain current intergenerational differences in American fertility relies on the economic consequences of the relative size of birth cohorts. Small birth cohorts result in a relative scarcity of workers. Thus, the members of these cohorts possess economic advantages in terms of jobs and income mobility and become, in turn, more prosperous parents with higher fertility. The reverse situation then occurs for people born during periods of high fertility and the cyclical process is set in motion. Whether this alternating cycle of high and low fertility birth cohorts will persist remains to be seen although substantial data have already been collected pointing to a statistical relationship between the relative size of a birth cohort and the fertility of that cohort.[9] These variations, however, should be viewed in the context of low to moderate levels of fertility. It is highly unlikely tha completed cohort fertility rates for future birth cohorts of women will ever exceed the 3.5 or 4 children per woman tha was common during the latter half of the 19th century.

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[7] This is the latest estimate as of 1977, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, Series P-20, No. 316, "Fertility of American Women: June 1977 (Advance Report)."

[8] U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, Series P-25, No. 704, "Projections of the Population of the United States: 1977 to 2050."

[9] See Richard A. Easterlin and Gretchen A. Condran, "A Note on the Recent Fertility Swing in Autstralia, Canada, England and Wales and the United States," in Hamish Richards, ed., **Population, Facto Movements and Economic Development: Studies Presented to Brinley Thomas** (Cardiff: University of Wales Press, 1976), pp. 139-151 Ronald D. Lee, "Demographic Forecasting and the Easterlin Hypothesis," **Population and Development Review**, Vol. 2 (September December 1976), pp. 459-468; and Martin O'Connell, "The Effect o Changing Age Distributions on Fertility: An International Comparison," in Julian L. Simon, ed., **Research in Popualtion Economics** Vol. 1 (Greenwich, Conn.: Johnson Associates, 1978).

TABLE 1-1

Crude Birth Rates for Selected Countries: 5-Year Averages, 1871-75 to 1970-74

(Rates refer to boundaries at specified dates. For meaning of symbols, see page IX)

Country	1871 to 1875	1901 to 1905	1930 to 1934	1945 to 1949	1955 to 1959	1970 to 1974
United States:						
White	37.1	27.3	17.8	22.5	23.1	15.2
Black	[1]55.4	[2]43.4	24.3	27.6	31.5	23.0
Australia	37.0	26.4	17.6	23.1	22.6	20.0
Austria	39.3	35.7	15.1	16.7	16.8	13.9
Belgium	32.4	27.9	17.6	17.3	17.0	13.8
Canada	(NA)	(NA)	22.2	27.0	27.8	16.2
Denmark	30.8	29.0	17.9	21.6	16.8	14.6
England and Wales	35.5	28.2	15.3	18.0	15.9	14.7
Finland	37.0	31.3	20.0	27.0	19.9	13.1
France	25.5	21.2	17.2	20.3	18.4	16.5
Germany	38.9	34.3	16.3	[3]16.9	[3]16.9	[3]11.6
Hungary	43.1	37.4	23.2	19.5	17.8	15.3
Italy	36.9	32.6	24.5	21.1	18.0	16.3
Japan	[4]23.6	33.6	31.8	30.2	18.2	19.1
Norway	30.3	28.5	15.7	20.8	18.1	16.0
Spain	(NA)	35.1	27.5	22.2	21.3	19.5
Sweden	30.7	26.1	14.4	19.0	14.5	13.7
Switzerland	30.2	27.8	16.7	19.4	17.5	14.5

[1] 1870 to 1879. [3] Federal Republic of Germany.
[2] 1900 to 1904. [4] 1872 to 1876.

Source: See appendix A.

TABLE 1-2

Births, Crude Birth Rates, and Total Fertility Rates, by Race: 5-Year Averages, 1920-24 to 1970-74, and Single-Year Data, 1965 to 1975

(Rates are live births per 1,000 women)

Year	All races			White			Black and other races		
	Births (thousands)	Crude birth rate	Total fertility rate	Births (thousands)	Crude birth rate	Total fertility rate	Births (thousands)	Crude birth rate	Total fertility rate
FIVE-YEAR AVERAGES									
1970 to 1974	3,368	16.2	2,106	2,759	15.2	2,007	610	23.2	2,700
1965 to 1969	3,598	18.2	2,636	2,989	17.2	2,516	609	25.5	3,448
1960 to 1964	4,164	22.4	3,459	3,503	21.4	3,331	660	30.6	4,375
1955 to 1959	4,236	24.9	3,690	3,586	23.6	3,549	650	34.8	4,716
1950 to 1954	3,882	24.9	3,337	3,321	23.8	3,221	561	53.9	4,185
1945 to 1949	3,474	24.1	2,985	3,017	23.4	2,916	457	30.3	3,485
1940 to 1944	2,859	21.2	2,523	2,477	20.4	2,460	382	27.5	3,010
1935 to 1939	2,421	18.8	2,235	2,081	18.0	2,164	340	25.9	2,744
1930 to 1934	2,453	19.7	2,376	2,117	18.9	2,303	337	26.6	2,949
1925 to 1929	2,761	23.2	2,840	2,388	22.4	2,770	373	30.9	3,306
1920 to 1924	2,955	26.8	3,248	2,568	26.0	3,167	387	34.4	3,771
SINGLE-YEAR DATA									
1975	3,144	14.8	1,799	2,552	13.8	1,708	592	21.2	2,322
1974	3,160	14.9	1,857	2,576	14.0	1,768	584	21.4	2,377
1973	3,137	14.9	1,896	2,551	13.9	1,798	586	21.9	2,474
1972	3,258	15.6	2,021	2,656	14.6	1,918	603	22.9	2,651
1971	3,556	17.2	2,275	2,920	16.2	2,168	636	24.7	2,933
1970	3,731	18.4	2,480	3,091	17.4	2,385	640	25.1	3,067
1969	3,600	17.8	2,465	2,994	16.9	2,360	607	24.4	3,151
1968	3,502	17.5	2,477	2,912	16.6	2,368	589	24.2	3,197
1967	3,521	17.8	2,573	2,923	16.8	2,453	598	25.0	3,385
1966	3,606	18.4	2,736	2,993	17.4	2,609	613	26.1	3,614
1965	3,760	19.4	2,928	3,124	18.3	2,790	637	27.6	3,891

Source: See appendix A.

TABLE 1-3

Age Specific Birth Rates for Women 15 to 44 Years Old: 5-Year Averages, 1920-24 to 1970-74

(Rates are live births per 1,000 women in specified age group)

Race and year	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years
WHITE						
1970 to 1974	53	131	121	60	24	6
1965 to 1969	59	169	142	78	38	10
1960 to 1964	77	227	184	106	52	14
1955 to 1959	85	239	191	113	57	15
1950 to 1954	76	205	176	109	55	15
1945 to 1949	60	176	160	104	55	16
1940 to 1944	49	143	136	89	48	15
1935 to 1939	45	122	114	78	48	17
1930 to 1934	46	124	120	87	57	21
1925 to 1929	53	146	142	105	72	27
1920 to 1924	57	162	164	122	86	33
BLACK AND OTHER RACES						
1970 to 1974	124	165	119	70	35	10
1965 to 1969	133	203	145	93	51	17
1960 to 1964	142	256	199	126	70	21
1955 to 1959	154	269	201	130	73	21
1950 to 1954	148	232	176	111	66	20
1945 to 1949	128	192	140	90	58	18
1940 to 1944	114	164	117	75	52	19
1935 to 1939	105	150	105	68	55	20
1930 to 1934	97	147	109	79	62	24
1925 to 1929	106	165	135	93	77	29
1920 to 1924	107	186	154	102	95	36

Source: See appendix A.

TABLE 1-4

Percent Childless Among Women Ever Married, for Selected Years: 1940 to 1975

Year	All races		White		Black[1]	
	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years
1975	42.8	21.1	45.1	21.7	20.6	16.2
1970	35.9	15.8	37.7	16.1	20.8	12.3
1965	28.0	11.7	28.7	11.8	22.4	10.5
1960	24.2	12.6	25.0	12.3	17.0	14.2
1950	33.3	21.1	34.0	20.1	28.6	29.6
1940	36.6	27.7	36.9	27.2	34.9	31.4

[1] Black and other races in 1940, 1950, and 1965.

Source: See appendix A.

ABLE 1-5

ercent Distribution of the Population, y Age, for Selected Censuses: 1860 to 1920

ge	1860	1880	1900	1920
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
to 9 years	28.7	26.7	23.8	21.8
0 to 19 years	22.5	21.4	20.5	19.0
0 to 29 years	18.2	18.3	18.3	17.4
0 to 39 years	12.8	12.7	13.8	15.0
0 to 49 years	8.3	9.1	10.1	11.5
0 to 59 years	5.1	6.2	6.8	7.9
0 to 69 years	2.8	3.6	4.1	4.8
0 years and over	1.5	2.0	2.4	2.7
edian age	19.4	20.9	22.9	25.3

Source: See appendix A.

ABLE 1-6

ercent Distribution of Women, by Number of Children ver Born by Age 49: Selected Birth Cohorts, 1870 to 1925

ear of birth	Total	Number of children ever born					
		0	1	2	3	4	5 or more
925	100.0	10.1	13.8	24.3	20.4	13.1	18.4
920	100.0	12.4	17.2	25.5	18.5	11.1	15.3
915	100.0	17.1	19.8	24.7	16.1	9.2	13.2
910	100.0	21.5	21.8	22.5	13.6	7.9	12.7
905	100.0	20.8	23.2	21.0	12.7	7.9	14.4
900	100.0	20.4	20.9	19.7	13.2	8.4	17.5
895	100.0	18.9	18.5	18.7	14.1	9.4	20.5
890	100.0	20.4	15.1	16.3	13.5	10.1	24.5
885	100.0	21.8	13.8	14.8	12.2	9.6	27.8
880	100.0	21.9	12.8	13.4	11.5	9.3	31.1
875	100.0	21.2	11.7	12.7	11.2	9.3	33.9
870	100.0	20.0	10.7	12.0	10.8	9.5	37.1

Source: See appendix A.

Chapter 2.

Family Formation and Dissolution

Since the vast majority of children are born within legally recognized family units, the Nation's fertility is greatly affected by the age at which women first marry (women who marry young generally have more children than those who marry at later ages[1]) and by the proportion married in the prime childbearing years. Presumably, fertility is also affected by the stability of marriage during the years of highest fertility, with disrupted marriages decreasing the years of "exposure" to conceiving and bearing children.[2]

Age at First Marriage and First Birth

The relationship between early marriage and fertility is clearly seen in table 2-1. This table shows the percentage of women, born in specified periods, who had ever been married t stated ages. Table 2-1 also shows total births and first births cumulated to ages 1 year later than those shown for percent first married.

Women born from 1935 to 1939, both Black and White, ntered marriage at early ages in greater proportions than any ther 5-year cohort of women born since 1925. About 54 ercent of both Black women and White women in the 935-39 cohort had married by age 20.5. Moreover, by age 1.5, 45 percent of the White women and 61 percent of the lack women had borne at least one child. By way of contrast, women born from 1950 to 1954, who were 20 to 25 years ld in 1975, were relatively much slower to enter marriage nd motherhood. By age 20.5, only 45 percent of White women and 34 percent of Black women had married. As a esult, a far smaller proportion of these women had ecome mothers by age 21.5 (29 percent of White women and 34 percent of Black women) than the proportion among women in the 1935-39 cohort.

Effects of Early Childbearing

While the effects of the timing of first marriage on the timing of first birth might appear obvious to most persons, the consequences of early or late marriage go beyond those of simply how early or late in life family formation begins. Women who marry and bear children early have more children on the average than do women who "postpone" entering marriage until somewhat later in life. Evidence of this relationship is shown below and is based on data from the June 1975 Current Population Survey.[3] For women married long enough to show or project 20 years of marital experience, those who first married before 19 years of age averated approximately one child per woman more than those first married after age 21. Women who first married from 19 to 21 years of age had an average number of children that was intermediate between the two extremes. The problems of early marriage and childbearing are compounded by the fact that couples who marry young tend to be relatively disadvantaged in terms of educational attainment.[4] This results in the further complication that women who form families at an early age and who tend to have more children than the average also tend to have less than average resources, especially financial, to cope with this situation.[5]

It already seems clear, based on the data now available, that attitudes and values relating to marriage and the family are quite different between "daughters" born in the baby boom and their "mothers" born in the 1930's. Less rapid entrance into marriage and motherhood, accompained by greater independence and variety of lifestyles, has been

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[1] See U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, eries P-20, No. 308, "Fertility of American Women: June 1976," able 29.

[2] Data showing the effects of widowhood, separation, and divorce n lifetime marital fertility are not readily available. Recently eported research shows, however, that childbirth during marital isruption is a "surprisingly frequent occurrence"; see Ronald R. indfuss and Larry L. Bumpass, "Fertility During Marital Disrup- on," **Journal of Marriage and the Family**, Vol. 39, No. 3 (August 977), pp. 517-528.

[3] U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, Series P-20, No. 315, "Trends in Childspacing: June 1975," table 30.

[4] See U.S. Bureau of the Census, **1970 Census of Population**, Subject Report PC(2)-4D, "Age at First Marriage," table 12.

[5] For recent evidence of the relationship between fertility and educational attainment and family income, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Popualtion Reports**, Series P-20, No. 308, "Fertility of American Women: June 1976," tables 37 to 40.

Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Women by Age at First Marriage: June 1975

Period of first marriage	Age of woman at first marriage		
	14 to 18 years	19 to 21 years	22 years and over
1950 to 1959......................	3,508	3,210	2,477
1940 to 1949......................	3,460	3,046	2,239

reported and commented upon in the popular press, journal articles, and government reports.[6] Figure 2-1 charts some interesting data relevant to these changes in family formation. While there was a larger than usual rise in 1975 in the median age of women first marrying in that year over the 1974 median, this statistic changed very little during the period from 1965 to 1975, ranging from a low of 20.3 i
1966 to a high of 20.8 in 1975. However, the percentage o
women remaining single (never married) in the age group 2(
to 24 increased substantially during the same period. This i
true for both Black and White women (table 2-2). The sam
phenomenon was also true for women 25 to 29 years old
These data certainly indicate a relative postponement o
marriage among many young women today. Only time wil
tell whether or not the data are also pointing toward large

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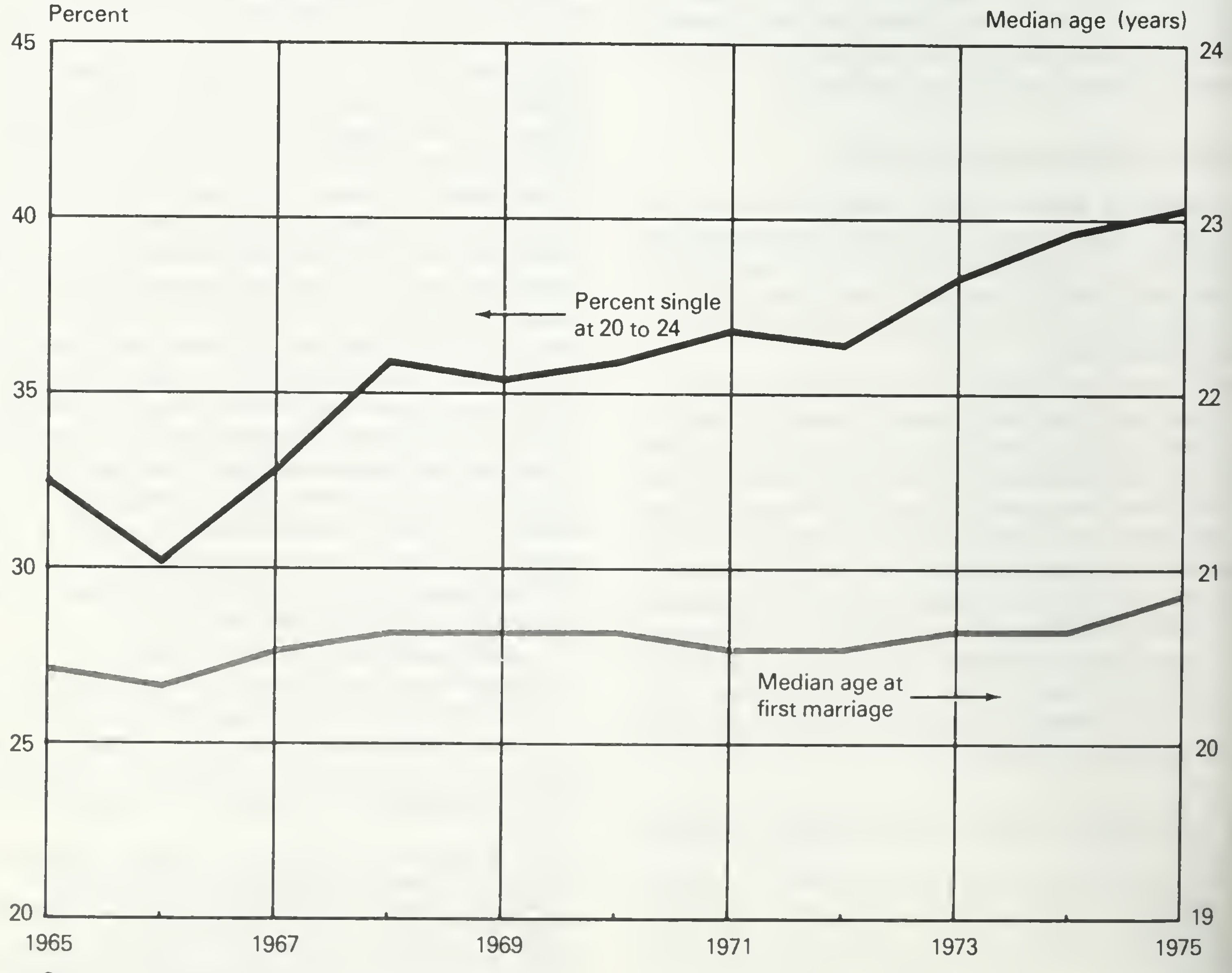
[6] See, for example, U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports,** Series P-20, No. 307, "Population Profile of the United States: 1976," pp. 9 and 10.

FIGURE 2-1

Median Age of Women at First Marriage and Percent Single Among Women 20 to 24 Years Old: 1965 to 1975



Source: See appendix A.

proportions of women remaining single throughout their entire lives.

Interbirth Spacing Intervals

Further indications that family formation is proceeding at a slower pace in the 1970's than in the 1960's are shown in table 2-3, where spacing intervals for first order to fourth order births are detailed. For births occurring from 1970 to 1974, the median spacing interval (from first marriage to first birth and from the previous birth for second to fourth order births) is greater than in the preceding 15 to 20 years. This recent increase in spacing is observed among births to both Black women and White women, when comparing data from the 1960-64 and 1970-74 periods. (table 2-3).

Some of the most striking differences in the spacing of births between the two periods (1960-64 and 1970-74) are for the first and second births. About one-half (48 percent) of all first births to ever-married women in the earlier period had taken place by 1 year after the mother's first marriage; three-quarters had occurred by 2 years after the mother's marriage. Ten years later, in the 1970-74 period only 39 percent of first births occurred within 1 year of first marriage and about 60 percent occurred within 2 years. This difference in childspacing from the early 1960's to the early 1970's resulted in a 5-month increase in the median interval for first births after first marriage. The corresponding difference in the median interval from first to second births was 7 months. In fact, the number of ever-married women who had their second child within 2 years after the first child declined from almost 1 in 2 to 1 in 3.

The longer intervals between births, especially for births of second and higher orders, reflects the fact that more of the children born at each of these birth orders are their parents' last children. It has been shown that the second child who is the parents' last child is typically spaced at a longer interval after the birth of the first child than is the second child of parents who have three or more children. The same pattern is observed for third and fourth children as well.[7]

Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Women: June 1975

Age of woman	All ever-married women, married once	Women divorced after first marriage married twice or more
20 to 24 years....................	853	1,441
25 to 29 years....................	1,552	1,826
30 to 34 years....................	2,351	2,578
35 to 39 years....................	2,971	3,102
40 to 44 years....................	3,297	3,239
45 to 49 years....................	3,184	3,042
50 to 59 years....................	2,776	2,610

Marital Dissolution

Although dissolution through divorce is by no means the normal or most common outcome of marriage, the number of marriages which do end in divorce has been increasing substantially in recent years. Projections based on data now available suggest that about one-third of the first marriages among women who are currently in their late twenties and early thirties may end in divorce.[8]

The effects of marital disruption on fertility, and vice versa, are not well known, although there is some evidence to indicate that higher-than-average fertility may be associated with the likelihood of a marriage breaking up in divorce, specially in the earlier years of marriage. Data from the June 975 Current Population Survey show that women in their wenties who divorced after their first marriage and then remarried, had a substantially higher average number of children born at the survey date than did women who had been married only once. (See the above tabulation.)

The same kind of a difference holds true for women in their thirties, although it is not as great as for women in their twenties. Among women in their forties and fifties in 1975, either there was a negligible difference or women who had married only once had slightly higher average fertility than those who divorced and remarried. Basing a judgment on these data alone, one might conclude that relatively high fertility is often a cause of marital stress leading to divorce. While in many cases this may be so, it is also quite possible that marital disruption and high fertility are concomitant effects of the same cause, that is, a marriage which occurs too early in life.

Data showing the trend toward divorce at increasingly early ages are summarized in table 2-4. Almost without exception, the tabulation shows that, at each selected year of age, women born more recently have had a higher proportion of first marriages ending in divorce. About 1 woman in 10 among those who were born from 1945 to 1949 and who had married by June 1975 had also been divorced by age 24.5. A proportion this high among ever-married women born from 1900 to 1909 was not reached until that cohort was almost 40 years old. The increasing percentage of women divorcing at early ages in more recent years almost surely portends increasing percentages of women who will eventually experience a divorce during their lifetimes. Projections based on the experience of older age groups suggest that women born from 1945 to 1949 are likely to have about 38 percent of their first marriages end in divorce. This proportion contrasts with a projection of 24 percent for the women born from 1925 to 1929 and 15 percent for those born from 1905 to 1909.[9]

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[7] U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, Series -20, No. 315, "Trends in Childspacing," p. 10.

[8] U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, Series -20, No. 297, "Number, Timing, and Duration of Marriages and ivorces in the United States: June 1975," pp. 3 and 4.

It is too early as yet to try to predict what the effects on fertility may be from the combination of relatively slower entrances into marriage (table 2-1) and more rapid and frequent dissolution of marriage through divorce. Individually, both factors would seem to inhibit fertility. Still, much will depend on how the factors interact. If those who do marry young in the future also have high fertility and become increasingly likely to end their marriages in divorce, the inhibiting effects of divorce may be minimal—especially if they rapidly remarry. However, if divorce becomes relatively common among women regardless of age at first marriage, this could act to reduce fertility by shortening the number of women's reproductive years spent within marriage.

Changes in the Life Cycle of Families

The concept of the "family life cycle" is one which provides a useful means of summarizing the timing of vital events occurring within a family and of comparing differences or similarities in timing from one age group to another. Statistical measures of the family life cycle are assumed to be those of an average family in a given historical period, in which the marriage of the husband and wife is disrupted only by the death of one of them.[10]

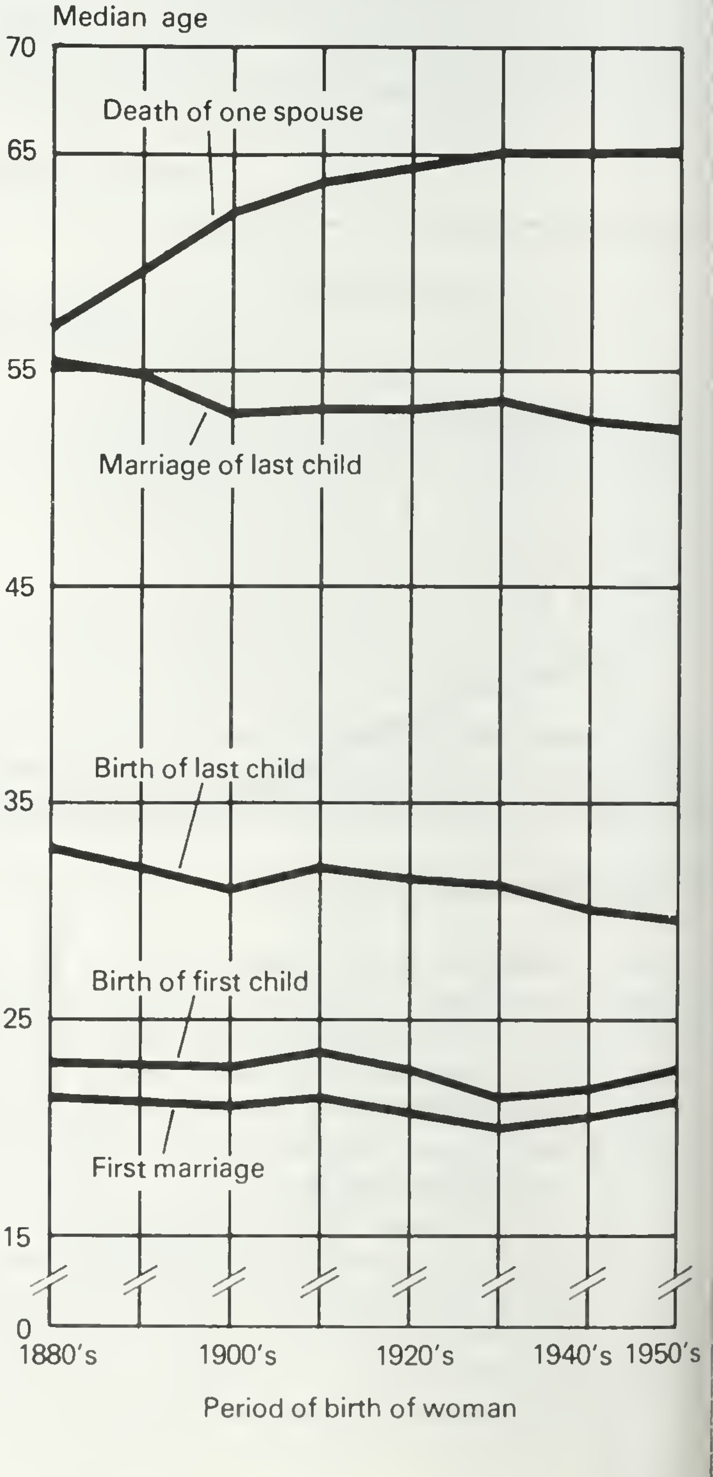
To the extent that the median age of mothers at various stages of the family life cycle can be accurately estimated for older cohorts and projected for younger ones, the data of table 2-5 show historical changes in the median age of a mother at all stages of the cycle. The median age at first marriage ranges from a low of 20.0 years for women born in the 1930's to 21.4 for those born in the 1880's. The highest median age at first birth (23.5 years) occurred to women who were in their most fertile years in the decade of the Great Depression; the lowest (21.4 years) was registered by women who were in their twenties and early thirties during the baby boom years of the 1950's and early 1960's. The median age of a mother at the marriage of her last child is projected to differ by only 3 years between women born in the 1880's (55.4 years) and those born in the 1950's (52.3 years).

The factor that has made the greatest change in the life cycle of the "typical" family has been the increase in life expectancy. A woman born in the 1880's could expect to be only 57 years old when death would dissolve her marriage. As a result of substantial improvements in the control of mortality, a woman born in the 1920's and 1930's ca expect to be about 65 years old before death claims her c her husband.

If the life cycle projections for the families of wome born as recently as the 1950's eventually hold up, youn parents of today, who conform to the one-spouse/no-divorc assumptions of the model, can expect over 10 more years c living together after their children have left home than coul their "grandparents" of the 1880's. This is due principally t the improvement in mortality noted above (see figure 2-2

FIGURE 2-2

Median Age of Mothers at Selected Stages of the Family Life Cycle



Source: See appendix A.

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[9] Ibid., p. 6.

[10] For a discussion of the assumptions underlying family life cycle analysis, see Arthur Norton, "The Family-Life Cycle Updated," in Robert F. Winch and Graham B. Spanier (eds.), **Selected Studies in Marriage and the Family**, 4th ed. (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1974), pp. 162-170.

TABLE 2-1

Percent First Married and Births Per 1,000 Women Cumulated to Specified Ages

(Single women counted as childless. For meaning of symbols, see page IX)

Subject	Year of woman's birth					
	1950 to 1954	1945 to 1949	1940 to 1944	1935 to 1939	1930 to 1934	1925 to 1929
WHITE						
Women[1]........................(thousands)..	7,911	7,234	5,888	5,165	5,052	5,346
Percent first married by age:						
16.5 years....................................	3.8	4.8	6.4	7.2	6.6	5.2
18.5 years....................................	20.3	20.7	24.1	26.6	25.3	20.5
20.5 years....................................	45.4	45.2	50.3	54.4	50.6	44.4
22.5 years....................................	[2]63.5	68.6	70.9	73.4	70.1	66.6
24.5 years....................................	[2]73.9	81.0	82.1	83.6	82.4	78.7
29.5 years....................................	...	[2]90.0	92.2	92.1	92.1	90.2
Total births per 1,000 women cumulated to age:						
17.5 years....................................	52	60	72	67	63	43
19.5 years....................................	197	225	288	286	247	179
21.5 years....................................	[2]396	513	663	692	610	467
23.5 years....................................	[2]615	827	1,059	1,178	1,059	823
25.5 years....................................	(NA)	1,128	1,429	1,638	1,536	1,217
30.5 years....................................	...	(NA)	2,093	2,425	2,478	2,118
irst births per 1,000 women cumulated to age:						
17.5 years....................................	46	52	61	61	55	38
19.5 years....................................	159	177	211	218	192	143
21.5 years....................................	[2]287	359	414	450	409	331
23.5 years....................................	[2]396	508	579	638	581	504
25.5 years....................................	(NA)	620	691	753	722	645
30.5 years....................................	...	(NA)	842	864	854	822
ACK						
Women[1]........................(thousands)..	1,171	929	786	669	659	639
rcent first married by age:						
16.5 years....................................	3.9	5.2	9.4	13.4	11.5	10.1
18.5 years....................................	16.7	20.9	26.0	32.8	28.6	25.3
20.5 years....................................	34.4	40.4	46.2	54.8	47.3	47.3
22.5 years....................................	[2]49.4	54.8	60.9	66.3	64.7	63.3
24.5 years....................................	[2]57.4	66.5	70.5	74.5	73.0	72.2
29.5 years....................................	...	[2]77.3	82.8	84.3	84.7	83.6
tal births per 1,000 women cumulated to age:						
17.5 years....................................	140	191	252	256	247	227
19.5 years....................................	354	478	652	644	567	483
21.5 years....................................	[2]574	785	1,120	1,176	1,020	778
23.5 years....................................	[2]738	1,077	1,557	1,703	1,508	1,171
25.5 years....................................	(NA)	1,347	1,904	2,182	1,945	1,547
30.5 years....................................	...	(NA)	2,529	2,988	2,805	2,429
st births per 1,000 women cumulated to age:						
7.5 years....................................	112	155	187	190	178	184
9.5 years....................................	237	324	405	401	371	322
1.5 years....................................	[2]336	454	554	606	533	465
3.5 years....................................	[2]402	541	647	709	639	567
5.5 years....................................	(NA)	594	701	758	719	652
0.5 years....................................	...	(NA)	788	809	786	768

[1] Number of women and percent first married are based on June 1976 Current Population Survey; data on births are from June 1975 Current Population Survey.

[2] Data adjusted for the part of the cohort that has not completed the stated age. For an explanation of the method of ustment see appendix C, in U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 315.

ource: See appendix A.

TABLE 2-2

Percent Single Among Women 20 to 24 and 25 to 29 Years Old: 1965 to 1976

Year of survey	All races		White		Black	
	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years
1976	42.6	14.8	40.5	12.5	57.2	31.2
1975	40.3	13.8	38.2	12.2	54.7	25.8
1974	39.6	13.1	38.2	11.7	49.0	23.7
1973	38.3	12.1	36.8	10.6	47.5	22.9
1972	36.4	12.4	34.8	11.2	46.9	21.1
1971	36.8	12.0	35.1	10.3	48.4	24.2
1970	35.9	10.7	34.7	9.5	43.3	19.0
1969	35.4	11.0	33.9	9.8	45.2	19.9
1968	35.9	10.3	34.9	9.1	42.2	18.9
1967	32.8	9.9	32.0	9.2	[1]38.5	[1]14.8
1966	30.2	9.7	29.1	8.8	[1]38.0	[1]15.7
1965	32.5	8.4	32.2	8.0	[1]34.3	[1]11.6

[1] Data are for persons of Black and other races.

Source: See appendix A.

TABLE 2-3

Birth Spacing Intervals of First to Fourth Births, by Calendar Period of Child's Birth, for Women Ever Married: June 1975

Birth order and interval from mother's first marriage	Year of child's birth and race of mother								
	All races					White		Black	
	1970 to 1974	1965 to 1969	1960 to 1964	1955 to 1959	1950 to 1954	1970 to 1974	1960 to 1964	1970 to 1974	1960 to 1964
FIRST BIRTHS									
Births....................(thousands)..	6,202	5,869	5,717	6,123	5,781	5,445	4,997	598	634
Cumulative Percent									
Before mother's first marriage..........	7.4	10.3	9.3	7.9	6.5	5.3	5.5	24.9	38.4
After mother's first marriage:									
6 months..............................	19.8	22.3	19.6	16.0	12.5	17.3	14.9	41.9	55.4
9 months..............................	30.4	36.1	33.0	27.4	21.8	28.0	29.2	51.6	63.2
12 months.............................	39.2	49.0	48.3	41.6	36.0	37.1	45.5	58.6	70.5
24 months.............................	59.6	71.5	74.9	67.3	62.9	57.9	73.9	74.4	83.7
36 months.............................	74.8	82.5	83.9	78.6	76.2	73.7	83.1	85.1	90.0
48 months.............................	83.3	88.8	89.4	83.9	83.7	82.7	89.1	89.3	92.1
Median interval.........................	17.4	12.5	12.6	15.5	17.0	18.6	13.6	8.5	4.1
SECOND BIRTHS									
Births....................(thousands)..	4,833	4,467	5,187	5,545	5,380	4,242	4,545	488	569
Cumulative Percent									
12 months after birth of first child..	5.5	7.6	9.3	7.8	7.4	5.1	8.8	8.6	13.6
24 months.............................	32.3	41.3	48.6	45.7	40.1	31.6	48.2	37.9	52.1
36 months.............................	59.8	66.6	71.4	69.1	64.7	59.3	71.5	63.4	70.3
48 months.............................	78.2	80.3	82.5	80.7	77.6	78.4	82.6	77.4	81.5
Median interval.........................	31.7	28.1	24.7	26.2	28.8	32.0	24.9	29.7	23.3
THIRD BIRTHS									
Births....................(thousands)..	2,437	2,917	3,982	4,077	3,328	2,082	3,458	314	470
Cumulative Percent									
12 months after birth of second child.	6.0	8.5	8.2	7.9	8.3	5.9	7.4	5.4	14.5
24 months.............................	29.8	37.6	40.7	40.1	38.9	28.7	38.8	34.8	55.4
36 months.............................	51.1	56.3	62.8	60.7	59.8	50.3	61.0	54.6	76.6
48 months.............................	67.4	70.3	75.1	73.6	74.2	66.6	73.9	70.0	83.4
Median interval.........................	35.4	32.0	29.0	29.8	30.4	35.8	30.1	33.2	22.0
FOURTH BIRTHS									
Births....................(thousands)..	1,173	1,774	2,481	2,504	1,700	963	2,104	183	346
umulative Percent									
12 months after birth of third child..	7.3	6.8	7.1	6.2	5.2	6.6	7.0	11.1	7.9
24 months.............................	32.6	34.7	39.7	38.8	37.1	31.6	36.9	38.4	55.5
36 months.............................	51.5	56.2	63.5	66.0	64.0	50.6	60.2	55.1	82.3
48 months.............................	63.7	71.4	75.4	79.9	76.2	63.6	73.3	63.9	87.9
edian interval.........................	35.0	32.5	29.2	28.9	29.8	35.6	30.7	32.3	22.4

Source: See appendix A.

TABLE 2-4

Age at Divorce After First Marriage, by Year of Woman's Birth, for Women Born from 1900-09 to 1945-49: June 1975

(For meaning of symbols, see page IX)

Age at divorce after first marriage	Year of woman's birth						
	1945 to 1949	1940 to 1944	1935 to 1939	1930 to 1934	1920 to 1929	1910 to 1919	1900 to 1909
Women ever married as of June 1975.............(thousands)..	[1]7,918	[1]6,561	5,607	5,562	11,613	9,721	6,958
Cumulative percent to age:							
19.5 years....................	1.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.7
24.5 years....................	9.5	8.3	7.6	5.6	5.7	3.7	3.0
29.5 years....................	(NA)	15.1	12.9	10.6	9.7	7.0	5.6
34.5 years....................	...	(NA)	17.7	14.5	12.5	10.3	7.9
39.5 years....................	...	...	(NA)	18.2	15.1	12.4	10.2
44.5 years....................	...	...	...	(NA)	17.4	13.9	11.7

[1] Projected on the assumption that 95 percent of women in these cohorts will eventually marry.

Source: See appendix A.

TABLE 2-5

Median Age of Mothers at Selected Stages of the Family Life Cycle

Stage of the family life cycle	Period of birth of mother							
	1950 to 1959	1940 to 1949	1930 to 1939	1920 to 1929	1910 to 1919	1900 to 1909	1890 to 1899	1880 to 1889
Median age at:								
First marriage...........	21.2	20.5	20.0	20.7	21.4	21.0	21.2	21.4
Birth of first child.....	22.7	21.8	21.4	22.7	23.5	22.8	22.9	23.0
Birth of last child......	29.6	30.1	31.2	31.5	32.0	31.0	32.0	32.9
Marriage of last child...	52.3	52.7	53.6	53.2	53.2	53.0	54.8	55.4
Death of one spouse......	65.2	65.1	65.1	64.4	63.7	62.3	59.6	57.0
Difference between:								
Median ages at births of first and last children..........	6.9	8.3	9.8	8.8	8.5	8.2	9.1	9.9
Age at marriage of last child and death of one spouse..........	12.9	12.4	11.5	11.2	10.5	9.3	4.8	1.6

Source: See appendix A.

Chapter 3.

Birth Expectations

The collection of statistics about women's childbearing plans has had a short history in the United States in comparison with the collection of birth statistics. Public opinion surveys have been taken since the 1930's and have occasionally asked women what they considered to be the "ideal family size."[1] However, the usefulness of these data for fertility projection purposes is minimal since they are not based on each woman's evaluation of her personal circumstances. Thus, the first Growth of American Families Survey (GAF) was taken in 1955 to enable demographers and planners to develop realistic population projections. Included was a question on the number of births a woman actually expected to have in the future.[2] Although this survey was limited to currently married White women 18 to 39 years old, subsequent fertility surveys sponsored by governmental and private agencies have expanded the survey universe in recent years to include all women, regardless of marital status, in a broad age range of the childbearing years.[3]

The exposition that follows is based on data from the GAF surveys of 1955 and 1960, the National Fertility Study of 1965, and various surveys conducted by the Census Bureau since 1967.

Average Numbers of Lifetime Births Expected

From 1955 to 1965, lifetime births expected by White wives 18 to 24 years old averaged between 3.0 and 3.2 births per woman (table 3-1). During the 1965-76 period, a time of considerable change in the social roles of women both in the household and in the labor force, young White wives lowered their birth expectations by about one child to 2.1 births per woman. A comparable decline also occurred among Black wives 18 to 24 years old from 3.4 lifetime births expected in 1965 to 2.3 lifetime births in 1976.

For wives 25 to 29 and 30 to 34 years old, declines in lifetime expectations amounting to about one child per woman were recorded for both White and Black wives during the 1965-76 period. Some evidence of a downward trend is also reflected in the statistics for wives who were 35 to 39 years old in 1965 and 1976, most of whom spent some portion of their prime childbearing years during the high fertility period of the 1950's and early 1960's. As the women who spent their principal reproductive period during the late 1960's and 1970's enter the 35 to 39 year old age group, a decline in the average number of lifetime births expected by women in this age group can be anticipated.

Since the average number of lifetime births a woman expects is composed of the number of children already born to date and the number of additional births expected over her entire reproductive career, birth expectations are not subject to as rapid fluctuations as annual fertility rates. In fact, changes in expectations may lag behind the basic changes in annual fertility measures. It may be that once a fertility pattern develops, people may adjust their expectations to their actual fertility behavior.[4] Evidence in support of this assertion is shown in table 3-1 for White women. For wives 18 to 24 years old, where approximately one-third of lifetime birth expectations is composed of actual births to date, little indication of a downturn was noticed until 1967, approximately 10 years after the peak of the baby boom (see chapter 1).

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[1] For estimates of ideal family size, see Judith Blake, "Can We Believe Recent Data on Birth Expectations in the United States?" **Demography**, Vol. 11, No. 1 (February 1974), pp. 25-44.

[2] Ronald Freedman, P. K. Whelpton, and Arthur A. Campbell, **Family Planning, Sterility and Population Growth** (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1959).

[3] Maurice J. Moore, "Asking Single Women About their Children: he Census Bureau's Experience," **Proceedings of the American tatistical Association Annual Meeting, August 23-26, 1976, in oston**, Edwin D. Goldfield, ed. (Washington, D.C.: The American tatistical Association, 1976), pp. 618-623.

[4] For a further explanation of this phenomena, see Richard A. Easterlin, "Relative Economic Status and the American Fertility Swing," in Eleanor B. Sheldon, ed., **Family Economic Behavior** (Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1973), pp. 170-223.

Lifetime births expected is a measure comparable to completed fertility and may best serve as a predictor of completed fertility for women still in their childbearing years. The 1960 GAF survey contained fertility projections for currently married women interviewed in the study, as well as for unmarried women who were not interviewed at the time but who would subsequently marry before the end of their childbearing years. Table 3-2 shows the "most likely" projections of completed fertility based on the 1960 GAF study. Also shown are average numbers of children born to date for all ever-married women, as reported in the June 1976 Current Population Survey (CPS). Although the youngest cohorts have not yet completed all of their reproductive years, the number of additional births occurring to women 36 to 40 and 41 to 45 years old in 1976 will be negligible.

The differences between the projections based on the 1960 GAF expectations data and the cumulative fertility estimates from the 1976 CPS are extremely small. The largest difference between projected and actual fertility occurs among the 1936-40 birth cohort for which the estimates of actual fertility of those women is 4 percent higher than the 1960 projection. The accuracy demonstrated by these expectations data presents an encouraging argument for the continued utilization of these data for fertility projections.

Trends in Expected Births

Although American wives have reduced both their actual fertility and their birth expectations over time, being childless does not appear to be the anticipated way of married life. Only 5.4 percent of married women in 1976 expected to be childless, as compared with 4 percent in 1960; nevertheless, large changes in the distribution of expected lifetime births have occurred in the past 20 years (table 3-3). The preference for a two-child family has rapidly increased from only one-fourth of the couples in 1960 to almost one-half in 1976. Counterbalancing this rise has been the sharp decline in the number of women expecting families of four or more children. The growing concentration of families in the two-child category not only has demographic implications in terms of population growth, but also social implications in terms of child development, disposition of family resources, and the amount of parental attention provided to children.[5]

In addition to the decline in the average number of lifetime births that has occurred, an increasing number of women are expecting to terminate their childbearing careers at earlier ages. A large increase in the proportion of White wives expecting no future births took place between 1955 and 1976 (table 3-4). Thus, women are not only having fewer children on the average but are also limiting their childbearing to a shorter span of time. In 1976, almost 100 percent of wives 35 to 39 years old believed that they had completed their childbearing careers as compared with only 75 percent in 1955.

The increasing number of women expecting no future births can be viewed as a consequence of several factors that have become prominent in recent years. The availability of highly effective contraceptive methods (including sterilization) and the liberalization of abortion legislation make an early termination of a woman's childbearing years more feasible today than in the 1950's. Moreover, the increasing opportunities for women to develop their own careers outside the home may serve as an incentive for many women to abbreviate their childbearing period.

Variations in Expected Lifetime Fertility

Average numbers of lifetime births expected by women of different marital statuses are shown in table 3-5. Birth expectations of single women 18 to 24 years old closely approximate those of currently married women of the same age, especially childless women. The difference between single and currently married women with respect to the expected number of lifetime births, however, is much larger for older women. Currently married women 30 to 34 years old in 1976 expect to end their childbearing with an average of 2.5 lifetime births, whereas single women in this age group expect an average of 0.9 lifetime births; almost all of this difference is due to the number of children already born. When the comparison is limited to childless women in this age group, the number of lifetime births expected differs very little between currently married women and those who are single. The same is true to a large extent for other age groups as well.

Birth expectations do not appear to show any consistent pattern for widowed, divorced, and separated women. These women generally expect more children during their lifetimes than single women but fewer children than currently married women, although widowed, divorced, and separated women who are childless expect fewer future births than either single or married women who are childless.

The most important age group in the analysis of birth expectations data is the 18 to 24 year olds, because women in this group have most of their reproductive lifespan ahead of them. Married women of this age in 1976 had borne only 38 percent of the lifetime number of children expected during their lifetimes, in comparison with wives 30 to 34 and 35 to 39 years old who had borne 93 and 99 percent, respectively, of their expected lifetime births.

Socioeconomic variations in the average number of births to date and the number of lifetime births expected by women 18 to 24 years old are presented in table 3-6. Within each subject category, variations in lifetime births expected are small in comparison with the actual number of births to date. For example, the average number of births to date ranges from 0.4 children per woman for wives with some college education to 1.4 children per woman for wives with less than a high school education. The range in average number of lifetime births expected, which may be thought of as a projection of completed fertility by women themselves, is relatively small; wives with less than 12 years of schooling expect on the average only 0.2 children more than wives with some college education.

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[5] Peter H. Lindhert, "Sibling Position and Achievement," **Journal of Human Resources**, Vol. 12, No. 2 (Spring 1977), pp. 198-219.

Family income, which is usually a clearly discriminating variable in fertility analysis, shows no distinctive pattern with lifetime birth expectations in table 3-6 when controls are made for the labor force status of the wife. Although a negative relationship is usually observed between lifetime fertility and family income for older women,[6] annual family income for wives 18 to 24 years old may not truly represent the lifetime income potential of the family.[7]

Young wives 18 to 24 years old who have married while in their teens and wives who are not in the labor force are characterized by having completed approximately 50 percent of their expected lifetime fertility. Undoubtedly, women who began their childbearing careers while teenagers and who intend to have a completed family size similar to women of a comparable age who currently have significantly fewer births to date must demonstrate a high degree of fertility control. However, wives 18 to 24 years old who have a relatively large number of children already born and who are in the lower socioeconomic categories are usually less effective in their use of contraceptive techniques,[8] and thus are somewhat less likely than others to live within the bounds of the fertility level they expect in the future.

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[6] See U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, Series P-20, No. 308, "Fertility of American Women: June 1976."

[7] For a detailed discussion of the effect of income on fertility, see Richard A. Easterlin, "Towards a Socio-Economic Theory of Fertility," in S. J. Behrman, Leslie Corsa, and Ronald Freedman, eds., **Fertility and Family Planning: A World View** (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1969), pp. 127-156.

[8] See Chapter 6 of this report, "Contraception and Abortion."

TABLE 3-1

Average Number of Births to Date and Lifetime Births Expected by Currently Married Women, for Selected Years: 1955 to 1976

Race and year	18 to 24 years		25 to 29 years		30 to 34 years		35 to 39 years	
	Births to date	Lifetime births expected	Births to date	Lifetime births expected	Births to date	Lifetime births expected	Births to date	Lifetime births expected
ALL RACES								
1976	0.8	2.1	1.6	2.2	2.3	2.5	3.0	3.0
1971	1.0	2.4	1.9	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3
1967	1.2	2.9	2.3	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.3
1965	1.5	3.1	2.5	3.4	3.1	3.6	3.2	3.4
1960	1.4	3.1	2.4	3.4	2.7	3.3	2.7	3.0
WHITE								
1976	0.8	2.1	1.5	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.9	2.9
1971	0.9	2.4	1.9	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2
1967	1.1	2.9	2.3	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.2
1965	1.3	3.1	2.4	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.1	3.3
1960	1.3	3.0	2.3	3.3	2.6	3.2	2.7	3.0
1955	1.1	3.2	1.9	3.1	2.3	3.0	2.6	2.9
BLACK								
1976	1.3	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.6	3.6
1971	1.4	2.6	2.5	3.1	3.5	3.7	4.1	4.2
1967	1.8	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.2
1965	2.1	3.4	3.4	4.0	3.8	4.4	3.8	4.1

Source: See appendix A.

TABLE 3-2

Completed Fertility Projected in 1960 and Actual Lifetime Fertility as of June 1976, for Birth Cohorts from 1921-25 to 1936-40

Year of birth	Age in 1960	Completed fertility projected in 1960[1]	Age in 1976	Actual lifetime fertility as of June 1976[2]	Ratio of actual to projected lifetime fertility
1921 to 1925	35 to 39 years	2,930	51 to 55 years	2,890	0.986
1926 to 1930	30 to 34 years	3,225	46 to 50 years	3,125	0.969
1931 to 1935	25 to 29 years	3,255	41 to 45 years	3,228	0.992
1936 to 1940	20 to 24 years	2,900	36 to 40 years	3,020	1.041

[1] Includes estimates for women marrying after 1960 who would marry by age 45 to 49 but excludes children ever born to single women who do not marry.

[2] Rates are for ever-married women as of June 1976.

Source: See appendix A.

TABLE 3-3

Percent Distribution of Lifetime Births Expected by Reporting Wives 18 to 39 Years Old, for Selected Years: 1955 to 1976

Race and year	Lifetime births expected					
	Total	None	1	2	3	4 or more
ALL RACES						
1976	100.0	5.4	10.8	45.1	22.9	15.8
1971	100.0	4.2	7.4	38.3	26.2	24.0
1967	100.0	3.1	6.2	29.3	28.6	32.9
1960	100.0	4.0	7.0	25.0	27.0	37.0
WHITE						
1976	100.0	5.6	10.6	45.8	23.0	15.1
1971	100.0	4.1	7.2	38.9	26.7	23.1
1967	100.0	3.0	6.0	29.9	29.3	31.9
1960	100.0	4.0	7.0	25.0	29.0	35.0
1955	100.0	5.0	8.0	28.0	26.0	33.0
BLACK						
1976	100.0	3.6	12.8	35.2	23.5	24.8
1971	100.0	4.1	8.0	27.9	21.6	38.4
1967	100.0	4.0	9.4	22.3	22.6	41.8

Source: See appendix A.

TABLE 3-4

Percent of White Wives Expecting No Future Births, for Selected Years: 1955 to 1976

Year	18 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years
1976	28	59	87	97
1971	25	58	87	97
1967	22	56	85	94
1965	24	51	74	89
1960	15	37	58	76
1955	14	33	56	75

Source: See appendix A.

TABLE 3-5

Lifetime Births Expected Per 1,000 Women, by Number of Births to Date and Marital Status: June 1976

Marital status and births to date	18 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years
ALL MARITAL CLASSES			
Total	2,031	2,099	2,445
Childless	1,924	1,301	522
1 or more children	2,223	2,402	2,717
CURRENTLY MARRIED[1]			
Total	2,141	2,202	2,535
Childless	1,956	1,430	615
1 or more children	2,291	2,402	2,705
WIDOWED, DIVORCED, AND SEPARATED			
Total	1,942	2,161	2,575
Childless	1,646	954	288
1 or more children	2,050	2,424	2,815
SINGLE			
Total	1,931	1,424	939
Childless	1,920	1,174	460
1 or more children	2,015	2,311	2,483

[1] Excludes women who are separated.

Source: See appendix A.

TABLE 3-6

Births to Date and Lifetime Births Expected Per 1,000 Wives 18 to 24 Years Old: June 1976

Subject	Per 1,000 wives	
	Births to date	Lifetime births expected
METROPOLITAN-NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE		
Total	818	2,141
Metropolitan	770	2,155
Nonmetropolitan	896	2,118
EDUCATION		
Total	818	2,141
Not a high school graduate	1,371	2,237
High school, 4 years	768	2,141
College, 1 year or more	366	2,044
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Total	818	2,141
In labor force	541	2,011
Not in labor force	1,169	2,306
AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE		
Total	818	2,141
14 to 19 years	1,016	2,151
20 and 21 years	444	2,157
22 to 24 years	238	2,016
FAMILY INCOME[1]		
Wife in labor force[2]	534	2,020
Under $3,000	678	2,169
$3,000-$4,999	877	2,227
$5,000-$7,499	780	2,052
$7,500-$9,999	701	1,933
10,000-$14,999	478	2,011
15,000 and over	276	2,009
Wife not in labor force[2]	1,182	2,315
nder $3,000	1,233	2,323
3,000-$4,999	1,506	2,328
5,000-$7,499	1,164	2,230
7,500-$9,999	1,090	2,392
10,000-$14,999	1,176	2,339
15,000 and over	1,130	2,260

[1] For wives in husband-wife primary families.

[2] Includes wives for whom family income was not reported.

Source: See appendix A.

Chapter 4.

Variations in American Fertility

The first chapter in this report outlined trends in American fertility that have occurred since the mid-1800's. This section further investigates different levels of fertility according to various population groups in the Nation. The principal fertility measure employed in the following analysis is the number of children ever born. This is a cumulative measure that indicates the number of live born children a woman has had by the time of the survey.

With the exception of race, almost all characteristics discussed in this section are subject to change. Thus, while changes in residence, education, employment, and income may have an influence on the number of children borne by a woman, they also may be the consequences of established childbearing patterns.[1]

Geographic Variations

In interpreting regional variations in fertility, consideration must be given to the underlying social and economic composition of the area which affects the fertility rate. With the general diminution of socioeconomic differences between the regions in the United States through the processes of urbanization and economic growth, regional fertility patterns have lost the distinctiveness which they once possessed.

Figures 4-1 and 4-2 show the average numbers of children born to ever-married women by race and region of residence for the 2 census years of 1910 and 1970. In 1910, the highest fertility rates for both Black and White women 20 years old and over were recorded by women residing in the South. The oldest group of women in 1910, who were born just after the Civil War, exhibited considerable variation in the level of fertility. Black women 40 to 44 years old in 1910, who were living in the Northeast at the time of the census had already borne an average of 3.3 children, in comparison with women in the same age group who were living in the South who had borne an average of 5.9 children. The corresponding range for White women aged 40 to 44 in 1910 was 3.7 for women living in the West to 5.3 for women living in the South.

By 1970, a significant reduction in both the level of fertility and the amount of interregional variation in fertility had occurred. Among Black women, those living in the South still had the highest fertility, although they recorded the sharpest decline in fertility since 1910. The greatest decline in fertility among White women occurred for women living in the South; in fact, by 1970, the highest fertility rates for White women generally were recorded in the North Central States.

Figure 4-3 illustrates the urban-rural continuum in fertility differentials for Whites and Blacks as reported in the 1970 census. The variation in fertility by residence is considerably greater among Black women—who reflect the more traditional desparities in fertility by urban and rural residence—than among White women. The average number of children ever born to women 30 years old and over is from two to three children less among Black central-city residents than among Black rural-farm residents, whereas the corresponding difference for White women is less than one child per woman. Although these urban-rural differences are significant in themselves, their influence in determining more general levels of fertility is waning. As the proportion of the population living in rural areas continues to decline, urban-rural differences in fertility will contribute less and less to interregional differences in fertility.[2]

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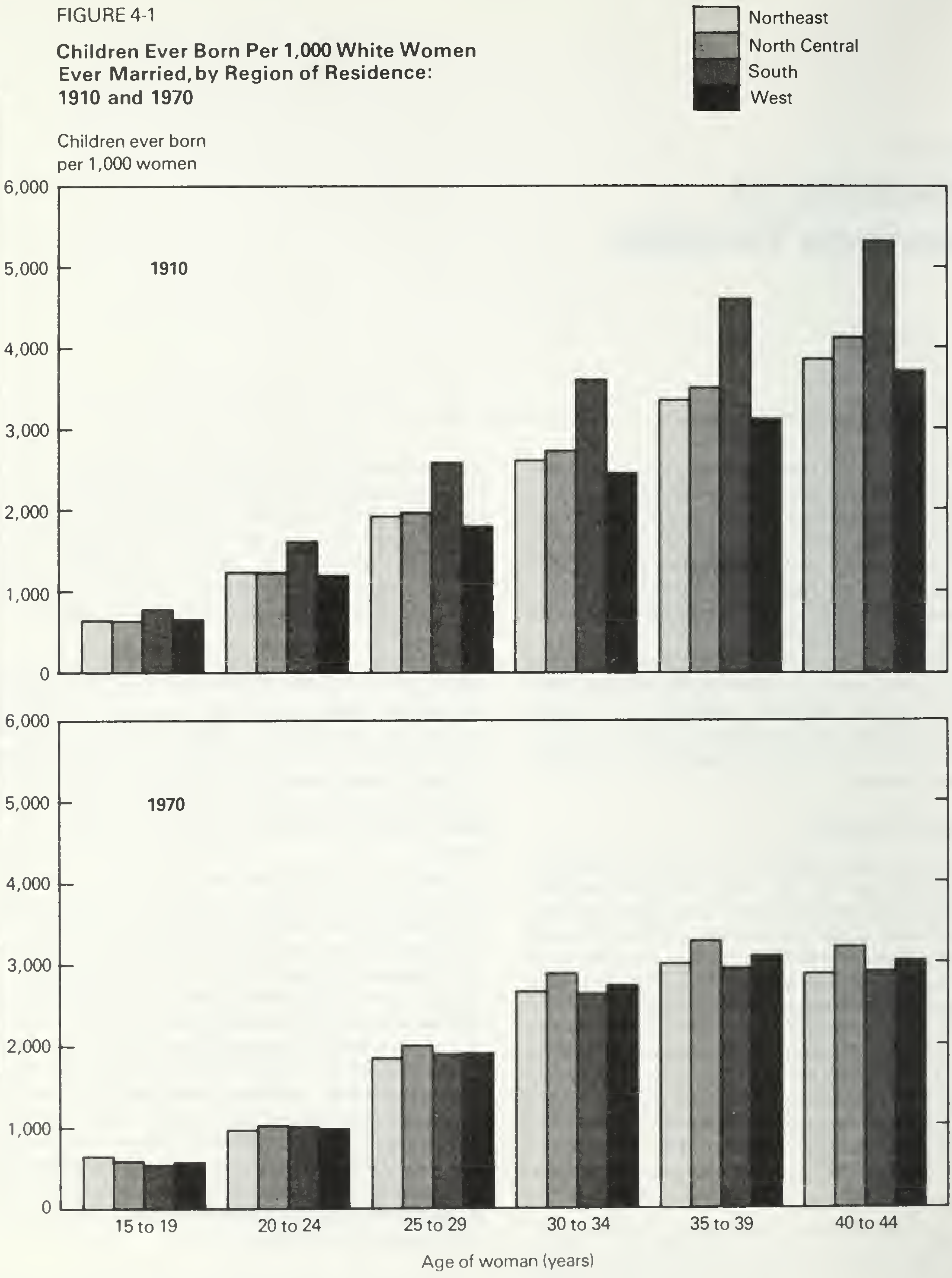
[1] Several studies on changes in socioeconomic status and reproductive behavior over the life cycle have been made. See, for example, Charles F. Westoff, Robert G. Potter, and Philip C. Sagi, **The Third Child** (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1963); Ronald Freedman and Lolagene Coombs, "Childspacing and Family Economic Position," **American Sociological Review**, Vol. 31 (October 1966), pp. 631-648; and Greg J. Duncan and James N. Morgan, **Family Composition Change and Other Analyses of the First Seven Years of the Panel Study of Income Dynamics** (Ann Arbor: Institute for Social Research, Survey Research Center, 1976).

[2] In 1910, the proportion of the population in the Northeast living in urban areas was 72 percent, in the North Central 45 percent, in the South 23 percent, and in the West 48 percent. The respective figures for 1970 were 80, 72, 65, and 83 percent. These figures are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, **1970 Census of Population**, Vol. 1, Characteristics of the Population, Part 1, U.S. Summary, Section 1, table 18.

FIGURE 4-1

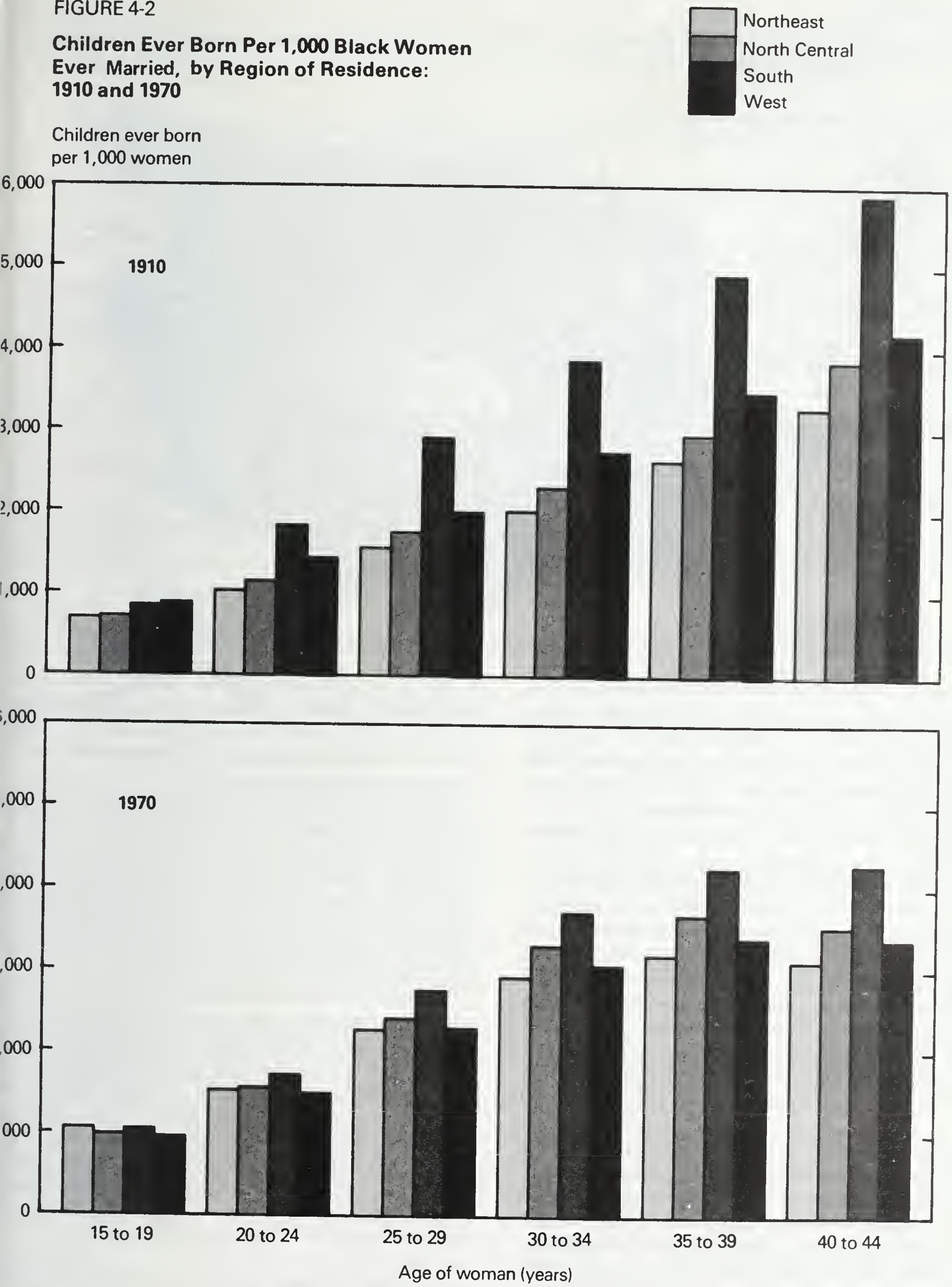
Children Ever Born Per 1,000 White Women Ever Married, by Region of Residence: 1910 and 1970



Source: See appendix A.

FIGURE 4-2

Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Black Women Ever Married, by Region of Residence: 1910 and 1970

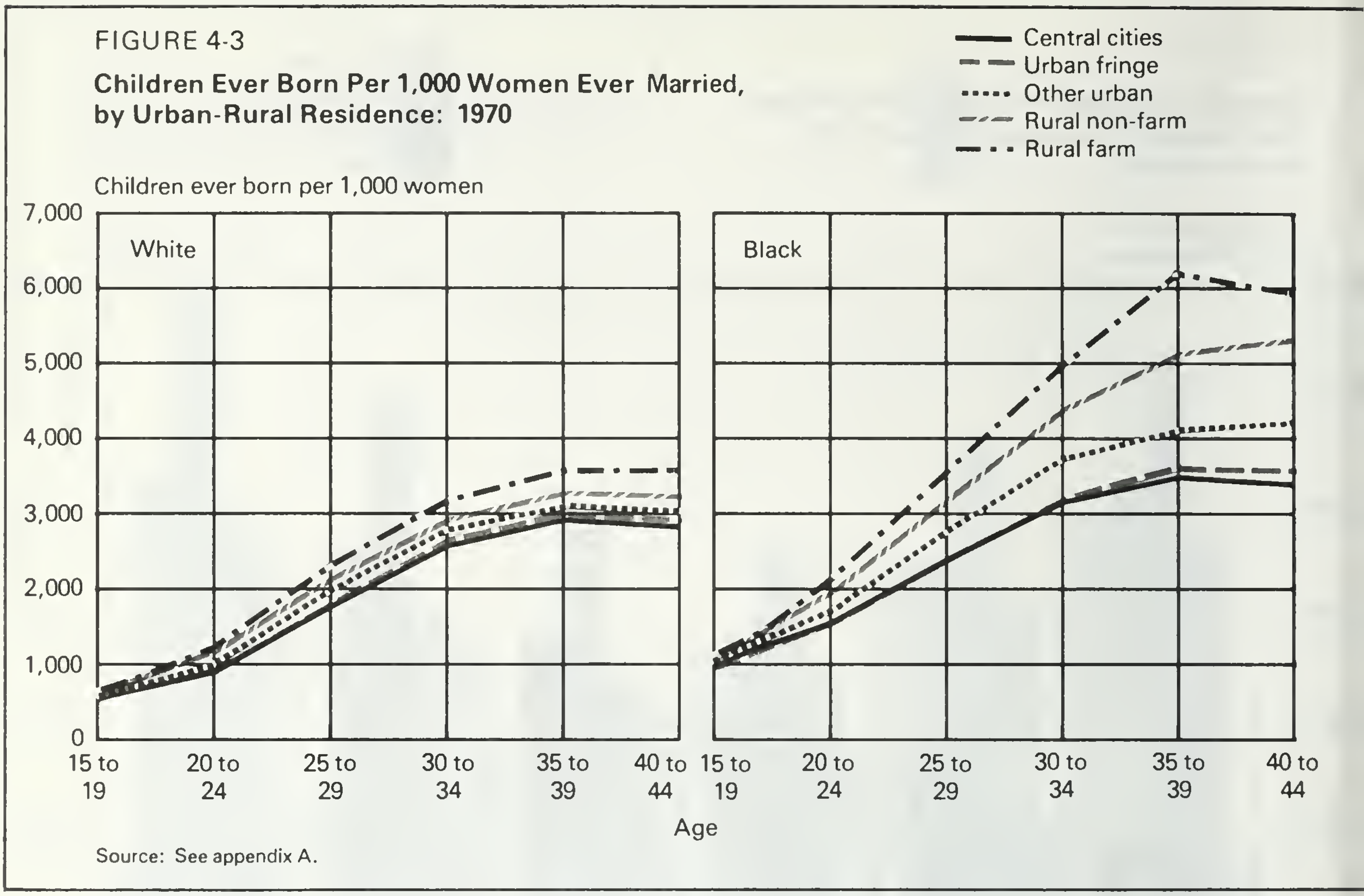


NOTE: In 1910, Black included other races.

Source: See appendix A.

FIGURE 4-3

Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Women Ever Married, by Urban-Rural Residence: 1970



Source: See appendix A.

As shown in chapter 1, fertility declined markedly in the United States throughout the 19th century. Table 4-1 further illustrates this decline from 1800 to 1910 in the several different census divisions by urban and rural residence using the child-woman ratio (the number of children under 5 years of age per 1,000 women 20 to 44 years old).

Economic forces have been suggested as playing a major role in the decline in fertility throughout the 1800's in both urban and rural areas of the Nation. As the population on the East coast increased, a reduction in the available cultivable land per household acted as an incentive to restrict fertility among young couples. Children were more of an economic advantage, however, on larger tracts of land in the "frontier" areas which required a great deal of labor rather than on smaller tracts of land or newly urbanizing areas.[3] As a result, the older sections of the country (the New England, Middle Atlantic, and South Atlantic States) had considerably lower fertility than the sparsely settled East and West Central States.

In addition to economic pressures restricting fertility in older farm areas, the process of urbanization and industrialization in older urban areas may have prompted the diffusion of more "urbane" life styles favoring a reduction in childbearing. Markets in more urban areas may have offered a wider selection of consumer goods to compete with childbearing and may have acted as an incentive to restrict fertility in order to attain a higher standard of living. In the more recently settled urban areas where consumer markets were of a more limited nature, the hypothetical trade-off between bearing children and purchasing goods may well have been in favor of childbearing.

Table 4-1 shows that considerable declines in fertility in rural areas accompanied fertility declines in urban areas during the 19th century. Between 1810 and 1910, fertility declined by 48 percent in urban areas and 41 percent in rural areas. This decline in rural fertility played a significant role in the decline in fertility in the United States because the majority of the population living in the United States during the 19th century resided in rural areas.[4]

Although interregional differences in levels of fertility have been narrowing, patterns of differential fertility still appear on a State-by-State basis. Figure 4-4 shows the general fertility rate (the number of births per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years old) by State for 1970. The highest fertility rates were located in the Sunbelt States of the South and Southwest while the lowest rates were in the New England and Middle Atlantic States. A western State which has shown a consistently high fertility rate is Utah which contains a large Mormon population whose traditional religious values have been adverse to fertility control practices.[5]

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[3] For a more complete exposition of this topic, see Richard A. Easterlin, "Does Human Fertility Adjust to the Enviroment?" **American Economic Review, Papers and Proceedings**, Vol. 61 (May 1971), pp. 399-407.

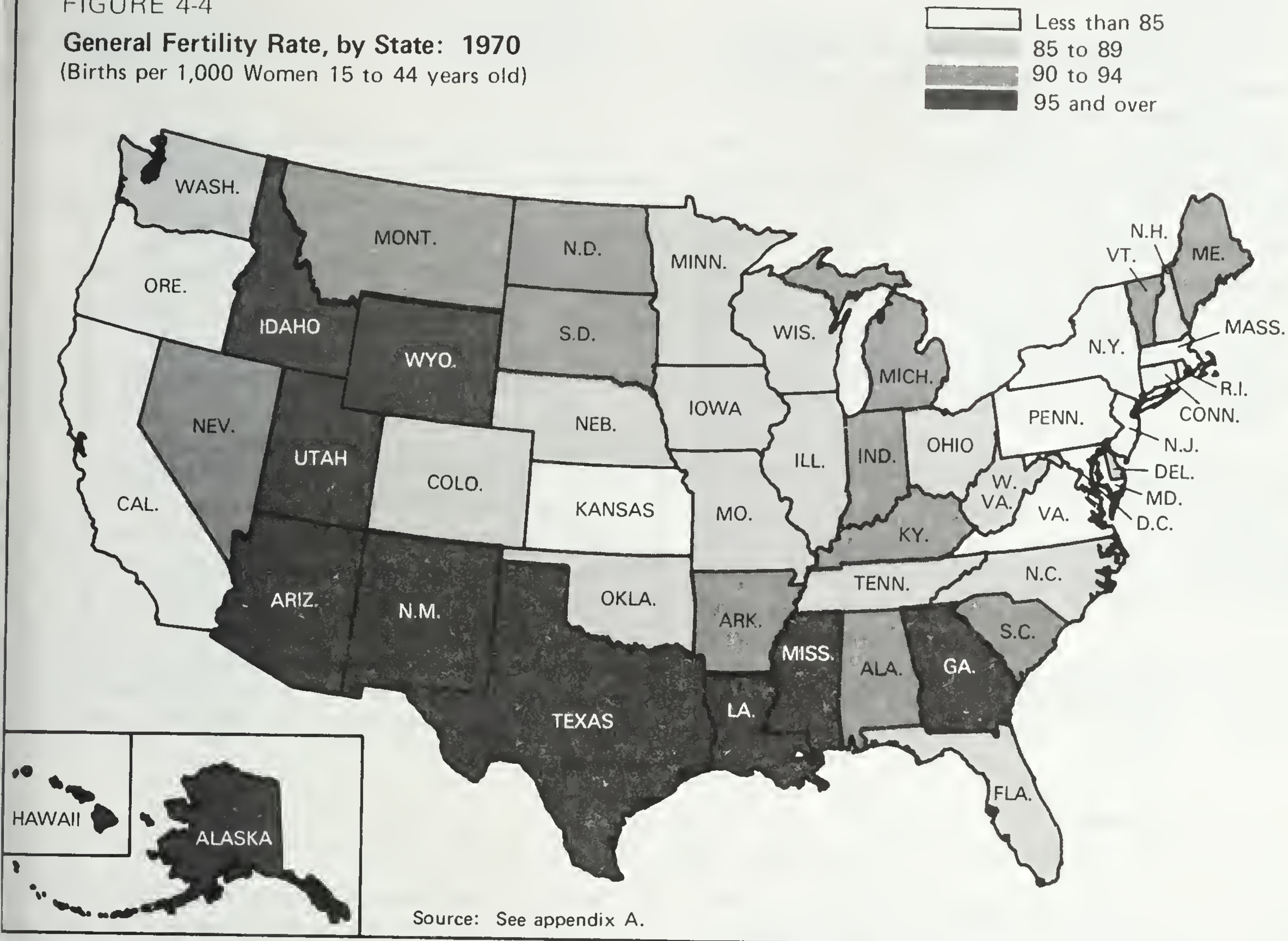
[4] See Wilson H. Grabill, Clyde V. Kiser, and Pascal K. Whelpton, **The Fertility of American Women** (New York: Wiley, 1958), pp. 16 and 17.

[5] For fertility estimates of the Mormon population, see Judith C. Spicer and Susan O. Gustavus, "Mormon Fertility Through Half a Century: Another Test of the Americanization Hypothesis," **Social Biology**, Vol. 21, No. 1 (Spring 1974), pp. 70-76.

FIGURE 4-4

General Fertility Rate, by State: 1970

(Births per 1,000 Women 15 to 44 years old)



Source: See appendix A.

Fertility Differences by Educational Status

One of the most important socioeconomic factors determining variations in fertility is the educational attainment of he woman. An important direct effect of substantial ducational attainment on fertility is the postponement of marriage and entrance into motherhood. The educational rocess and its subsequent contacts also impart a system of alues to the woman which affect her desires regarding family size. The amount of education a woman receives may lso be an indication of the values given to her by her arents.

Differences in levels of fertility according to the educaonal attainment of ever-married women are shown in figure 5. Among both White, and Black women, the general rule is that fertility tends to be lower as the level of educational attainment is higher. For all women with a high school educaon or less, White women have consistently lower fertility than ack women in each age group and in each educational level. ack women with at least 1 year of college education, owever, generally have lower fertility rates than White omen of the same educational level.

As previously mentioned, a large part of the association tween fertility and educational attainment, at least for omen in their twenties, can be explained by the fact that omen who attend school longer have, on the average, been married for shorter periods of time and thus have had less me to bear children within marriage. The following table clearly shows the wide disparity in the average number of years since first marriage for currently married White women and Black women 25 to 29 years old in 1970 who were married only once.

Average Number of Years Since First Marriage for Women 25 to 29 Years Old in 1970

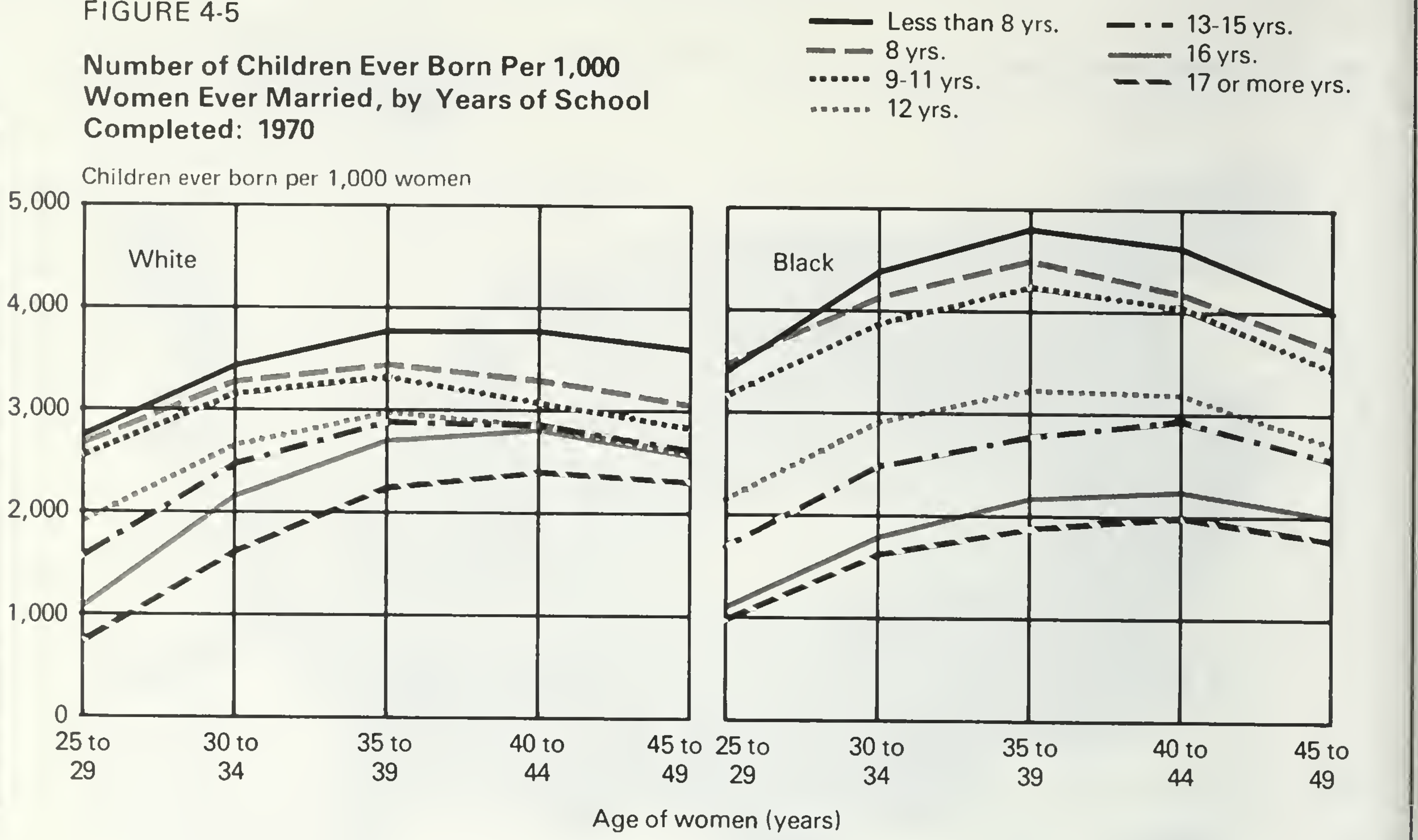
Years of school completed	White	Black
Less than 8 years..........	8.1	8.1
8 years....................	8.8	8.3
9 to 11 years..............	8.9	8.0
12 years...................	7.1	6.7
13 to 15 years.............	6.0	6.0
16 years or more...........	4.6	4.7

The data show that in general as education increases, the average number of years married declines; this relationship directly effects a woman's eventual completed fertility. Women with less than an elementary school education have about 3 or 4 more years of married life than those with a college degree; this finding is true for both White and Black women.

A catch-up period in childbearing does occur, however, for those women who married at a later age because of a prolonged educational career. Through the data in table

FIGURE 4-5

Number of Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Women Ever Married, by Years of School Completed: 1970



Source: See appendix A.

4-2, an attempt is made to measure the extent of this catch-up period after age 25 when most of a woman's schooling has been completed. Columns 2 and 3 in table 4-2 show data on the number of children born per 1,000 ever-married women for the cohort of women who were 25 to 29 years old in 1950 and 45 to 49 years old in 1970 by educational status as recorded in each of the two census. Although the cohorts at the two dates are not exactly comparable because of mortality losses over time, continuing education in the interim, and the subsequent additions due to marriages after 1950, the data indicate that women with some college education have higher fertility after age 25 than do women with no college education. Despite the large increase in fertility during the 1950-70 period for women who had some college education, these women still ended their reporductive lives with levels of childbearing well below those of women who did not complete high school.

Variations in Fertility by Income and Employment Status

An analysis of economic statistics in relation to fertility is complicated because some factors which affect one's ability to earn an income also tend to be closely related to the level of fertility (for example, race and education). While higher incomes may afford more resources to bear and raise children, this higher income attained through the labor force participation of the wife restricts her available time to care for children, producing an inhibiting effect on fertility.

Table 4-3 shows the variations in fertility for both White and Black women by employment status. For each age group, women not in the labor force have considerably higher levels of fertility than women in the labor force. Even among women in the labor force, a considerable amount of variation is recorded. Employed women have lower fertility rates than unemployed women and full-time workers have lower fertility rates than part-time workers. For White women, the fertility of the youngest age group not in the labor force is more than twice the fertility of women in the labor force. By age 40 to 44, the level of fertility of women not in the labor force is only about 20 percent higher than that of women in the labor force. The narrowing of this differential is to be expected since most of the children of the older women were born some 15 to 20 years before; therefore, these women generally do not have the constraints of looking after young children as do younger women. Among Black women, however, a rather constant difference in the fertility rate appears (col. 8) between women in different labor force statuses.

A possible explanation for the differences in fertility by race can be traced to the proportions of currently married White and Black women. In 1970, approximately 90 percent of all ever-married White women between the ages of 20 and 44 were currently married and had a husband present, whereas only two-thirds of ever-married Black women in the same age range were in the same marital status (see tabulation below).

The higher proportion of White rather than Black women who were living with their husband during their prime childbearing years may have permitted more of the White women to leave the labor force when having a child; this may have resulted in the relatively large fertility difference by labor force status and race for women in their twenties.

Percent of Ever-Married Women Who Are Currently Married, Husband Present: 1970

Age	White	Black
20 to 24 years.............	87	71
25 to 29 years.............	90	69
30 to 34 years.............	90	67
35 to 39 years.............	89	66
40 to 44 years.............	88	63

Variations in the level of fertility by family income and bor force status of the wife are presented in table 4-4. The 0-to-44-year-old age group was chosen to represent women ho are at the end of their childbearing years. Among wives the labor force, the fertility rate tends to be lower as come increases. However, for women not in the labor rce, a U-shaped fertility curve is found; the lowest fertility recorded for families in the middle-income categories.

Other research has shown that fertility tends to increase as income rises once other factors such as education, age at first marriage, and contraceptive knowledge are taken into account.[6] Given the high cost of rearing a child today, an underlying positive relationship between economic resources and fertility is what would be expected. It has been estimated that the current amount a middle-income family would have to spend to rear a child from birth through 4 years of college in a State university would be $64,000. This figure does not include the income losses involved in a woman's limiting her potential working life in order to stay at home and care for the child. These additional losses could amount to another $43,000 for a woman college graduate who has a child today.[7]

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[6] See U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, Series P-23, No. 49, "Population of the United States, Trends and Prospects: 1950-1990," pp. 37-38, and Richard A. Easterlin, "Towards a Socio-Economic Theory of Fertility: A Survey of Recent Research on Economic Factors in American Fertility," in S. J. Behrman, Leslie Corsa, and Ronald Freedman, eds., **Fertility and Family Planning: A World View** (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1969), pp. 127-156.

[7] Thomas J. Espenshade, "The Value and Cost of Children," **Population Reference Bureau Bulletin**, Vol. 32, No. 1 (Washington: Population Reference Bureau, 1977).

TABLE 4-1

Number of Children Under 5 Years Old Per 1,000 White Women 20 to 44 Years Old, by Census Division and Urban-Rural Residence, for Selected Years: 1800 to 1910

(Urban-rural classification by 1940 census rules. For meaning of symbols, see page IX)

Area	1910	1840	1830	1820	1810	18
United States[1]	609	1,070	1,134	1,236	1,290	1,2
Urban	469	701	708	831	900	8
New England	468	592	614	764	845	8
Middle Atlantic	495	711	722	842	924	8
South Atlantic	485	770	767	881	936	8
East North Central	470	841	910	1,059	1,256	.
East South Central	469	859	863	1,089	1,348	.
West North Central	426	705	1,181	...	...	.
West South Central	504	846	877	866	727	.
Rural	782	1,134	1,189	1,276	1,329	1,3
New England	566	800	851	952	1,079	1,1
Middle Atlantic	650	1,006	1,100	1,235	1,344	1,3
South Atlantic	894	1,185	1,209	1,310	1,347	1,3
East North Central	672	1,291	1,484	1,616	1,706	1,8
East South Central	922	1,424	1,529	1,635	1,701	1,7
West North Central	760	1,481	1,703	1,685	1,810	.
West South Central	977	1,495	1,463	1,522	1,557	.

[1] Includes Mountain and Pacific Divisions in 1910.

Source: See appendix A.

TABLE 4-2

Number of Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Women Ever Married 25 to 29 Years Old in 1950 and 45 to 49 Years Old in 1970, by Years of School Completed

Race and years of school completed (1)	Children per 1,000 women		Increase from 1950 to 1970	
	1950 (2)	1970 (3)	Children per 1,000 women (4)	Percent increase (5)
HITE				
Total	[1]1,620	2,777	1,157	71.4
ess than 8 years	2,364	3,610	1,246	52.7
years	1,945	3,092	1,147	59.0
to 11 years	1,805	2,845	1,040	57.6
2 years	1,415	2,601	1,186	83.8
3 to 15 years	1,277	2,629	1,352	105.9
6 years or more	1,055	2,504	1,449	137.3
LACK[2]				
Total	[1]1,932	3,393	1,461	75.6
ess than 8 years	2,359	4,037	1,678	71.1
years	2,029	3,687	1,658	81.7
to 11 years	1,938	3,458	1,520	78.4
2 years	1,361	2,753	1,392	102.3
3 to 15 years	1,204	2,571	1,367	113.5
years or more	905	1,932	1,027	113.5

[1] Total includes women not reporting on years of school completed.

[2] Black and other races in 1950.

Source: See appendix A.

ABLE 4-3

umber of Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Women ver Married, by Employment Status: 1970

ce and age	Total women ever married (1)	In the labor force					Not in the labor force (7)	Ratio column 7 to column 2 (8)
			Employed					
		Total (2)	Total (3)	Full time (4)	Part time (5)	Unemployed (6)		
TE								
to 24 years	998	628	607	545	792	918	1,343	2.139
to 29 years	1,918	1,466	1,438	1,310	1,731	1,948	2,210	1.508
to 34 years	2,733	2,392	2,370	2,238	2,613	2,815	2,959	1.237
to 39 years	3,086	2,796	2,781	2,659	3,009	3,135	3,326	1.190
to 44 years	3,007	2,740	2,729	2,616	2,969	3,013	3,273	1.195
CK								
to 24 years	1,627	1,404	1,367	1,308	1,548	1,673	1,882	1.340
to 29 years	2,536	2,196	2,157	2,084	2,424	2,643	2,983	1.358
to 34 years	3,390	3,028	2,990	2,885	3,341	3,543	3,904	1.289
to 39 years	3,822	3,420	3,376	3,248	3,718	4,096	4,455	1.303
to 44 years	3,817	3,419	3,374	3,254	3,732	4,211	4,433	1.297

Source: See appendix A.

TABLE 4-4

Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Wives 40 to 44 Years Old, by Family Income in 1969 and Labor Force Status in 1970

Race and income	40 to 44 years old	
	In the labor force	Not in th labor forc
WHITE		
Total	2,786	3,27
Less than $4,000	2,937	3,62
$4,000 to $6,999	2,962	3,39
$7,000 to $9,999	2,854	3,17
$10,000 to $14,999	2,769	3,21
$15,000 to $24,999	2,757	3,29
$25,000 or more	2,681	3,21
BLACK		
Total	3,537	4,43
Less than $4,000	4,281	5,07
$4,000 to $6,999	3,806	4,42
$7,000 to $9,999	3,640	4,09
$10,000 to $14,999	3,385	4,17
$15,000 or more	3,111	4,34

Source: See appendix A.

Chapter 5.

Pregnancy and Childbearing Outside Marriage

Increase in Illegitimate Births, 1940 to 1975

In the 35 years from 1940 to 1975, the annual number of births reported as occurring outside marriage more than quintupled, going from 90,000 in 1940 to 448,000 in 1975 (figure 5-1).[1] Paralleling this rise, the annual percentage of all births classified as illegitimate quadrupled, going from 3.6 percent to 14.3 percent during the same period (table 5-1). In contrast, the number of single women 14 to 44 years old increased by only 39 percent from 12.4 million in 1940 to 17.2 million in 1975.[2] Although a birth may be classified as illegitimate if the mother is widowed or divorced, most illegitimate births occur to women who have never been married.[3] Clearly, there has been a rise in illegitimacy out of proportion to the numbers of single women in the population.

The increase in annual numbers of illegitimate births to Black women was almost continous from 1940 to 1975.[4] The same is generally true for White women as well, although the years around 1950 and the early 1970's did show some decline in reported illegitimacies. Interestingly enough, the 1970 to 1972 drop in illegitimate births among Whites and the slowdown among Blacks occurred just after three States—Alaska, Hawaii, and New York—enacted liberalized abortion laws which no longer specified reasons for the performance of an abortion. On the other hand, the numbers of illegitimate births have increased since then, even though the 1973 Roe v. Wade decision of the U.S. Supreme Court invalidated the restrictive abortion laws of most States.

The increase in the absolute numbers of illegitimate births is not the only aspect of importance during the 1940-75 period; illegitimacy rates also increased substantially after 1940. However, since 1970, the illegitimacy rates have generally been declining for White women; the same has been true for Black women since 1961 (figure 5-2). The fact that the number of illegitimate births has not declined reflects the fact that the number of women who could bear an illegitimate child has been increasing rapidly throughout the 1960's and 1970's as the "baby boom" children enter their reproductive years.

The age-specific rates of illegitimacy charted in figure 5-3 (also see table 5-2) show the underlying basis for the explosion in the numbers of illegitimate births. For all 5-year age groups from 15 to 44 years, the rates of illegitimacy rose from the 1940's through the mid-1960's; for the age groups between 20 and 34, the rise was especially sharp. With the exception of women 15 to 19 years old, the rates began to decline by 1965 or 1966, although they have remained at much higher levels than those observed in the early 1940's. For women 15 to 19 years old, the most crucial age group in accounting for illegitimate births, the rate actually increased by 60 percent from 1962 to 1975. There were 5.5 million single women in this age group in 1960; in 1975 there were 9.1 million, an increase of 65 percent. Prior to 1970, women 15 to 19 years old had less than half of all illegitimate births. By 1975, as a result of decreasing illegitimacy rates at older ages and increasing

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[1] Numbers of illegitimate births and illegitimacy rates shown in this report are those published in **Vital Statistics of the United States.** In this source no corrections are made for underregistration of births or underenumeration of unmarried women. For data including corrections for assumed rates of underregistration and underenumeration as well as for a discussion of the accuracy of recording illegitimate births, see Phillips Cutright, "Illegitimacy in the United States: 1920 to 1968," in U.S. Commission on Population Growth and the American Future, Research Reports, Vol. I, **Demographic and Social Aspects of Population Growth**, Charles F. Westoff and Robert Parke, Jr. (eds.), (Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office 1972) pp. 375-438.

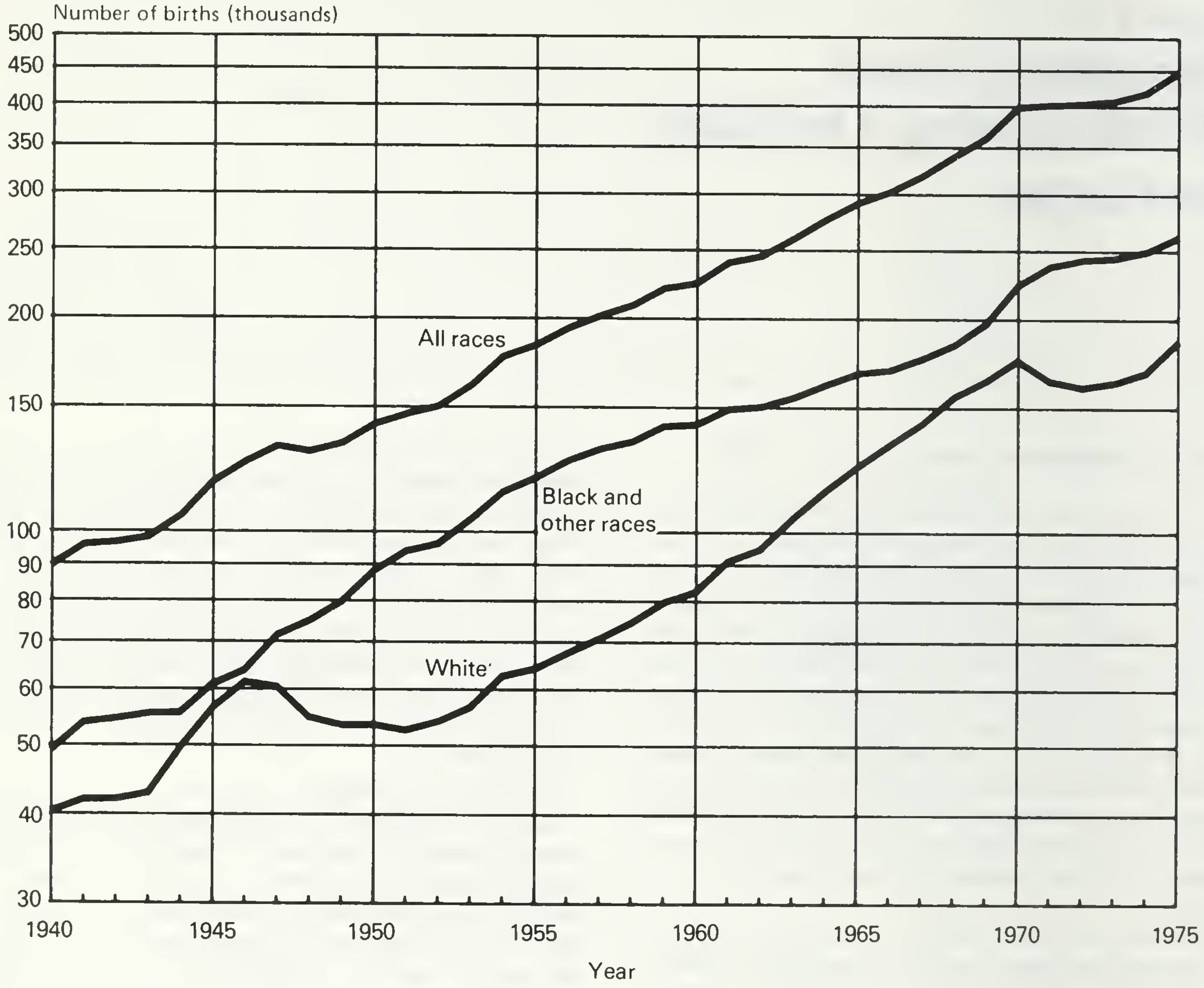
[2] The number of single women 14 to 44 years old declined to 9.1 million in 1953. Thereafter it rose annually and should reach a peak in the late 1970's before declining once again. Widowed and divorced women are also included in the bases upon which illegitimacy rates are calculated.

[3] For a discussion of illegitimacy among married women, see James E. Dele and William M. Schmidt, "Illegitimacy and Race: National and Local Trends," **Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly**, Vol. 48, No. 2 (1970), pp. 127-144.

[4] Data for Blacks shown in figures 5-1 and 5-2 and in table 5-1 nclude persons of all races other than White, except where noted. In 1975, Black women constituted about 90 percent of all single women of races other than White in the childbearing years of 15 to 44.

FIGURE 5-1

Number of Illegitimate Births: 1940 to 1975



Source: See appendix A.

rates among women 15 to 19 years old, teenage women accounted for more than half of all illegitimate births.[5]

The percentage of all births that are illegitimate, which rose from 4 percent in 1940 to 14 percent in 1975 (table 5-1), depends not only on the rates of illegitimacy, but also on rates of legitimate births. The general rate of illegitimacy among women 15 to 44 years old has declined in recent years after reaching a high in 1970. Since 1970, however, rates and numbers of legitimate births have been dropping even more rapidly. The result is that, with the numbers legitimate births decreasing and the numbers of illegitima births increasing, the proportion of all births which a illegitimate has increased even more rapidly since 196 than has the annual number of illegitimate births.

The drop in illegitimacy rates among women 20 to 4 years old, which began in the early 1960's, is due in pa to the use of more effective contraceptives and the greater practical availability to single women. The fac that rates among teenagers have not dropped but hav continued to rise may well reflect both poorer understandin and use of contraceptives as well as restricted accessibilit to them.[6]

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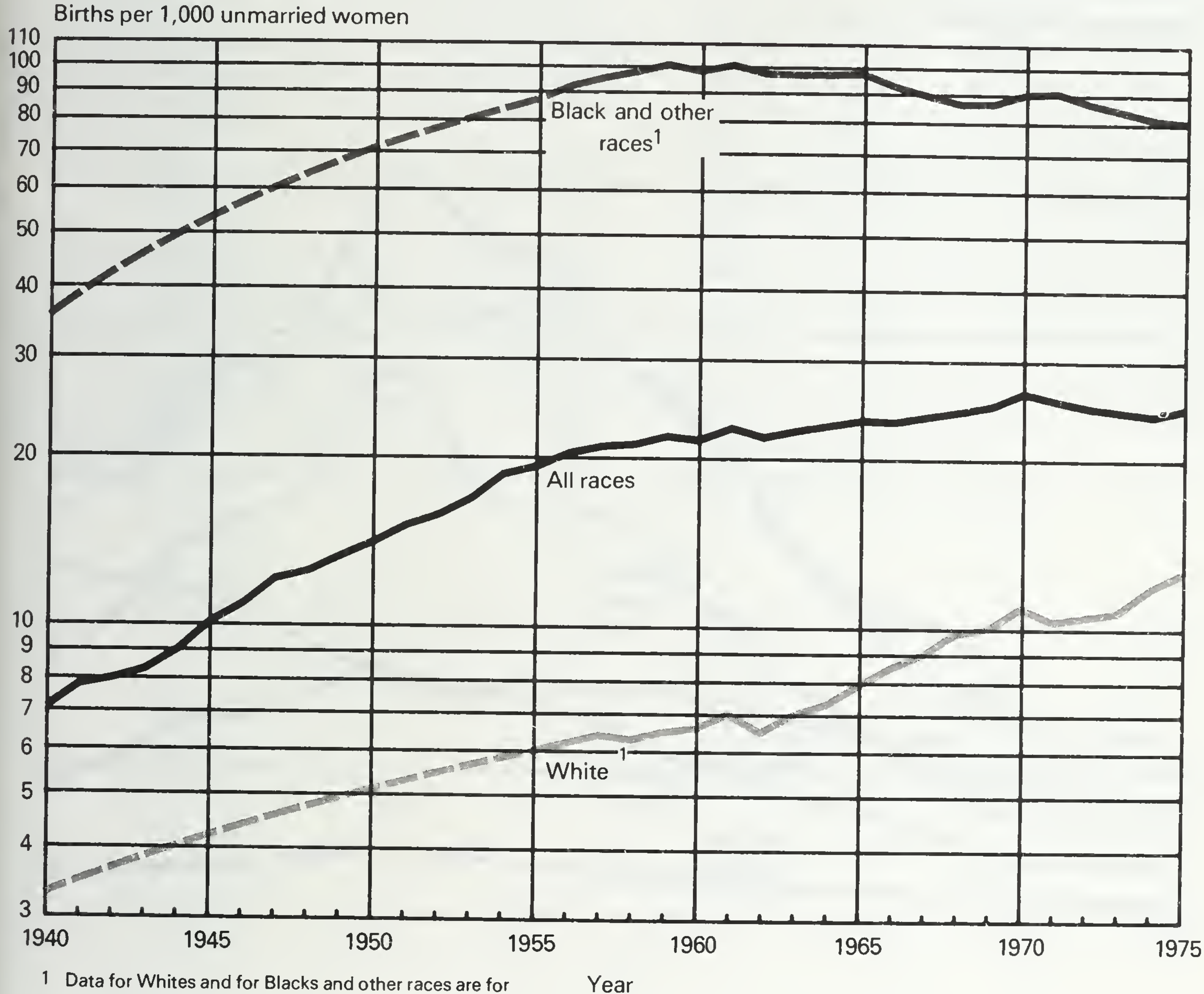
[5] Recently released data based on birth registrations show fertility rates separately for women 15 to 17 years old and 18 and 19 years old, for the years 1966 through 1975. Illegitimacy rates for women 15 to 17 years old rose steadily throughout the period from 13.1 per 1,000 unmarried women in 1966 to 19.5 in 1975. Illegitimacy rates for those 18 and 19 years old increased from 25.8 in 1966 to 32.9 in 1970. Rates for this latter group then declined for 3 years thereafter but rose again in 1974 and stood at 32.8 in 1975. See National Center for Health Statistics, **Monthly Vital Statistics Report**, Vol. 26, No. 5, "Teenage Childbearing: 1966-1975," table 4.

[6] For a discussion of the failure of teenage women to use cor traceptive methods, see Farida Shah, Melvin Zelnik, and John F Kantner, "Unprotected Intercourse Among Unwed Teenagers, **Family Planning Perspectives**, Vol. 7, No. 1 (January/Februar 1975), pp. 39-44.

FIGURE 5-2

Illegitimate Births Per 1,000 Unmarried Women 15 to 44 Years Old, by Race: 1940 to 1975



1 Data for Whites and for Blacks and other races are for 1940, 1950, and 1955 through 1975. The broken lines indicate discontinuous series.

Source: See appendix A.

There is some reason to believe that the absolute numbers f illegitimate births may soon increase more slowly or even lecrease. The number of young women 15 to 19 years old eached a peak in 1976 and is projected to decline for at east the next 15 years as "baby boom" children are replaced y those born during the more recent years of declining ertility. As has been pointed out above, it is women 15 to 9 years old who bear more than half the illegitimate births ach year. Unfortunately, it is not possible to predict hether or not the illegitimacy rate among teenage women ill level off and eventually begin to decline. Much depends n the underlying reasons for teenage illegitimacy and how usceptable the causes are to social and other remedies.

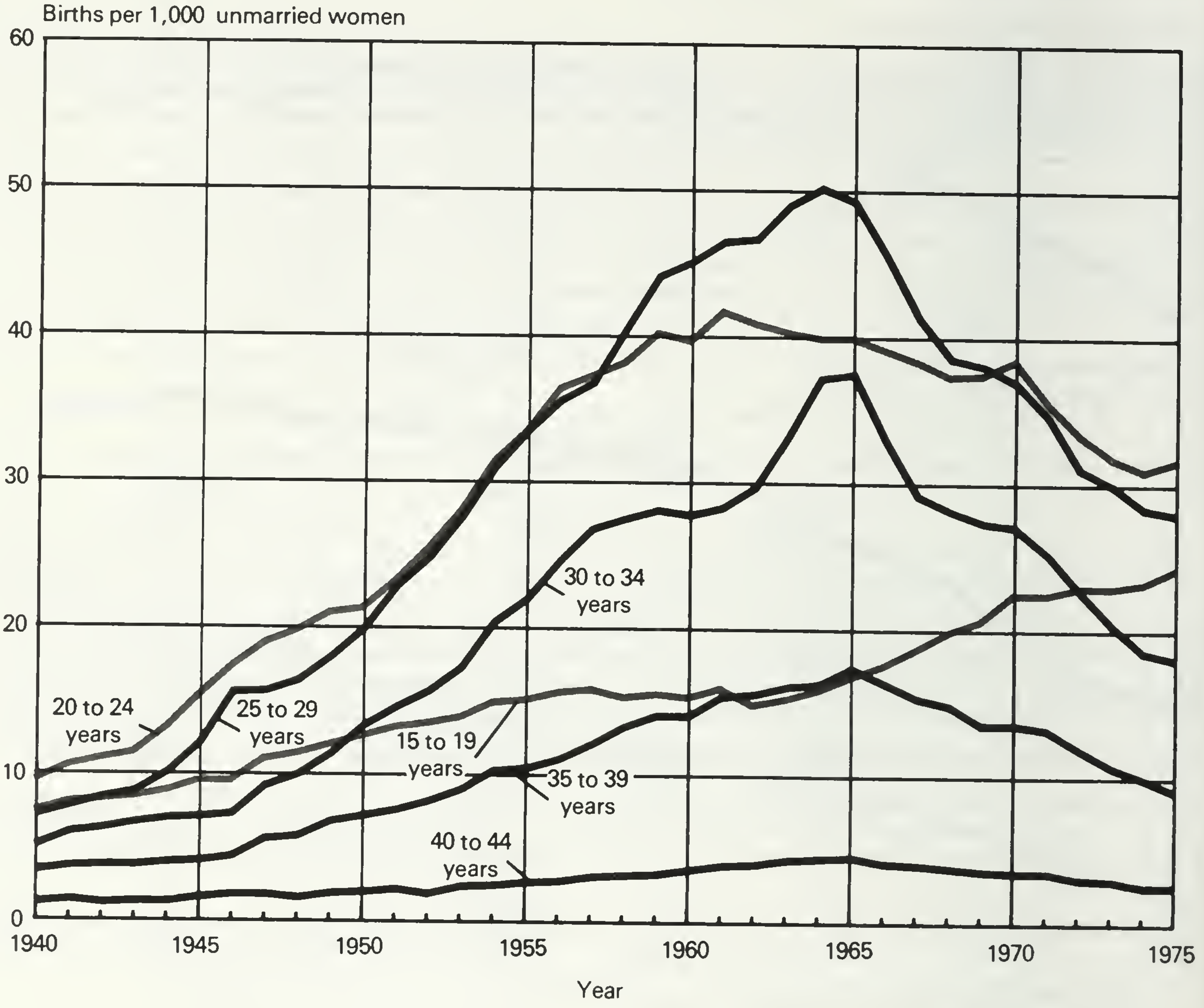
egitimate Births Conceived Outside Marriage

lany children conceived outside of legal marriages are ecorded as having been born "legitimately." This occurs when the premarital conception is legitimated by marriage during the pregnancy. Since birth registrations contain no information on date of marriage, this data source provides no estimate of the extent to which premarital conceptions are subsequently legitimated prior to the birth of the child. However, information regarding women's marriage and birth histories was collected in the June 1975 Current Population Survey (CPS). These data make possible some estimation of first births conceived before marriage for women who had ever been married at the time of the survey.

Among White women first married in 1970 to 1974, about 1 in 5 reported dates of first marriage and first childbearing which imply that the first child was conceived before marriage (table 5-3). This percentage is twice as high as that among women first married in 1940 to 1944; this finding applies to births which occurred before the mother's first marriage as well as to those premaritally

FIGURE 5-3

Illegitimate Births Per 1,000 Unmarried Women, by Age: 1940 to 1975



Source: See appendix A.

conceived but which were "legitimated" by a subsequent marriage. Among White women, two to three times as many premaritally conceived children are born within marriage as outside of it.

Among Black women first married in the years 1960 to 1974, half or more of their first children were conceived before marriage, about a 30 to 35 percent increase over the corresponding percentage for women first married in the 1940's (table 5-3). The large majority of first children conceived out of wedlock by Black women, unlike those conceived out of wedlock by White women, were also born before first marriage.

About 6 percent of White women first married in 1970 to 1974 became mothers before marrying. This percentage is higher than that for any other marriage cohort of White women since at least 1940 to 1944 (table 5-3). On th other hand, the percentage of women with a premaritall conceived child born within a subsequent marriage seem to be down somewhat for those first married 1970 to 197 in comparison with White women first married in the 1960' The large sampling variability associated with the estimate for Black women do not permit assessment of the difference recorded for the marriage cohorts from 1960 to 1974.

Social Differences Associated with Premarital Childbearing

Data from the June 1976 CPS (table 5-4) indicate that about 5 percent of White single women 18 to 44 years old had eve had a child.[7] However, among single White women 30 to 44 years old in 1976, the percentage of women having one or more children was about twice the overall average, whereas among single White women 18 and 19 years old, the percentage was about half the general average. About 64 percent of Black single women 30 to 44 years old reported having one or more children, as did 23 percent of those 18 and 19 years of age. The proportion of single women 18 to 44 years old with two or more children is about 2 percent among White women and 21 percent among Black women.

Average numbers of illegitimate births per woman also vary widely by age and race. Highest averages are recorded among single women in the 30 to 44 age group, where, it should be noted, there are relatively few women remaining single. White women in this age group averaged 208 births per 1,000 single women; the corresponding average for Black women was 1,953. Among 18-and-19-year-old single women, the average per 1,000 White single women was 27; the average for Black women was 296.

The data of table 5-5 show that less-educated women have a much higher average number of illegitimate children than do better-educated women. Also, women not in the labor force at the time of the survey had higher averages than did those in the labor force. The fact that average numbers of illegitimate births are especially high among women who did not graduate from high school is probably due in some measure to women dropping out of school after becoming pregnant to bear and care for their babies. Thus, for many women, having an illegitimate child is a likely cause of lower educational attainment, which in turn may be a factor affecting a woman's subsequent activity in the labor force.

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[7] There is the likelihood of some deliberate misreporting of the facts with respect to the fertility of single women, especially among those who perceive out-of-wedlock childbirth as bearing a social, moral, or legal stigma. It is also possible that the level of misreporting differs systematically according to various demographic and social characteristics. For an assessment of the reliability of these data, see Maurice J. Moore, "Asking Single Women About Their Children: The Census Bureau's Experience," **Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section 1976**, (Washington, D.C.: American Statistical Association, 1976), pp. 618-623.

TABLE 5-1

Numbers of Illegitimate Live Births and Percent Illegitimate Among All Live Births: 5-Year Averages, 1940-44 to 1970-74, and Single-Year Data, 1965 to 1975

Calendar period	Number (thousands)			Percent illegitimate among all live births		
	All races	White	Black[1]	All races	White	Black[1]
1975	448	186	250	14.3	7.3	48.8
1970 to 1974	406	166	230	12.1	6.1	43.0
1974	418	169	239	13.2	6.5	47.1
1973	407	163	235	13.0	6.4	45.8
1972	403	161	233	12.4	6.0	43.9
1971	401	164	229	11.3	5.6	40.5
1970	399	175	215	10.7	5.7	37.6
1965 to 1969	322	144	179	9.0	4.8	29.4
1969	361	164	197	10.0	5.5	32.5
1968	339	155	184	9.7	5.3	31.2
1967	318	142	176	9.0	4.9	29.4
1966	302	133	170	8.4	4.4	27.7
1965	291	124	168	7.7	4.0	26.3
1960 to 1964	249	98	152	6.0	2.8	23.0
1955 to 1959	202	72	130	4.8	2.0	20.9
1950 to 1954	155	56	99	4.1	1.7	18.7
1945 to 1949	127	57	70	3.8	2.0	17.0
1940 to 1944	97	43	54	3.6	1.8	16.8

[1] Prior to 1970, data are for Black and other races.

Source: See appendix A.

TABLE 5-2

Illegitimate Births Per 1,000 Unmarried Women, by Age: 5-Year Averages, 1940-44 to 1970-74, and Single-Year Data, 1965 to 1975

Calendar period	Age of mother						
	Total[1], 15 to 44 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44[2] years
1975....................	24.8	24.2	31.6	28.0	18.1	9.1	2.6
1970 to 1974............	25.1	22.8	34.0	32.2	22.9	11.9	3.1
1974..................	24.1	23.2	30.9	28.4	18.6	10.0	2.6
1973..................	24.5	22.9	31.8	30.0	20.5	10.8	3.0
1972..................	24.9	22.9	33.4	31.1	22.8	12.0	3.1
1971..................	25.6	22.4	35.6	34.7	25.3	13.3	3.5
1970..................	26.4	22.4	38.4	37.0	27.1	13.6	3.5
1965 to 1969............	24.0	18.6	38.4	42.6	31.1	15.5	4.0
1969..................	25.0	20.6	37.4	38.1	27.4	13.6	3.6
1968..................	24.4	19.8	37.3	38.6	28.2	14.9	3.8
1967..................	23.9	18.6	38.3	41.4	29.2	15.4	4.0
1966..................	23.4	17.5	39.1	45.6	33.0	16.4	4.1
1965..................	23.5	16.7	39.9	49.3	37.5	17.4	4.5
1960 to 1964............	22.3	15.4	40.5	47.5	31.2	15.5	4.0
1955 to 1959............	20.8	15.5	37.1	38.1	25.8	12.2	3.0
1950 to 1954............	16.1	13.6	25.9	25.2	16.3	8.5	2.2
1945 to 1949............	11.8	10.7	18.5	15.6	9.0	5.3	1.7
1940 to 1944............	8.0	8.2	11.1	8.5	6.2	3.7	1.3

[1] Rates computed by relating total illegitimate births, regardless of age of mother, to unmarried women 15 to 44 years old.

[2] Rates computed by relating illegitimate births to mothers 40 years old and over to unmarried women 40 to 44 years old.

Source: See appendix A.

TABLE 5-3

Percentage of Ever-Married Women With First Child Born Either Before First Marriage or Within 8 Months After First Marriage: June 1975

(Data limited to women born since 1900)

Race of mother and period of birth of first child	Year of mother's first marriage						
	1970 to 1974	1965 to 1969	1960 to 1964	1955 to 1959	1950 to 1954	1945 to 1949	1940 to 1944
ALL RACES							
Number of women....(thousands)..	7,845	7,337	6,268	6,062	6,031	6,653	5,711
Percent							
With first child premaritally conceived.....................	24.4	25.3	25.0	21.6	16.8	13.8	11.9
And born before first marriage[1]..................	9.5	8.3	8.2	7.6	6.5	5.6	4.7
And born during first 8 months of marriage[2].......	14.9	17.0	16.8	14.0	10.3	8.2	6.8
WHITE							
Number of women....(thousands)..	6,896	6,426	5,520	5,262	5,337	5,968	5,180
Percent							
With first child premaritally conceived.....................	20.9	22.4	21.3	17.7	13.6	10.8	8.9
And born before first marriage[1]..................	6.1	5.1	5.1	4.5	4.2	3.4	2.9
And born during first 8 months of marriage[2].......	14.8	17.3	16.2	13.2	9.4	7.4	6.0
BLACK							
Number of women....(thousands)..	758	754	645	1,308		1,104	
Percent							
With first child premaritally conceived.....................	54.8	51.9	56.4	46.5		40.0	
And born before first marriage[1]..................	37.5	35.1	34.1	28.8		25.2	
And born during first 8 months of marriage[2].......	17.3	16.8	22.3	17.7		14.8	

[1] Month and year of child's birth is earlier than the month and year of the mother's first marriage

[2] Date of child's birth is neither earlier than the date of the mother's first marriage nor later than 8 months after the marriage. Due to the dating of events in months, a few children born shortly before the mother's marriage may be misclassified as born within marriage. For the same reason, a few who were conceived within marriage and born somewhat prematurely may be erroneously classified as among those premaritally conceived.

Source: See appendix A.

TABLE 5-4

Children Ever Born to Single Women: June 1976

Race and age	Number of women (thousands)	Number of children ever born (percent distribution)					Children ever born per 1,000 women
		Total	None	1	2	3 or more	
ALL RACES							
18 to 44 years	9,925	100.0	88.1	6.9	2.7	2.2	212
18 to 24 years	7,472	100.0	91.0	6.3	2.0	0.7	126
18 and 19 years	3,286	100.0	94.2	4.8	0.9	0.1	69
20 and 21 years	2,266	100.0	91.0	6.0	2.3	0.6	129
22 to 24 years	1,920	100.0	85.6	9.3	3.6	1.5	220
25 to 29 years	1,351	100.0	80.9	9.8	4.6	4.7	358
30 to 44 years	1,102	100.0	77.3	7.6	5.1	10.1	618
45 to 59 years	769	100.0	92.6	3.1	1.6	2.7	218
WHITE							
18 to 44 years	7,979	100.0	95.1	3.5	1.0	0.5	73
18 to 24 years	6,128	100.0	96.2	3.0	0.6	0.1	48
18 and 19 years	2,742	100.0	97.4	2.5	0.1	-	27
20 and 21 years	1,847	100.0	96.5	2.3	0.9	0.1	48
22 to 24 years	1,539	100.0	93.8	4.7	1.2	0.4	84
25 to 29 years	1,030	100.0	92.7	5.2	1.1	1.0	109
30 to 44 years	822	100.0	89.8	4.6	3.2	2.4	208
5 to 59 years	667	100.0	96.0	1.5	1.3	1.2	93
LACK							
8 to 44 years	1,731	100.0	56.0	22.7	10.5	10.8	854
18 to 24 years	1,196	100.0	64.7	23.1	8.9	3.3	518
18 and 19 years	494	100.0	77.2	17.2	4.6	1.0	294
20 and 21 years	363	100.0	62.8	24.2	9.9	3.0	537
22 to 24 years	339	100.0	48.5	30.5	14.2	6.8	826
25 to 29 years	280	100.0	35.9	27.8	17.4	18.9	1,296
30 to 44 years	255	100.0	36.3	16.8	11.3	35.5	1,953
45 to 59 years	93	100.0	67.4	15.2	3.3	14.1	1,151

Source: See appendix A.

TABLE 5-5

Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Single Women, by Selected Socioeconomic Characteristics: June 1976

(Numbers in thousands. For meaning of symbols, see page IX)

Characteristic	18 to 24 years old		25 to 34 years old		35 to 44 years ol	
	Number of women	Children ever born per 1,000 women	Number of women	Children ever born per 1,000 women	Number of women	Childre ever bor per 1,00 wome
WHITE						
Total	6,128	48	1,420	120	432	26
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED						
Not a high school graduate	890	157	155	548	102	84
High school, 4 years	2,707	47	434	141	149	17
College, 1 year or more	2,530	10	831	30	183	1
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
In labor force	4,791	27	1,233	67	353	17
Not in labor force	1,337	123	187	476	79	65
BLACK						
Total	1,196	518	405	1,390	130	2,29
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED						
Not a high school graduate	359	930	129	2,484	77	2,42
High school, 4 years	544	436	184	1,125	35	(B)
College, 1 year or more	294	173	92	424	17	(B)
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
In labor force	681	395	266	1,177	79	2,01
Not in labor force	516	680	139	1,799	51	(B)

Source: See appendix A.

Chapter 6.

Contraception and Abortion

Each year since 1972 has been marked by a new low in the total fertility rate for the United States. Moreover, the total number of births in 1976 was only 4 percent higher than the number in 1921, even though the number of women of childbearing age (ages 15 to 44) in 1976 was almost twice the number in 1921. It is obvious that the Nation's fertility is among the most controlled in the world, and this high level of control is a crucially significant characteristic of the fertility of American women.

Acceptance and Practice of Contraception

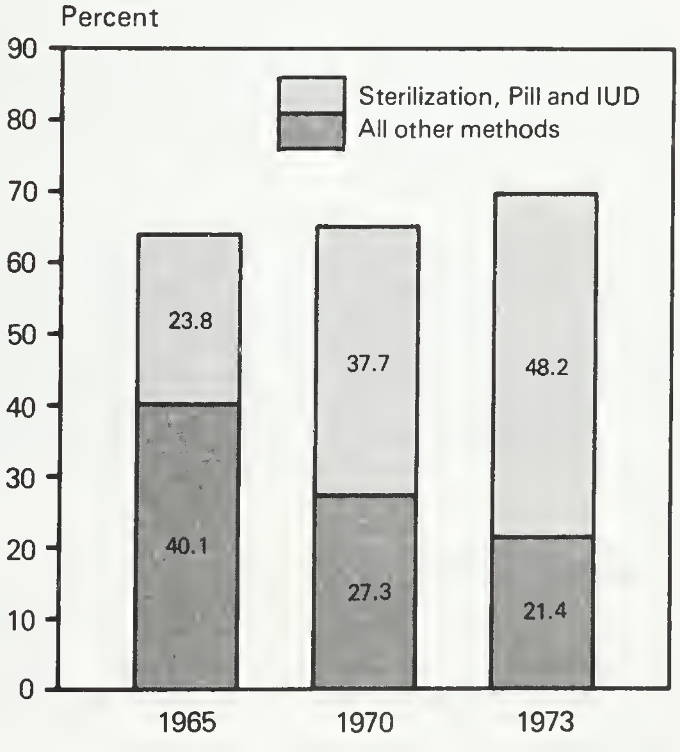
The breadth of acceptance of contraception among married couples in the United States is attested to by the fact that in 1973, 7 out of 10 married women who were 15 to 44 years old reported they were currently using some method of contraception (table 6-1). Since the women not using contraception included those who were pregnant at the time of the interview or who were seeking to become pregnant or who had recently borne a child, an estimated 89 percent of married women "exposed to the risk" of an unplanned pregnancy in 1973 were actually practicing contraception.[1]

Data from the 1960 GAF study yielded the estimate that 50 percent of married couples with wives in the reproductive years were practicing contraception at the time of the survey.[2] Corresponding estimates from the 1965 and 1970 National Fertility Studies were 64 and 65 percent, respectively. Thus, while the percentage of women currently practicing contraception increased by about 14 percentage points from 50 percent in 1960 to 64 percent in 1965, the increase from 64 percent in 1965 to 70 percent in 1973 was only about 6 percentage points.

Although the increase in current contraceptive usage among married couples was relatively small from 1965 to 1973, there were very important changes in the quality of the methods used (figure 6-1). In 1965, about 60 percent of wives practicing contraception were using methods other than the effective and "modern" techniques of sterilization, contraceptive pill, and intrauterine device (IUD). By 1973, the situation had reversed, with almost 70 percent of wives practicing contraception using these methods, which were almost unknown before 1960. Thus, it is reasonable to assume that the overall effectiveness of contraception increased significantly between 1965 and 1973. Certainly

FIGURE 6-1

Percent of Married Couples, Wife 15 to 44 Years Old, Using a Contraceptive Method: United States, 1965, 1970, and 1973



Source: See appendix A.

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[1] National Center for Health Statistics, **Monthly Vital Statistics Report**, Vol. 25, No. 7, "Contraception Utilization Among Currently Married Women 15-44 Years of Age: United States, 1973," p. 2.

[2] Ibid., p. 1.

changes in the birth rates during that period provide no contradictory evidence.

The percentage of married couples practicing contraception was greater among some subgroups in the population than among others. For example, White wives were more likely to use contraceptives than Black wives, especially among those 30 to 44 years old (table 6-1). Also, women with less than two children born as of the survey date were considerably less likely to be practicing contraception than were women with two or more children already born. Couples with less than two children were more likely than the others to be desiring a pregnancy or to be in the postpartum period following a pregnancy.

The percentage of Catholic women using contraceptives was about 4 percentage points lower than for Protestant women in 1973. Although the difference is statistically significant and in the expected direction, the difference is surprisingly small, given the official position of the Catholic Church against the use of contraception other than periodic abstinence (rhythm). The convergence in the contraceptive practice of Catholics and Protestants, as well as the increasing nonconformity of Catholic couples with the official teaching of their Church, has been detailed in **The Contraceptive Revolution**[3], which reports on the 1970 National Fertility Survey. A further indication of increasing nonconformity among Catholics is seen in table 6-2, which shows a decline among all three age groups of White women in the use of rhythm as a method of preventing conception.

Information on the particular method of contraception used, according to the wife's race and age, is shown in table 6-2. It has already been noted that relatively fewer Black women than White women use contraceptives. However, except for women 15 to 24 years old in 1965, the percentage of women who use modern methods of contraception (sterilization, pill, and IUD) is almost the same, age for age, among both Blacks and Whites. This means that among women who do practice contraception, the percentage using modern methods is higher among Blacks than Whites. It is also true, for both Black women and White women, that in 1965 and 1973, a greater percentage of younger women used modern methods of contraception than did successively older groups of women (with the exception of Black women 15 to 24 years old in 1965).

The use of each of the modern methods has increased substantially between 1965 and 1973 for each age group and for both races. An interesting racial difference appears in the use of sterilization. Although the percentage of couples protected by sterilization has increased for both races, among Black couples, almost no men have been sterilized whereas, among White couples, almost as many men have been sterilized as women.

Acceptance of Abortion

Based on the available evidence, contraception appears to be widely accepted as a method of fertility control. Far more controversial at the present time is the use of abortion as a means of limiting fertility. Since the 1973 Supreme Cou ruling which struck down restrictive State laws regardir abortion, especially during the first 3 months of pregnanc legal abortion has been increasingly available as a means c fertility control when contraception either fails or is nc used at all.

Data available from Gallup polls and social surveys co ducted by the National Opinion Research Center indica that Americans have grown increasingly tolerant of abortic for a variety of reasons (table 6-3). In 1977, only 9 percer of persons surveyed expressly disapproved of therapeut abortions for the sake of the woman's health; the corresponding statistic for 1962 was 16 percent.[4] Only 1 person in in 1977 disapproved of inducing an abortion if there were danger that the child might be born deformed. Howeve if the reason for inducing an abortion is that the coupl wants no more children, slightly more than half of thos in the 1977 survey disapproved of the procedure. Abou 45 percent disapproved of abortion as a remedy for a couple' inability to support another child.

Although over half of the 1977 sample of persons expressed disapproval of abortion when there was no reaso involved other than the desire not to have the child, toleranc for inducing abortion in these circumstances seems to hav increased in the past decade. In the 1968 Gallup poll, 8 percent of those polled disapproved of abortion when th only reason would be the desire not to have another child By 1972, the percentage of respondents expressly disapproving had dropped to 57 percent.

Statistics on legal abortions performed in the Unitec States are collected and published by the Federal Government through the Center for Disease Control (CDC) ir Atlanta, Ga. Since 1973, partial or complete data on lega abortions have been reported by each of the 50 States anc the District of Columbia. Data used in this report are from the CDC report for 1975. Somewhat more complete reporting on legal abortions is provided by the Alan Guttmacher Institute (AGI), a private research organization. CDC and AGI estimates of the number of legal abortions occurring and the ratios per 1,000 live births for 1973, 1974, and 1975 are shown on the following page.[5]

Assuming that the true number of legal abortions in the United States is no less than that published by the Alan Guttmacher Institute, there was almost exactly 1 legal abortion for every 3 live births in 1975. This represents an increase of 38 percent in the ratio in the past 2 years. It has not been clearly established just how much of the rapid increase in legal abortions since the late 1960's may be due simply to the fact that abortions which would have taken place in any case are now being performed legally rather than illegally as a result of selected States liberalizing their abortion laws and finally of the 1973 Supreme Court

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[3] Charles F. Westoff and Norman B. Ryder, **The Contraceptive Revolution**, (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1977), pp. 22-30.

[4] The fact that a given percentage disapprove of abortion does not mean that all others approve. Some persons in the surveys did not give an answer, and some others "did not know" whether they approved or not.

[5] Center for Disease Control, **Abortion Surveillance 1975** (issued April 1977), table 1; and Ellen Sullivan, et al., "Legal Abortions in the United States: 1975-1976," **Family Planning Perspectives**, Vol. 9, No. 3 (May/June 1977), table 1.

Number of Legal Abortions and Ratio of Legal Abortions Per 1,000 Live Births

Data and source	1975	1974	1973
Center for Disease Control:			
Number of abortions........................	854,853	763,476	615,831
Abortion ratio..............................	272	242	196
Alan Guttmacher Institute:			
Number of abortions........................	1,034,200	898,600	744,600
Abortion ratio..............................	331	282	239

loe v. Wade decision.[6] Whether or not the total abortion atio, including legal and illegal abortions, increased much om 1969 to 1975, there has certainly been a great increase the incidence of legal abortion.

haracteristics of Women Receiving Abortions

he effect of the 1973 Supreme Court decision is reflected the percentage of legal, reported abortions which were erformed in a State other than that in which the woman sided. In 1975, 11 percent of abortions were performed in State in which the woman was not a resident; in 1973 the ercentage was more than twice as great (table 6-4). In 1972, r which data are not shown in this report, almost 44 ercent of the abortions reported to the Center for Disease ontrol were performed outside the State of the woman's sidence. It seems clear that the liberalization of abortion gislation in the early 1970's and the concomitant increase the number of facilities providing legal abortions have eatly reduced the need for women to travel out of State receive the services they seek.

In 1975, about one-third of all reported legal abortions ere performed on women less than 20 years old. This atistic remained almost unchanged for at least 3 years able 6-4). However, the percentage of abortions performed White women regardless of age has been declining during e same period; correspondingly, the percentage of ortions which were performed on women of Black and her races has increased. In 1976 about 86 percent of all omen in the childbearing years (age 15 to 44 years) were hite. By contrast, only 68 percent of the abortions rerted in that year were performed on White women.

The vast majority of abortions, almost 3 of every 4 1975, were performed on women who were not married, luding those who had never married as well as persons o were widowed or divorced. The greatest number of ortions was obtained by women with no other living ldren. As for the length of gestation, almost 88 percent the 1975 legal abortions were reported as occurring within the first 12 weeks of pregnancy, and almost half (45 percent) were reported as occurring within the first 8 weeks.

Abortions by State of Occurrence

In 1975, there were 272 legal abortions reported to the Center for Disease Control for every 1,000 live births. However, abortion statistics vary greatly from State to State (table 6-5 and figure 6-2). The States with relatively high abortion ratios, that is, 300 or more abortions per 1,000 live births, are the three west coast States (California, Oregon, and Washington), Illinois, Maryland, and five northeastern States (New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont). Among these States, only New York and Vermont reported more than 8 percent of the abortions as being obtained by residents of other States. In New York, 16 percent were obtained by nonresidents, but the number of abortions to residents of New York would have been sufficient to make it the State with the highest ratio. Thirty-one percent of the abortions in Vermont were to nonresidents; if these had not occurred, the abortion ratio for Vermont would have been well below the national average.

States with very low abortion ratios (less than 100 per 1,000 live births) were clustered in the Old South and in the Rocky Mountain area. They also included North Dakota, Iowa, Indiana, and West Virginia, although Iowa presents a clear instance of incomplete reporting (see footnotes cited in table 6-5).

The District of Columbia presents a special case. First, it is a large city and, therefore, is more appropriately compared with other cities rather than States. Also, over half the abortions occurring in the District in 1975 were obtained by women not residing in the city. The net result of being an urban center and attracting many nonresidents to its facilities was that there were more than twice as many abortions in the District in 1975 than there were live births. Even so, considering only District residents, there were still more abortions than live births in the District of Columbia in 1975.

Unwanted Fertility

Except for abortions performed for the sake of the woman's health or to prevent the birth of a seriously deformed child, abortion and contraception are two ways of dealing with the

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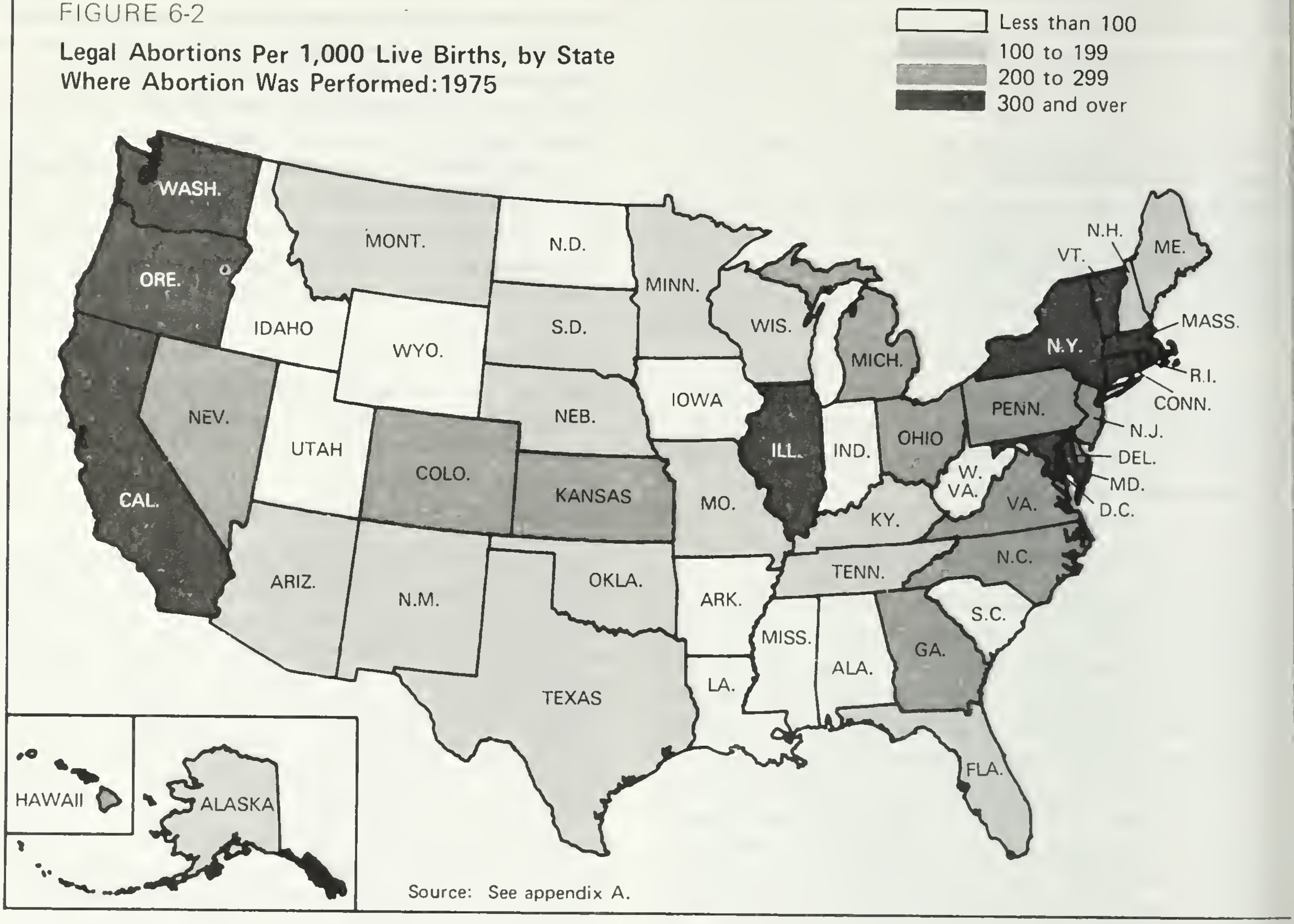
[6] There is no direct way to establish estimates of the number of gal abortions occurring in a year, since this type of procedure not reported. However, the number of deaths associated with gal abortions declined markedly in the 1972 to 1974 period. It reasonable to assume, therefore, that the number of illegal rtions also declined. See Willard Cates, Jr. and Roger W. Rochart, egal Abortions in the United States: 1972-1974," **Family Planning spectives**, Vol. 8, No. 2 (March/April 1976), pp. 86-92.

FIGURE 6-2

Legal Abortions Per 1,000 Live Births, by State Where Abortion Was Performed: 1975



Source: See appendix A.

problem of preventing the birth of children who are not wanted either at a given time or at any time in the future. To the extent that the methods are successful, some children are not born who otherwise would have been born. Although there is no way to estimate the number of births which are prevented by contraception, as there is in the case of births prevented by legal abortions, there are indications of substantial decreases in numbers and rates of unwanted births during the last half of the 1960's.[7]

Evidence of the decrease in unwanted fertility is provided by the 1973 National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), which sampled all ever-married women 15 to 44 years old and single women of the same age who were living with one or more of their own children. With respect to each pregnancy a woman had, she was asked whether or not she wanted a(nother) child at the time she became pregnant.[8] By this measure, 13 percent of the children born to these women were "not wanted" or "probably not wanted" when they were conceived (table 6-6). Of course, this "r wanting" refers to the state of the mother's mind at t time of becoming pregnant, not necessarily to her attitu toward her child after its birth. Another consideration assessing these data is the fact that respondents in the surv retrospectively reported on how they felt at sometime in t past, and present awareness of and reports on past states mind can easily be affected by the interviewing process a by current feelings and attitudes. For these reasons, the percent "unwanted" at the time of becoming pregnant m be a substantial understatement of the reality.

According to the attitudes reported in the 1973 NSF there is a great difference between White and Black wom in the amount of unwanted fertility. Over one-quarter the births to Black women were said to be unwanted at t time of conception, as compared with only one-tenth of t births to White women (table 6-6). Indeed, if all the birt reported as unwanted at the time of conception had be prevented, the average number of children born to Blac women might have been less than the average for Whi women.

The data summarized in table 6-6 also suggest that, general, mothers who have more years of education repo a smaller amount of unwanted fertility. An exception to th rule is that women who drop out of high school report mo unwanted fertility than do women who never went to high school. To some extent, this finding may be attributable to the fact that many girls who become pregnant during their high school years are forced to quit school to bear and care for their children. Thus, unwanted fertility sometimes prevents higher educational attainment. For many other women, however, the amount of exposure to the educational processes may, somehow or other, have influenced their ability to control their fertility.

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[7] See Norman B. Ryder and Charles F. Westoff, 'Wanted and Unwanted Fertility in the United States: 1965 and 1970,'' in U.S. Commission on Population Growth and the American Future, Research Report, Vol. I. **Demographic and Social Aspects of Population Growth**, Charles F. Westoff and Robert Parke, Jr. (eds.), (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972), pp. 467-487. For a discussion of the reduction in "unplanned" births, which include those not wanted at any time and those not wanted at the actual time of conception, see Charles F. Westoff, "The Decline of Unplanned Births in the United States," **Science**, Vol. 191 (9 January 1976), pp.38-40.

[8] National Center for Health Statistics, **Advancedata from Vit and Health Statistics**, No. 9, August 10, 1977.

No matter how effective fertility control methods become and how widely they are accepted and utilized, it is unlikely that unwanted childbearing will be totally eliminated. However, with the development and use of highly effective contraceptive techniques, such as the pill, and the IUD, and the increasing use of sterilization and abortion, the amount of unwanted fertility has been substantially reduced in the last 15 to 20 years. Assuming that the trend toward the use of more effective methods of fertility control continues, the prospect is for a further reduction in the proportion of births which are unintended by the parents.

TABLE 6-1

Percentage of Married Women Currently Practicing Contraception, by Selected Characteristics: 1973

Characteristic	Age of woman		
	Total, 15 to 44 years	15 to 29 years	30 to 4 yea
All women	69.6	70.2	69
RACE			
White	70.5	70.7	70
Black	60.0	63.7	56
CHILDREN BORN TO DATE			
0 or 1 child	58.3	63.7	42
2 to 4 children	77.0	81.2	75
5 children or more	72.5	64.9	73
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
In labor force	70.5	73.6	68
Not in labor force	68.9	67.8	69
RELIGION			
Protestant	70.7	70.4	71
Catholic	66.5	68.1	65
Jewish	84.9	82.1	86
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
0 to 11 years	62.5	62.7	62
12 years	71.2	72.3	70
13 years or more	74.7	73.0	76.

Source: See appendix A.

TABLE 6-2

Contraceptive Practice of Currently Married Women 15 to 44 Years Old, by Age and Race: 1965 and 1973

(For meaning of symbols, see page IX)

Race and contraceptive practice	Age of woman and year of survey							
	Total, 15 to 44 years		15 to 24 years		25 to 34 years		35 to 44 years	
	1973	1965	1973	1965	1973	1965	1973	1965
WHITE								
Number of women surveyed	5,301	3,771	1,174	796	2,302	1,413	1,825	1,562
Contraceptive practice (percent):								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not using contraception	29.5	35.2	30.9	40.3	26.3	30.7	32.4	36.8
Wife sterilized	8.2	4.1	2.3	0.6	8.1	4.3	11.9	5.6
Husband sterilized	8.4	3.5	1.7	1.0	8.6	4.0	12.3	4.4
Pill	25.0	15.6	44.5	30.7	25.8	17.3	11.9	6.3
IUD	6.6	0.7	7.2	0.9	8.9	0.8	3.5	0.4
Diaphragm	2.5	6.8	1.2	2.6	2.4	6.5	3.5	9.1
Condom	9.9	14.5	6.1	9.2	10.2	16.3	12.1	15.6
Rhythm	2.9	7.5	1.2	4.9	2.3	7.4	4.7	9.0
All other methods[1]	7.0	12.1	4.9	9.8	7.4	12.7	7.7	12.8
LACK								
umber of women surveyed	2,197	969	592	257	869	368	736	344
ontraceptive practice (percent):								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not using contraception	40.0	42.9	33.9	38.5	36.9	37.2	48.2	52.0
Wife sterilized	13.6	8.3	4.2	1.9	10.7	7.9	24.1	13.4
Husband sterilized	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.8	0.3	0.8	0.3
Pill	26.3	12.4	48.6	17.1	27.1	17.1	8.2	3.8
IUD	7.6	1.7	7.9	3.5	10.7	1.9	4.0	-
Diaphragm	1.2	2.9	0.1	1.9	1.8	2.7	1.4	3.8
Condom	3.2	9.7	1.4	10.9	3.1	12.8	4.7	5.5
Rhythm	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.6	0.7	2.2	0.6	0.6
All other methods[1]	6.3	20.4	2.8	24.2	7.2	17.9	8.0	20.6

[1] Includes foam, withdrawal, and douche as well as other unspecified methods.

Source: See appendix A.

TABLE 6-3

Percentage of Men and Women Who Disapprove of Abortion for Each of Four Reasons: Selected Surveys, 1962 to 1977

Reason for abortion	Year of survey			
	March 1977	March 1972	May 1968	Augu 19
Number of respondents	1,530	1,613	1,483	1,3
PERCENT				
Danger to mother's health	9	12	10	
Danger of birth defect in baby	14	20	25	
Family cannot afford another child	45	48	72	
Couple wants no more children	51	57	85	(N

Source: See appendix A.

ABLE 6-4

haracteristics of Women Receiving Abortions: 1973 to 1975

haracteristics	Percent distribution[1]		
	1975	1974	1973
ESIDENCE			
n State of occurrence			
Abortion in-State	89.2	86.6	74.8
Abortion out-of-State	10.8	13.4	25.2
GE			
ess than 20 years	33.1	32.7	32.7
to 24 years	31.9	31.8	32.0
years and over	35.0	35.6	35.3
CE			
ite	67.8	69.7	72.5
ack and other	32.2	30.3	27.5
RITAL STATUS			
rried	26.1	27.4	27.4
married	73.9	72.6	72.6
MBER OF LIVING CHILDREN			
ne	47.1	47.8	48.6
	20.2	19.6	18.8
	15.5	14.8	14.2
	8.7	8.7	8.7
	4.4	4.5	4.8
or more	4.2	4.5	4.9
EKS OF GESTATION			
or fewer	44.6	42.6	36.1
to 10	28.4	28.7	29.4
to 12	14.9	15.4	17.9
to 15	5.0	5.5	6.9
to 20	6.1	6.5	8.0
or more	1.0	1.2	1.7

[1] Excludes unknowns.

Source: See appendix A.

TABLE 6-5

Reported Legal Abortions, Abortion Ratios, Percent of Abortions Performed on Out-of-State Residents, and Percent of Abortions Performed on Unmarried Women, by State: 1975

(For meaning of symbols, see page IX)

State of occurrence	Total legal abortions reported[1]	Legal abortions per 1,000 live births	Percent of legal abortions performed on out-of-State residents[2]	Percent legal abortio performed unmarried wome
Total, all States	854,853	272	10.8	[4]72
Alabama	[5]2,747	47	8.0	(N
Alaska	1,248	169	0.6	68.
Arizona	[5]5,482	139	0.9	(N
Arkansas	1,925	57	(NR)	69.
California	142,067	448	1.9	73.
Colorado	9,744	241	9.2	71.
Connecticut	10,820	301	1.6	(NR
Delaware	2,322	282	(NR)	(NR
District of Columbia	22,721	2,328	55.2	75.
Florida	16,745	158	(NR)	(NR
Georgia	23,733	297	15.3	70.
Hawaii	4,545	290	5.0	60.
Idaho	[5]672	41	1.9	(NR
Illinois	58,743	347	7.5	73.
Indiana	7,859	95	1.5	71.
Iowa	[6]1,345	65	6.7	74.
Kansas	9,160	272	39.0	77.
Kentucky	[5]6,295	115	31.3	75.
Louisiana	4,180	62	9.5	75.
Maine	[5]1,930	126	2.1	(NR
Maryland	18,865	358	6.5	77.
Massachusetts	[7]29,940	438	(NR)	(NR
Michigan	[5]34,210	255	10.0	(NR
Minnesota	10,565	187	13.4	82.
Mississippi	315	7	17.5	59.
Missouri	10,244	150	20.8	[8]65.
Montana	1,535	130	2.1	73.
Nebraska	3,406	144	22.9	80.
Nevada	1,807	204	29.8	(NR)
New Hampshire	1,396	126	6.3	69.
New Jersey	[7]26,291	287	1.4	(NR)
New Mexico	[5]4,195	199	7.3	(NR)
New York	147,229	624	16.4	70.
North Carolina	19,960	247	6.2	68.
North Dakota	812	77	(NR)	(NR)
Ohio	[5]36,675	231	6.6	(NR)
Oklahoma	[5]5,808	136	11.4	(NR)
Oregon	10,641	319	5.4	76.2
Pennsylvania	43,319	291	12.2	(NR)
Rhode Island	3,253	303	7.9	[9]65.4
South Carolina	4,511	97	4.1	75.6
South Dakota	1,475	131	42.9	79.5
Tennessee	11,081	178	15.9	75.
Texas	[5]37,894	176	6.5	(NR)
Utah	2,146	68	5.5	80.3
Vermont	2,100	313	31.1	75.0
Virginia	17,999	257	5.3	74.8
Washington	20,963	412	(NR)	74.1
West Virginia	[5]96	3	19.4	(NR)
Wisconsin	[5]11,300	173	(NR)	(NR)
Wyoming	[5]539	77	1.9	(NR)

[1] Data from central health agencies unless otherwise noted.

[2] Based on abortions where the in-State and out-of-State residence status of the woman is known. Nationally, this accounted for 85.0 percent of all legal abortions reported for 1975 to the Center for Disease Control.

[3] Unless noted, unmarried women include the widowed, separated, divorced, and never-married. Percentages are based on all reported legal abortions in a State. Unless noted, less than 10 percent of the abortions performed in a State are reported with marital status unknown. In all States combined in which the marital status of women undergoing abortions was reported, 1.7 percent of the abortions did not include the marital status of the woman.

[4] Based on 581,249 abortions in 31 States reporting marital status.

[5] Reported from one or more hospitals and/or facilities in the State.

[6] January to June.

[7] Reported from State health department and one or more hospitals and/or facilities in the State.

[8] Marital status unknown, 10.8 percent.

[9] Does not include separated women.

Source: See appendix A.

TABLE 6-6

Unwanted Fertility Among Mothers 15 to 44 Years Old: 1973

Race and years of school completed	Number of mothers[1] (thousands)	Number of births per woman		Percent unwanted[3]
		Total	Unwanted births[2]	
Total	25,803	2.64	0.35	13.1
RACE				
White	22,182	2.59	0.27	10.5
Black	3,359	2.97	0.83	27.9
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED				
Less than high school	2,622	3.48	0.57	16.5
High school:				
1 to 3 years	5,697	2.96	0.53	17.9
4 years	12,161	2.46	0.27	11.1
College:				
1 to 3 years	3,182	2.38	0.23	9.7
4 years or more	2,140	2.18	0.16	7.4

[1] The National Survey of Family Growth, from which these data are derived, included in the sample universe of single women living with one or more of their own children as well as all ever-married women in the specified age range.

[2] Unwanted births include all births which the respondent reported as not wanted or probably not wanted.

[3] Percents are calculated from numbers of births, not shown in this table.

Source: See appendix A.

Appendix A.
References

References for Tables

Table

1-1. Unless otherwise indicated, data for the specified time periods below were obtained from the following sources:

1871 to 1875 and 1901 to 1905—Robert R. Kuczynski, **The Balance of Births and Deaths**, Vol. I (New York: Macmillan, 1928), p. 6, and Vol. II (Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution, 1931), p. 134. Copyright 1928 and 1931 by The Brookings Institution, used by permission.

1930 to 1934 through 1970 to 1974—United Nations, **United Nations Demographic Yearbook 1969** (New York: United Nations Statistical Office, 1970), table 12 and **United Nations Demographic Yearbook 1975**, table 21. Copyright 1970 and 1977 by the United Nations, used by permission.

United States, White population—data for 1871 to 1875, 1901 to 1905, 1930 to 1934, 1945 to 1949, and 1955 to 1959 are from Ansley J. Coale and Melvin Zelnik, **New Estimates of Fertility and Population in the United States** (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1963), table 1 (copyright 1963 by Princeton University Press, used by permission); data for 1970 to 1974 are from National Center for Health Statistics, **Monthly Vital Statistics Report**, "Advance Report, Final Natality Statistics, 1975," Vol. 25, No. 10 (supplement), table 1.

United States, Black population—data for 1870 to 1879, 1900 to 1904, 1930 to 1934, 1945 to 1949, and 1955 to 1959 are from Ansley J. Coale and Norfleet W. Rives, "A Statistical Reconstruction of the Black Population of the United States 1880-1970: Estimates of True Numbers by Age and Sex, Birth Rates, and Total Fertility," **Population Index**, Vol. 39, No. 1 (January 1973), table 7; data for 1970 to 1974 are from National Center for Health Statistics, **op. cit.**

Table

Australia—data from 1871 to 1875 through 1945 to 1949 are from Australia, Commonwealth Bureau of Statistics, **Demography 1949** (Canberra), table 132.

Japan—data for 1872 to 1876 and 1901 to 1905 are from Japan, Bureau of Statistics, **Japan Statistical Yearbook 1972** (Tokyo), p. 9.

1-2. Data for 1975 and 1974 are from National Center for Health Statistics, **Monthly Vital Statistics Report**, "Advance Report, Final Natality Statistics, 1975," Vol. 25, No. 10, tables 1 and 3; data from 1965 to 1973 are from National Center for Health Statistics, **Vital Statistics of the United States 1973**, Vol. I, Natality, tables 1-2 and 1-6; data from 1920-1924 to 1960-1964 are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, Series P-23, No. 36, "Fertility Indicators: 1970," table 2.

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2-2. U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports,** Series P-20, Nos. 144, 159, 170, 187, 198, and 212, "Marital Status and Family Status" for the years 1965 through 1970, and Nos. 225, 242, 255, 271, and 306, "Marital Status and Living Arrangements" for the years 1971 through 1976.

2-3. U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports,** Series P-20, No. 315, "Trends in Childspacing: June 1975," tables 36, 37, 38, 47, and 48, and the June 1975 Current Population Survey.

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1-1. Data from 1870-75 to 1955-60 are from Richard A. Easterlin, **Population, Labor Force, and Long Swings in Economic Growth** (New York: Columbia University Press, 1968), p. 189. Copyright 1968 by National Bureau of Economic Research, used by permission.

1-2. White population—data from 1860-69 to 1955-59 are from Ansley J. Coale and Melvin Zelnik, **New Estimates of Fertility and Population in the United States** (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1963), table 1. Copyright 1963 by Princeton University Press, used by permission. Data from 1960 to 1969 are from National Center for Health Statistics, **Vital Statistics of the United States 1973,** Vol. I, Natality, table 1-2; data from 1970 to 1974 are from National Center for Health Statistics, **Monthly Vital Statistics Report,** "Advance Report, Final Natality Statistics, 1975," Vol. 25, No. 10, table 1.

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Cohort rates—data from 1890 to 1925 are from Heuser, **op. cit.,** table 6A; data from 1926 to 1948 are from U.S. Bureau of the Census **Current Population Reports,** Series P-25, No. 704, "Projections of the Population of the United States: 1977 to 2050," table A-1, interpolated from 5-year projection periods.

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2-2. Paul C. Glick, "Updating the Life Cycle of the Family," **Journal of Marriage and the Family,** Vol. 39 (February 1977), pp. 5-13.

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Figure

U.S. Bureau of the Census, **1970 Census of Population**, Subject Report PC(2)-3A, 'Women by Number of Children Ever Born," table 1.

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6-1. National Center for Health Statistics, **Monthly Vita Statistics Report**, Vol. 25, No. 7, "Contraceptive Utilizatio Among Currently Married Women 15-44 Years of Age United States, 1973," p. 1. Data for 1965 and 1970 are fro Charles F. Westoff, "The Modernization of U.S. Contraceptive Practice," **Family Planning Perspectives**, Vol. 4, No. (July 1972), pp. 9-12. Copyright 1972 by Planned Parenthood Federation of America, reprinted with permission.

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ppendix B.

ources and Reliability of the Estimates

ources of the Data

stimates in this report are based on data derived from a road spectrum of sources. These data sources include the ecennial censuses, the Survey of Economic Opportunity 967), and the Current Population Surveys of June for the ears 1971 through 1976, all of which are collected by the ureau of the Census. In addition, a large amount of the data this report have been collected by the National Center or Health Statistics (NCHS) and published in annual olumes of **Vital Statistics of the United States** and in rious recent issues of **Monthly Vital Statistics Report**. Data om the National Survey of Family Growth, collected by CHS, has also been used in this report. Finally, data are also own which have been collected by nongovernment sources, ich as the Growth of American Families study and the ational Fertility Survey, and also include data published in ooks and journal articles by noted demographers and sociologists. A complete list of detailed references for each table and figure is presented in the section "References for Tables and Figures."

Brief descriptions of the sources from and procedures by which Census Bureau data were obtained are given below. Further information for the data from other sources can be obtained in the individual publications referenced in the report.

Current Population Survey (CPS). The principal objective of the monthly CPS is to collect labor force data for the civilian noninstitutional population. Questions relating to labor force participation are asked every month about each person 14 years old or older in each sample household. In addition, supplementary questions are asked in June about children already born to women and about their expectations for births in the future.

Description of the Current Population Survey

Time period	Number of sample areas[1]	Households eligible		Households visited, not interviewed[2]
		Interviewed	Not interviewed	
ugust 1972 to present..................	461	45,000	2,000	8,000
igust 1971 to July 1972................	449	45,000	2,000	8,000
anuary 1967 to July 1971...............	449	48,000	2,000	8,500
arch 1963 to December 1966.............	357	33,500	1,500	6,000
anuary 1960 to February 1963...........	[3]333	33,500	1,500	6,000
ay 1956 to December 1959...............	330	33,500	1,500	6,000
ebruary 1954 to April 1956.............	230	21,000	500-1,000	3,000-3,500

[1] Beginning in May 1956, these areas were chosen to provide coverage in each State and the istrict of Columbia.

[2] These are households which were visited, but were found to be vacant or otherwise not ligible for interview.

[3] Three sample areas were added in 1960 to represent Alaska and Hawaii after Statehood.

The following table provides a description of some aspects of the Current Population Survey design. The present sample was initially selected from 1970 census files and has been updated continuously to reflect new construction where possible. (See section on "Nonsampling Variability" below.) Previous samples were selected from the files of the census most recently completed at the time of the survey.

The estimation procedure used for CPS data involves the inflation of weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race, and sex. These independent estimates are based on statistics from decennial censuses; statistics on births, deaths, immigration, and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces.

1967 Survey of Economic Opportunity (SEO). The 1967 Survey of Economic Opportunity sample was spread over 357 areas comprising 701 counties and independent cities with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 29,000 occupied households were eligible for interview. Of this number about 2,500 of the occupied units were visited but interviews were not obtained because the occupants were not found at home after repeated calls or were unavailable for some other reason. In addition to the 29,000, about 7,700 sample units were visited but were found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed.

The SEO sample was selected so that there was a disproportionately large sample from the Black and other races population. The weights applied to each sample case were adjusted to reflect this. This sampling procedure was used to provide more reliable estimates for the population of Black and other races, although it was known that reliability of estimates not broken down by race and of estimates for Whites would be reduced.

Decennial census of population. Decennial census data in this report are based on complete counts or on the samples associated with the census. The 1940 and 1950 census data shown in the tables are based on 3.3-percent and 2.4-percent samples, respectively. The 1960 and 1970 census data are based on 5-percent samples. Descriptions of the samples can be found in the appropriate census publications.

Reliability of the Estimates Based on Census Bureau Data

Since the decennial census, CPS, and SEO estimates in this report are based on samples, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, instructions, and enumerators. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey—sampling error and nonsampling error. For many of the estimates in this report, indications of the magnitude of sampling error are provided in the source publications referred to in footnotes or in the list of sources for tables and figures. These standard errors also partially measure the effect of some nonsampling errors in response and enumeration, but do not measure any systematic biases in the data. The full extent of nonsampling error, however, is unknow Consequently, particular care should be exercised in the terpretation of statistics based on a relatively small num of cases or on small differences between estimates.

Nonsampling variability. Statistics based on sample s veys are subject to errors of response and nonreporting addition to sampling variability. Nonsampling errors can attributed to many sources, e.g., inability to obtain inf mation about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulti differences in the interpretation of questions, inability unwillingness to provide correct information on the part respondents, inability to recall information, errors made collection such as in recording or coding the data, err made in processing the data, errors made in estimati values for missing data, and failure to represent all units wi the sample (undercoverage).

Undercoverage in the CPS results from two causes. T first is that some households, for reasons explained belo are not represented in the sample universe. The second cau of undercoverage is the fact that some individuals living households included in the sample are not listed as househ members and are not included in the survey. Overall und coverage is estimated to be about 5 percent, in comparis with the 1970 Decennial Census. Generally, undercovera is greater for males than for females and greater for Blac and other races than for Whites. Ratio estimation to i dependent age-sex-race population controls, as describ previously, partially corrects for the bias due to surv undercoverage. However, biases in the estimates still exi to the extent that persons who should have been interview but were not (due to either of the causes mentioned abov have different characteristics than persons in the same ag sex-race group who were interviewed. Furthermore, the i dependent population controls used for weighting the sa ple results have not been adjusted for the undercount in t 1970 census, which was estimated to be 2.5 percent of t total population counted in the census. With respect differences in undercoverage according to age, sex, and rac the 1970 census is similar to the CPS.

The approximate magnitude of two sources of unde coverage of housing units is known. First, of the 83,000,00 housing units in the United States, about 600,000 new co struction housing units other than mobile homes are n represented in the CPS sample because they were assigne building permits prior to the 1970 census, but building wa not completed by the time of the census, (i.e., April 1970 Most conventional new construction, for which buildin permits were issued after the census, is represented. Secon about 290,000 occupied mobile homes are not represente in CPS; these units were either missed in the census or hav been built or occupied since the census. These estimates o missed units are relevant to the present sample only and no to earlier designs where the extent of undercoverage wa generally less. The extent of other sources of undercoverage of housing units is unknown but believed to be small

With respect to birth expectations from Current Population Surveys, 15 to 20 percent of women in the sample households were counted as "not reporting." These percentages include women who were uncertain about addi al births expected and did not provide a numerical onse, as well as women who either were not contacted the interviewer or who refused to answer the questions. tables in this report showing birth expectations are ricted to women who supplied a numerical answer. at bias, if any, is introduced by this procedure is not wn.

About 5 to 8 percent of women did not report the num- of children ever born in the 1970 Decennial Census and Current Population Surveys. Imputed (allocated) num- s were based on a match of these women with other men of similar characteristics who did report children ever n. Tables presenting rates of children ever born are based all women in the sample, including women with an im- ed value for number of children ever born.

Except in the June 1976 CPS, only ever-married women e asked about numbers of children already born. Rates of dren ever born per 1,000 women presented in this report resent single women as childless. This procedure is biased in that it tends to understate true rates, especially for younger ages at which greater proportions of women are single.

With respect to single women, who were asked in the June 1976 CPS about previous childbearing, there is the likelihood of some deliberate misreporting of the facts, especially among women who perceive childbearing out of wedlock to bear a social, moral, or legal stigma. It is also quite possible that the level of misreporting differs systematically according to various demographic and social characteristics.

Comparability of data sources. Data obtained from the CPS are not entirely comparable with data obtained from SEO or other sources. This is due in large part to differences in interviewer training and experience and in differing survey processes. This is an additional component of error not reflected in the standard error tables. Therefore, caution should be used in comparing results between these different sources.

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Racial Succession in Individual Housing Units

by Larry H. Long
and
Daphne Spain

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PREFACE

This is the third in a series of analytical studies undertaken by demographers in the Population Division, Bureau of the Census. A distinguishing feature of these occasional publications is that they are to include broad speculative analysis and illustrative hypotheses by the authors as an aid in understanding the statistics and in assessing their potential impact on public policy. The usual scope of these studies will probably be broader than that of annual census reports on population subjects but less complete than book-length monographs.

Previous publications in the analytical series include **Some Recent Changes in American Families,** by Paul C. Glick, and **The Geographical Mobility of Americans: An International Comparison,** by Larry H. Long and Celia G. Boertlein. Additional studies are in preparation.

This publication is a slightly revised version of a paper presented by the authors at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America, held in Atlanta, Ga., on April 13-15, 1978. The data are from a project undertaken by the Social Security Administration and the Census Bureau.

Both of the authors hold Ph.D. degrees in sociology. Dr. Long received his degree from the University of Texas at Austin in 1969, and joined the Census Bureau's Population Division in 1970. Since that time, he has studied population distribution, demographic trends in cities, and the status of blacks.

After receiving her degree from the University of Massachusetts in 1976, Dr. Spain joined the Population Division in 1978. Her previous publications include the following: "Residential Segregation in Southern Cities: 1970" (with Wade Clark Roof and Thomas L. Van Valey), **Social Forces,** Vol. 55 (September 1976), pp. 59-71; "A Research Note on City-Suburban Socioeconomic Differences among American Blacks" (with Wade Clark Roof), **Social Forces,** Vol. 56 (September 1977), pp. 15-20; and "Residential Segregation in New Orleans, Louisiana: 1880-1977," **Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science,** forthcoming.

RACIAL SUCCESSION IN INDIVIDUAL HOUSING UNITS

By international standards, the United States has a high rate of residential mobility. Each year from the late 1940's to the late 1960's approximately 20 percent of the U.S. population moved from one housing unit to another—a rate of moving that annually involved the residential elocation of over 11 million households. Most of these mover households (usually 85 to 90 percent) moved into housing units being vacated by ther households, and in most cases the inmover and outmover households losely resembled one another in terms of socioeconomic status. Also in nost cases, the household moving into a housing unit was of the same ace as the household moving out.

Sometimes, however, the inmover and outmover households are of lifferent races. Though seldom measured directly, racial succession in ndividual housing units is the primary process through which massive lterations have occurred in the racial composition of many American ities since World War II. Most studies of racial change in urban areas ave examined the end product of such processes, by comparing the acial composition of city blocks and census tracts at successive censuses. uch studies have been very useful in documenting the changes in socioconomic status of neighborhoods that often accompany changes in acial composition, but these types of studies have not directly compared he socioeconomic and family characteristics of Blacks who replace Vhites or Whites who replace Blacks.

A few efforts have been made to compare the occupants of individual ousing units at successive dates. As part of the 1970 Census of Housing, he Bureau selected a sample of housing units from the 1960 and 1970 ensuses, identifying units that were occupied at both censuses, added by ew construction between 1960 and 1970, and that underwent conversion, erger, or demolition between 1960 and 1970. This program, called the omponents of Inventory Change in Housing (CINCH), showed that of ll housing units occupied in both 1960 and 1970, about 3.7 percent hanged from being occupied by Whites in 1960 to being occupied by lacks in 1970; only 0.5 percent changed from Black to White occuancy (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1973, p. 287). But occupancy changes etween 1960 and 1970 could have taken place as a result of several

moves, and the 1970 occupants were not necessarily the movers w
replaced the 1960 occupants.

In order to make comparisons of the characteristics of Blacks w
replaced Whites (and also, Whites who replace Blacks) in housing uni
we obtained matches of housing units included in successive Mar
Current Population Surveys taken by the Bureau. These data, who
development is discussed more fully in the next section, provided t
first opportunity to measure, on a nationwide basis, the proportion
annual housing turnover that represented racial succession. We we
particularly interested in seeing how the rate of racial succession vari
among regions and was different in cities, suburbs, and nonmetropolit
areas. We also wanted to ask two questions concerning the characteristi
of mover households: (1) When housing units change from White to Bla
occupancy, how does the Black inmover household compare with t
White outmover household in terms of family type and socioeconon
status? and (2) How do Blacks who replace Whites in a given housi
unit compare with other Black movers and how do the Whites who a
replaced compare with other White movers?

These types of data can have many important uses. Comparisons
recent movers with the households they replace may provide insights in
the degree to which open housing exists, for there is a need to measu
the ease with which Black households of a given income level and fami
configuration succeed White households of similar characteristics.
general, there is a need to measure more fully the degree to which t
race of current occupants of a housing unit influences the race of su
sequent occupants. In fact, changes in the rate at which Blacks and Whit
succeed one another in housing units could be called a social indicato

Source of Data

The data for this study come from matching overlapping panels
Current Population Surveys conducted from March 1967 through 197
The CPS, taken monthly, employs a modified longitudinal design su
that one-half of the housing units visited in any month are schedule
for reinterview in the same month of the following year. The samp
design calls for a housing unit being in the sample for 4 months, o
of sample for the next 8 months, and in the sample again for 4 month
after which the housing unit is permanently dropped from the sampl
Thus, it is possible to trace panels of housing units one year later but n
for longer periods.

During the period under study (1967–71), about 50,000 housing units were visited each month. Although about one-half of the housing units in any month's sample would also be scheduled for reinterview in the same month a year later, fewer than one-half would actually be interviewed a year later because a housing unit is dropped from the sample if after the first interview it is found vacant or if for any reason an interview is not obtained at a subsequent visit. When an interviewer initially visits a household, he or she lists all household members on a "control card." On subsequent visits if none of the original household members are present, the interviewer fills out a new control card and indicates on the schedule that the household is different from the one originally interviewed.

With this information for surveys conducted in March, we merged panels that overlapped in 1967 and 1968, 1968 and 1969, 1969 and 1970, and 1970 and 1971. We thus had four sets of year-to-year matches which were then cumulated and assembled into a single file from which tabulations were prepared. The March samples were used because that month contains a special supplement that obtains information on income, previous residence of movers during the preceding 12 months, and a number of other social and economic characteristics not obtained in other months.

The resulting data represented housing units vacated and then reoccupied by a new household between March of one year and March of the next year. Almost always, the new household at the latter date (March) was the direct replacement of the former household resident n the unit in the previous March, but in a few cases there could have een intervening movers; these intervening movers would not be picked p by the matching procedure. Merging of the overlapping panels from he four pairs of years yielded 9,264 instances of March-to-March houseold successions. These 9,264 pairs of inmovers and outmovers formed he basis of analysis of this study.

Such data have not previously been available on a national basis, but few earlier studies of filtering in housing have provided a means for omparing and evaluating the data obtained for this study. Perhaps the ıost nearly comparable data come from a study of chains of moves conucted by the Institute for Social Research (ISR) of the University of Iichigan in 1966–67. That study interviewed the occupants of newly ompleted homes in standard metropolitan statistical areas with 200,000 more population in the central city (see Lansing et al. 1969, p. iv). iterviewing was then extended to occupants of the housing units vacated by the inmovers, and so on until a housing unit was removed from t inventory. The purpose was to study filtering in housing and how o move creates a housing vacancy that can generate further moving. T results were used to compare the inmovers to and the outmovers fro individual housing units at different stages in the sequences of mov generated by a new construction.

In spite of differences in sample design, one should not expect to fin large differences between the ISR study and the present study as regar probabilities of racial succession. In fact, the two studies produce identic summary results (Lansing et al. 1969, p. 53):

	ISR study (1966–67)	Present study (1967–71)
No change in race	94%	94%
White to Black succession	3	3
Black to White succession	1	1
All other successions	2	2
Total (percent)	100	100
Number of cases	1,753	9,264

The ISR study was not, strictly speaking, based on a national probab ity sample. The present study is based upon matches from successi surveys that were representative of the United States as a whole. A maj advantage of our study is the opportunity to investigate areal variatio (comparing central cities with their suburban rings and comparin regions) in the incidence and probabilities of racial succession. Anoth advantage is the opportunity to compare the demographic and soci economic characteristics of movers involved in racial succession in housin units.

Cities, Suburbs, and Regions

As mentioned earlier, a force for neighborhood change is built in American society by virtue of a high rate of residential mobility (s Long and Boertlein 1976). The high rate of residential mobility mea that American neighborhoods in general have a higher rate of inmoveme and outmovement than is generally found in many other countries. T turnover of population represented by residential mobility is, in eve country for which data are currently available, higher in central cities th in suburban or nonmetropolitan territory (Long and Boertlein 197

Because of the high rate of turnover in American cities, small differences between inmover and outmover households can rapidly act to change the character of city neighborhoods.

But how much greater is racial succession in housing units in central cities than in the suburbs? According to the data in table 1, about 90 percent of all housing turnover in central cities of SMSA's involved White-to-White or Black-to-Black successions, compared with just over 96 percent of suburban housing turnover represented by these types of same-race successions during the 1967–71 period. In nonmetropolitan areas, nearly 98 percent of housing successions were same-race successions. In this study, SMSA's and central cities were defined according to their 1960 boundaries.

During the period under study (1967 to 1971), about 5.9 percent of all annual housing turnovers in central cities represented conversion of units from White to Black occupancy. On the other hand, about 1.3 percent of housing turnovers in central cities were instances of Whites replacing Blacks. These two statistics mean that out of every 1,000 replacement moves occurring in central cities, there was a net conversion of 46 housing units from White to Black occupancy.

This incidence of net conversion from White to Black occupancy is over three times as great as in the suburbs. In the suburbs (the part of an SMSA outside the central city), for every 100 replacement moves, about 2.1 were cases of Blacks replacing Whites and 0.6 were Whites replacing Blacks. Hence, out of every 1,000 replacement moves in the suburbs, there was a net conversion of only about 15 housing units from White to Black occupancy.

Outside metropolitan areas, there was no appreciable net conversion of housing units from White to Black occupancy as a result of housing turnovers in the 1967–71 period. Of all housing turnovers in nonmetropolitan areas, less than one percent were cases of Blacks replacing Whites. Cases of Black-to-White changeovers were about equally infrequent, yielding almost no net change.

These statistics can be related to census data on changes in the racial composition of central city, suburban, and nonmetropolitan populations. Between 1960 and 1970 central cities went from 16.4 percent Black to 20.5 percent Black. But suburban populations changed little in their racial composition, being 4.8 percent Black in 1960 and 4.6 percent

Table 1. Year-to-Year Changes in Occupancy of Housing Units—Distribution of Household Successions by Race of Head and Location of Unit: 1967–71

Location of housing unit	All household successions	Whites replacing Whites	Blacks replacing Blacks	Blacks replacing Whites	Whites replacing Blacks	Successions involving other races
NUMBER OF CASES						
United States	9,264	8,041	699	289	81	154
Central cities of SMSA's	3,481	2,661	475	204	45	96
Balance of SMSA's	3,095	2,890	86	65	18	36
Nonmetropolitan areas	2,688	2,490	138	20	18	22
Regions—						
Northeast	1,888	1,605	126	90	35	32
North Central	2,504	2,208	175	83	12	26
South	2,810	2,381	334	66	15	14
West	2,062	1,847	64	50	19	82
Central cities in—						
Northeast	788	586	94	63	25	20
North Central	946	709	153	59	9	16
South	1,011	766	181	49	4	11
West	736	600	47	33	7	49

Location of housing unit	All household successions	Whites replacing Whites	Blacks replacing Blacks	Blacks replacing Whites	Whites replacing Blacks	Successions involving other races
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION						
United States	100.0	86.8	7.5	3.1	0.9	1.7
Central cities of SMSA's	100.0	76.4	13.6	5.9	1.3	2.8
Balance of SMSA's	100.1	93.4	2.8	2.1	0.6	1.2
Nonmetropolitan areas	99.9	92.6	5.1	0.7	0.7	0.8
Regions—						
Northeast	100.1	85.0	6.7	4.8	1.9	1.7
North Central	100.0	88.2	7.0	3.3	0.5	1.0
South	99.9	84.7	11.9	2.3	0.5	0.5
West	100.0	89.6	3.1	2.4	0.9	4.0
Central cities in—						
Northeast	100.0	74.4	11.9	8.0	3.2	2.5
North Central	100.0	74.9	16.2	6.2	1.0	1.7
South	100.0	75.8	17.9	4.8	0.4	1.1
West	100.1	81.5	6.4	4.5	1.0	6.7

Black in 1970. Nonmetropolitan areas decreased in the percent Black from 10.3 percent in 1960 to 9.1 percent in 1970 (U.S. Bureau of th Census 1975a, p. 15). An interesting conclusion is that if new housin constructed in the suburbs in the 1960's had not gone overwhelmingl to Whites, the suburbs would have increased in the percent Black, fo moves to previously-occupied suburban housing resulted in a net transf of housing units from White to Black occupancy.

The incidence of racial succession in housing varies by region, bein higher in the North than in the South and West. These regional differ ences are clearer if one concentrates on central cities of metropolita areas in the various regions (See table 1). About 8.0 percent of all housin successions in central cities of the Northeast were instances of Blac households replacing White households; comparable figures for th other regions were 6.2 percent in the North Central States and unde 5 percent in the South and West. The apparently higher incidence o White-to-Black successions in the Northern cities is to be expected, i view of the fact that in the 1960's the White population of central citie of the North decreased while the Black population increased. In th South and West both the White and Black populations of central citie increased (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1971, p. 23). The increase in th Black population and decrease in the White population in Norther cities certainly lead one to expect substantial White-to-Black housin successions.

Interestingly, however, in the central cities of the Northeast one find not only a high incidence of White-to-Black successions, but also relatively high incidence of Black-to-White housing successions. Out o every 100 housing successions in central cities of the Northeast, abou 3.2 were Whites replacing Blacks; in central cities of the three othe regions, Black-to-White successions represented no more than 1 percen of all housing successions.

Probabilities of Racial Succession

The type of data featured previously show the incidence of racia succession in cities, suburbs, and nonmetropolitan areas, as well as i different regions of the country. Such data do not, however, allow on to assess the probabilities of racial succession. Another way of lookin at the question of who replaces whom in housing units is to ask: (1) Wha is the likelihood that a White household vacating a housing unit will b replaced by a Black household?, and (2) What is the likelihood that a

Black household moving into a previously-occupied housing unit will replace a White household? These two types of probability measures are shown in table 2.

Table 2. Alternative Measures of the Probability of Racial Succession in Housing Units: Annual Average, 1967–71

Location of housing unit	White households vacating a housing unit		Black households moving into a housing unit	
	Total	Percent who are replaced by Blacks	Total	Percent who are replacing Whites
United States	8,400	3.4	988	29.3
Central cities of SMSA's	2,913	7.0	679	30.0
Balance of SMSA's	2,968	2.2	151	43.0
Nonmetropolitan areas	2,519	0.8	158	12.7
Regions—				
Northeast	1,708	5.3	216	41.7
North Central	2,307	3.6	258	32.2
South	2,454	2.7	400	16.5
West	1,931	2.6	114	43.9
Central cities in—				
Northeast	658	9.6	157	40.1
North Central	779	7.6	212	27.8
South	820	6.0	230	21.3
West	656	5.0	80	41.3

For the United States as a whole, only about 3.4 percent of White iouseholds vacating a housing unit were replaced by Black households during the 1967–71 period, but over 29 percent of Black households moving into a previously-occupied housing unit were replacing Whites. In other words, the probability of racial succession is relatively low from he point of view of White outmovers but much higher from the point of view of Black inmovers.

As expected, the probability that a White-mover household will be eplaced by a Black household was higher in the nation's central cities han in the suburbs or nonmetropolitan areas. About 7 percent of Whites vho moved out of housing units in central cities were replaced by Blacks, ompared with 2.2 percent in the suburbs and less than 1 percent in ionmetropolitan areas (see column 2 of table 2).

Perhaps surprising is the relatively high proportion of Black movers t suburban housing units who replaced Whites. Fully 43 percent of Black households moving to previously occupied suburban housing units replaced White households (see column 4 of table 2). In central cities only 30 percent of Blacks moving to previously occupied housing units replaced Whites. The relatively high proportion of Black suburban movers which replaced Whites simply reflects the fact that during the period o study (1967–1971) only a very small proportion of suburban housing was occupied by Blacks. In many central cities during this time a relatively large proportion of housing units were occupied by Blacks, and many Blacks who relocated within or to central cities moved into housing units previously occupied by other Blacks.

These kinds of data provide additional perspective to previous research which has emphasized that a sizeable part of Black suburbanization consisted of movement to predominantly black enclaves (Farley 1970; Pendleton 1973; Schnore et al. 1976; Rose 1976). Still, a substantial proportion of Black suburban movers have bought houses from Whites or otherwise moved into housing units being vacated by Whites. In the future, the rate at which Blacks move from cities to suburbs will depend not only on the degree to which incomes rise among Black residents of central cities, but also upon the readiness with which suburban Whites sell homes to Blacks and the readiness of Blacks to move to predominantly White suburban communities.

Characteristics of Movers

When racial succession in individual housing units takes place, is it primarily a process whereby Blacks of lower socioeconomic status replace Whites of higher socioeconomic status? Or, alternatively, when Black households replace White households, do the two households tend to resemble one another in terms of income to about the same degree as when Whites replace Whites or when Blacks replace Blacks? These questions will be addressed in this section along with issues involving the household composition of movers. It is, of course, possible that White-to-Black successions consist disproportionately of single-person, renter households who never know who moves in to replace them as they vacate apartments. The alternative hypothesis is that Black husband-wife couples with children are the most likely household type to replace Whites; there is evidence, from comparison of census tracts in 1950 and 1960, to suggest this latter hypothesis (see Edwards 1972). To investigate these issues, table 3 shows selected summary characteristics of mover households, according to whether racial succession is involved.

Location and household characteristics	replacing other White households		replacing other Black households		replacing White households		replacing Black households	
	Out-movers	In-movers	Out-movers	In-movers	Out-movers	In-movers	Out-movers	In-movers
UNITED STATES								
Mean household size	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.5
Median household income (in 1969 dollars)	7,240	7,427	4,083	4,294	6,366	6,932	4,275	4,673
Percent of household heads with 4 or more years of college	17.2	16.3	3.9	2.7	9.7	7.6	9.9	9.9
Median age of head	35.1	32.0	34.5	33.7	45.3	35.6	33.4	29.6
Husband-wife families as a percent of all mover households	70.6	69.4	50.4	40.9	64.7	61.6	51.9	58.0
Percent moving within same county	(NA)	64.7	(NA)	87.0	(NA)	84.2	(NA)	73.4
Number of cases	8,041	8,041	699	699	289	289	81	81
CENTRAL CITIES OF SMSA's								
Mean household size	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.7	3.4	3.5
Median household income (in 1969 dollars)	6,721	6,823	4,519	4,538	6,370	6,933	4,962	4,184
Percent of household heads with 4 or more years of college	16.6	15.5	4.2	2.5	7.4	6.9	11.1	8.9
Median age of head	36.3	32.1	34.6	33.6	45.6	35.8	36.7	33.1
Husband-wife families as a percent of all mover households	61.8	58.8	49.7	39.4	63.2	59.3	53.3	48.9
Percent moving within same county	(NA)	71.7	(NA)	89.2	(NA)	89.4	(NA)	73.5
Number of cases	2,661	2,661	475	475	204	204	45	45
BALANCE OF SMSA's								
Mean household size	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.6	Too few cases	
Median household income (in 1969 dollars)	8,542	8,601	4,125	5,192	8,125	8,000		
Percent of household heads with 4 or more years of college	21.2	19.9	4.7	2.3	18.5	10.8		
Median age of head	34.9	32.2	31.5	32.7	46.5	35.8		
Husband-wife families as a percent of all mover households	74.4	73.5	54.7	50.0	70.8	66.2		
Percent moving within same county	(NA)	62.4	(NA)	82.4	(NA)	70.0		
Number of cases	2,890	2,890	86	86	65	65		

NA Not available.

To facilitate comparisons, we expressed the annual income of movers over the 1967–71 period in terms of 1969 dollars, based on the Consumer Price Index. But comparisons of the income of inmovers and outmovers is still difficult because the outmovers' income is measured 1 year behind that of the inmovers. Since the study matched successive March Current Population Surveys, outmovers were persons who left a housing unit between March of year one and March of year two. The outmovers were thus reporting on income received during the calendar year preceding March of year one, whereas the inmovers were reporting income received during the calendar year preceding March of year two. This 1-year difference between the income of the outmovers and the inmovers can be important because the average annual rate of inflation was about 5 percent for the period under study. One might, therefore, achieve a better comparison if the outmovers' income, as shown in table 3, were increased by 5 percent to adjust for the 1 year that it lags behind the income of inmovers. The figures in table 3 do not reflect this adjustment, however.

The 1-year lag helps account for why, in each type of household succession, outmovers had lower median incomes than inmovers. One might expect just the opposite, anticipating that inmovers would have lower incomes simply because they tend to be slightly younger than outmovers. Furthermore, Lansing et al. (1969, p. 45) reported inmovers to have lower income than persons vacating a housing unit, although Lansing et al. used a different methodology and slightly different definitions than employed in this study. If outmovers' income were increased by 5 percent in order to adjust for the 1 year that it lags behind the income of inmovers, one would conclude from table 3 that outmovers tended to have about the same or slightly higher incomes than the households that replaced them—the one notable exception being the case of Black households replacing White households.

Note that table 3 shows that the median income of Black households replacing White households was $6,932 (in 1969 dollars). The White households who were being replaced reported a median income of only $6,366, and even if their income were increased by 5 percent to adjust for the 1-year measurement lag, it still appears to be slightly less than the median income of the Black households that were moving in. Hence, the data tend to support the idea that for a Black household to replace a White household, the Black household must have an income at least equal to that of the White household.

As a further test of these ideas, we computed zero-order correlation coefficients between the incomes of households vacating a housing unit and the incomes of the households moving in. When Whites were replacng Whites, the correlation between the inmovers' income and the outmovers' income was .290, and when Blacks were placing other Blacks the correlation was not much different—.221. But when Blacks were replacing Whites, the correlation was .419, suggesting that when Blacks replace Whites, the inmover (Black) household and the outmover (White) household more closely resemble one another in terms of income than in cases of same-race successions.

One of the most consistent differences between the inmover and outmover households was the younger average age of the inmovers. This differential held regardless of the race of the inmovers and the outmovers, but the age differences were rather small—usually no more than 3 years. The important exception was the large age differential that existed between White households that vacated a housing unit and the Black replacement household. In this case, the heads of White outmover households had a median age of 45.3 years, whereas the Black inmover household heads had a median age of 35.6 years. The Whites who were replaced by Blacks thus appeared to be slightly older movers.

We can now begin to sketch a composite picture of Black households that move into housing units being vacated by White households. First, the Black households making this type of move tend to have higher incomes than other Black mover households; their income tends to be about the same or even higher than the White household they replace, but not as high as the incomes of other groups of White movers. Second, Black households that replace Whites are more likely to consist of husband-wife families than other Black mover households. Note in table 3 that about 61.6 percent of Black households replacing Whites consisted of husband-wife families; when Blacks replaced other Blacks, only about 50 percent of the outmover households and 41 percent of the inmover householders were of the husband-wife type. Finally, most Black households that replace White households cover short distances in their moves; of Black households making this type of move, about 84 percent were moving within a single county.

The Whites who are replaced by Blacks tend to be older couples, perhaps those whose children are beginning to leave home. Besides being older, they also tend to have lower incomes and lower levels of education than other White movers.

These differences seem generally to apply to household successions i cities as well as suburbs, as shown in table 3. The small number of racia successions in the suburbs prevents firm conclusions, but for most type of successions, households moving into and out of suburban housing unit tend to be larger (more often consisting of husband-wife couples) and o higher income and educational level than households moving to or from housing units in central cities.

The data presented in table 3 summarize general characteristics o mover households, but they do not show which household types are most likely to be involved in racial succession. One can provide additional perspective to some of the generalizations above by examining the probabilities of racial succession according to specific household characteristics, as in table 4.

The information in table 4 allows one to assess the likelihood of racial succession from the point of view of White movers as well as from the point of view of Black movers. An important feature of the table is the demonstration that Black husband-wife couples who move are more likely than other Black household types to move into a housing unit whose previous occupants were White. In column 4 of the table, observe that about 38 percent of Black husband-wife couples who moved into a previously-occupied housing unit were replacing Whites. Other Black mover households (e.g., female-headed families) appear to be somewhat less likely to replace a White household. Only about 22 percent of Black female family heads who moved replaced White households, and similarly only about 21 percent of Black primary individuals who moved replaced a White household. These data provide additional support to the idea (see Edwards 1972) that stable Black families lead the way in racial integration.

From the point of view of White households that move, there is little apparent variation according to the type of household that is most likely to be replaced by a Black household. About 3.2 percent of White husband-wife couples who moved during the study period were replaced by Black households. There may be some evidence that White women who head families are more likely than other White household types to be replaced by a Black household when residential mobility occurs, but any differences among White households in this respect are small. Regardless of household type, the probability that racial succession will occur is low from the point of view of Whites vacating a housing unit (col. 2) but relatively high from the point of view of Blacks moving into a housing unit (col. 4).

Table 4. Percent of White Outmovers Who are Replaced by Blacks and Percent of Black Inmovers Who are Replacing Whites, According to Selected Household Characteristics: Annual Data, 1967–71

Characteristics of household	White outmovers		Black inmovers	
	Total	Percent who are replaced by Blacks	Total	Percent who are replacing Whites
TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD				
Husband-wife primary families	5,907	3.2	464	38.4
Other male head of primary family	118	4.2	27	18.5
Female head of primary family	740	5.0	259	22.0
Primary individual	1,635	3.7	238	20.6
SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD				
One person	1,635	3.7	211	19.9
Two persons	2,223	3.7	216	27.8
Three persons	1,636	2.4	190	27.9
Four persons	1,380	2.9	135	33.3
Five persons	851	4.9	98	42.9
Six persons	386	3.4	52	34.6
Seven or more	289	3.8	86	33.7
INCOME OF HOUSEHOLD (in 1969 dollars)				
Under $3,000	1,479	4.0	289	14.9
$3,000 to $5,999	1,941	3.0	321	15.2
$6,000 to $9,999	2,594	2.6	217	40.6
$10,000 to $14,999	1,630	3.2	119	47.1
$15,000 or more	756	3.3	42	50.0
AGE OF HEAD				
Under 25	1,472	2.2	202	24.8
25 to 29	1,549	1.6	171	34.6
30 to 34	1,107	3.1	142	32.4
35 to 44	1,511	3.4	218	51.4
45 to 54	1,082	5.2	120	53.8
55 to 64	778	5.5	71	44.9
65 and over	901	5.2	64	20.8
EDUCATION OF HEAD				
Under 8 years	1,702	5.0	315	23.8
9 to 11 years	1,423	4.8	266	25.2
12 years	2,676	3.0	261	31.8
13 to 15 years	1,166	2.4	105	40.0
16 years or more	1,433	2.0	41	53.7

The data show that the probability that a Black mover household will eplace a White household is directly related to the income and educaional level of the Black household. Among Black mover households with nder $3,000 annual income (in 1969 dollars), only about 15 percent vere replacing White households. The likelihood of replacing a White ousehold appears to rise steadily according to the income level of Black nover households, and among Black households with at least a $15,000 nnual income, about one-half of those who moved into a previouslyccupied housing unit were replacing Whites. Similarly, at least one-half f Black mover households where the head had a college education were eplacing Whites.

Among Whites vacating a housing unit, there is little evidence to indiate that their income level is strongly related to the likelihood that they will be succeeded by a Black household. Among White households wit under $3,000 annual income (1969 dollars) about 4 percent of thos who moved were replaced by Black households; among White move households with annual incomes of $15,000 or more, about 3.3 percen were replaced by Blacks. Thus, low-income White movers are not a grea deal more likely than higher-income Whites to be replaced by Black

Summary and Conclusions

The data support the idea that Black husband-wife couples with chil dren lead the way in replacing White households (see also Edwards 1972 In terms of income, the Black households moving in tend to resembl closely the White households moving out, suggesting that changes in th socioeconomic composition of neighborhoods result primarily from same race successions. But perhaps this conclusion is not too surprising in vie of the fact that about 94 percent of all housing successions during th period under study (1967 to 1971) were same-race successions (White replacing Whites or Blacks replacing Blacks).

The Whites who are replaced by Blacks appear to be slightly olde than other mover households. Heads of mover households tend to be i their early thirties, but White household heads being replaced by Blac households tend to be around 45 years old, and many may be couple whose children are beginning to leave home to go away to school or t go to work.

Because of the small number of observations, the study yielded rela tively few insights into the circumstances under which Whites replac Blacks. Nationwide, such moves constituted less than 1 percent of al replacement moves from 1967 to 1971, but it is interesting to note tha Black-to-White successions appeared to be most common in central citie of the Northeast, where they constituted over 3 percent of all replacemen moves. Moves of this type may have become more common in a fe cities in recent years. For example, the White population of Washing ton, D.C. was reported to have increased in 1976, the first increase i 25 years (Valentine 1977). In the present study, Washington, D.C. wa classified as a Southern city, but a few Northern cities are thought to b either gaining Whites or losing fewer Whites than in the 1960's (Kristo 1977).

If the White population were to increase in central cities of the Nort or other regions, the increase might in some cases be associated wit nore Whites replacing Blacks in housing units. Even during the 1960's everal cities—including Washington, D.C. and New York City Manhattan)—had net inmigration of Whites at ages 20 to 24 (Long nd Glick 1976). The gains of Whites at these ages, however, were offset n the 1960's by especially heavy losses at ages under 10 and 25 to 40, e., parents and their children moving to the suburbs. But in a few cities, ressures to move to the suburbs may have lessened in recent years for Vhites in their twenties or thirties. One reason is that the rate of migraion to many Northern cities has fallen off, partly as a result of the fact hat the South no longer has net outmigration of Blacks (U. S. Bureau f the Census 1975b). Also, recent declines in fertility may lessen the ush to move to the suburbs, because the desire for better schools and better environment for raising children were often cited in the past s reasons for moving to suburbs. With smaller families and more "dualareer" couples, the advantages of a central location may be enhanced.

The degree to which such processes are operating in individual cities not clear from available data. But if some central cities are retaining ore of their 25-to-40-year-old White population, the result may be a reater demand for townhouses suitable for renovation and a greater cidence of White households replacing Black households.

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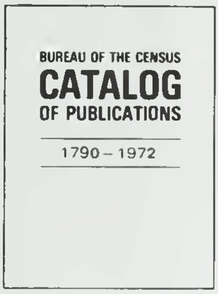
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SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES

– Represents zero.

B Base less than 1,000.

. . . Not applicable.

Selected Characteristics of Travel to Work in 20 Metropolitan Areas: 1976

(Data from the Travel-to-Work Supplement to the Annual Housing Survey)

INTRODUCTION

This report is one of a series of publications from the Travel-to-Work Supplement to the Bureau's Annual Housing Survey (AHS), initiated in 1975 under the sponsorship of the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT). The AHS is conducted for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Travel-to-work data for the following standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA) are included in this report:

Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N.J.
Baltimore, Md.
Birmingham, Ala.
Buffalo, N.Y.
Cleveland, Ohio
Denver, Colo.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Honolulu, Hawaii
Houston, Tex.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Las Vegas, Nev.
Louisville, Ky.-Ind.
New York, N.Y.
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa
Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick, R.I.-Mass.
Raleigh, N.C.
Sacramento, Calif.
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.
Seattle-Everett, Wash.

The data presented here are based on the first 4 months of interviews from Group III of the survey's SMSA sample. The interviews were conducted from April to July 1976 and represent about one-third of the final sample from that group. Therefore, the findings are more susceptible to sampling error than the complete 12-month data will be, and any analysis or interpretation of the data should be made with this limitation in mind.

MAJOR MODE OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK

Most workers living in the surveyed SMSA's (80 percent of the workers using vehicles) used an automobile or truck as their major mode[1] of travel to work in 1976 (table A). Sixty-two percent of the vehicle users drove alone, making this the dominant type of commuting, while 17 percent traveled in carpools. Public transportation was the major mode for 19 percent of the vehicle users, while 1 percent employed other means (bicycles, motorcycles, and other

Table A. Major Mode of Transportation to Work, for 20 SMSA's: 1976

[For meaning of symbols, see text]

Mode	Number (thousands)	Percent[1]
All workers	12,657	...
Not working at home	11,963	...
Workers using vehicles	11,347	100
Auto or truck[2]	9,088	80
Drives alone	7,066	62
Carpool	1,957	17
Shares driving	687	6
Drives others	493	4
Rides with someone	777	7
Public transportation[3]	2,125	19
Bus or streetcar	874	8
Subway or elevated	1,055	9
Railroad	165	1
Other means[4]	135	1
Bicycle	67	1
Walks only	616	[5]
Works at home	223	[2]
Not reported	471	[4]

[1] Percent of workers using vehicles, except percents in square brackets [ ], which are of all workers.

[2] Includes a small number of workers using an auto or truck but not specifying type of riding arrangement.

[3] Includes workers using taxicabs.

[4] Includes workers using motorcycles and all other means not listed.

---

[1] The classification of workers by major mode is based on the mode which is used for the greatest distance. Therefore, each modal category may include some workers who made part of their trip by some other means.

types of vehicles). Five percent of all workers (including those not using vehicles) walked to work, and 2 percent worked at home.

Public transportation. The highest rate of travel to work by public transportation occurred in the largest SMSA surveyed—the New York SMSA—where 48 percent of the workers using vehicles rode public transportation (table B). The dominant category of public transit in New York was the subway or elevated, accounting for 30 percent of the vehicle users. Buses or streetcars were used by another 13 percent, while 5 percent rode the railroad to work.

Among the other 19 SMSA's, the use of public transportation was much lower than in New York, with the highest rates occurring in the Baltimore (12 percent), Honolulu (12 percent), and Cleveland (11 percent) metropolitan areas (table B). In these areas, buses were the principal type of public transportation. In fact, other types of public transit were available for commuting only in the Cleveland SMSA (subway or elevated).

Use of automobiles and trucks. With the exception of the transit-oriented New York SMSA, where only 51 percent of the workers used autos or trucks, no less than 85 percent of the workers using vehicles in each area used an auto or truck as their major mode of transportation to work in 1976 (table 1). Following New York, the use of automobiles and trucks was lowest in the Honolulu (86 percent) and Cleveland (87 percent) SMSA's—areas that exhibited higher rates of use of public transportation.

Carpooling. No other surveyed SMSA had a higher rate o travel to work in carpools than Honolulu (26 percent of all vehicle users), although the figure for Raleigh (24 percent) was comparable (table 1). The New York SMSA exhibite the lowest incidence of carpooling among the 20 surveye areas (11 percent of the vehicle users), while carpooling wa also less prevalent in the Cleveland and Buffalo metropolita areas (14 and 15 percent, respectively).

Table C presents the number of carpoolers in each SMSA as a percent of the workers who used an automobile or truck to get to work. The data indicate that in each SMSA fewe than 1 of every 3 commuters using an auto or truck were members of a carpool in 1976. The percentage of auto o truck usage attributable to carpools was higher in the Honolulu and Baltimore SMSA's than in most of the othe

Table B. Workers Using Public Transportation, for 20 SMSA's and SMSA Transportation Groups: 1976

[Workers in thousands. SMSA's as of 1970 census; titles abbreviated for convenience. For explanation of transportation groups and meaning of symbols, see text]

SMSA's and SMSA groups	Workers using vehicles									
	Total		Public transportation							
			Total[1]		Bus or streetcar		Subway or elevated		Railroad	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, 20 SMSA's.....	11,347	100	2,125	19	874	8	1,055	9	165	1
New York (Group A).........	3,443	100	1,660	48	432	13	1,045	30	165	5
Group B....................	2,281	100	214	9	197	9	10	-	-	-
Baltimore................	811	100	99	12	94	12	-	-	-	-
Cleveland................	661	100	76	11	66	10	10	1	-	-
St. Louis................	809	100	39	5	38	5	-	-	-	-
Group C-North..............	1,439	100	62	4	59	4	-	-	-	-
Buffalo..................	431	100	25	6	23	5	-	-	-	-
Indianapolis.............	450	100	14	3	14	3	-	-	-	-
Omaha....................	223	100	11	5	10	5	-	-	-	-
Providence...............	336	100	12	4	12	3	-	-	-	-
Group C-South and West.....	2,896	100	169	6	166	6	-	-	-	-
Birmingham...............	272	100	9	3	8	3	-	-	-	-
Denver...................	568	100	32	6	31	5	-	-	-	-
Honolulu.................	286	100	34	12	34	12	-	-	-	-
Houston..................	948	100	36	4	34	4	-	-	-	-
Louisville...............	278	100	14	5	13	5	-	-	-	-
Seattle-Everett..........	543	100	45	8	45	8	-	-	-	-
Group D....................	1,288	100	20	2	20	2	-	-	-	-
Allentown................	210	100	4	2	3	2	-	-	-	-
Grand Rapids.............	216	100	3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-
Las Vegas................	141	100	3	2	3	2	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma City............	280	100	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
Raleigh..................	108	100	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Sacramento...............	334	100	8	2	7	2	-	-	-	-

[1] Includes workers using taxicabs.

Table C. Incidence of Carpooling Among Workers Commuting by Automobile or Truck, for 20 SMSA's and SMSA Transportation Groups: 1976

[Workers in thousands. SMSA's as of 1970 census; titles abbreviated for convenience. For explanation of transportation groups, see text]

SMSA's and SMSA groups	Workers commuting by auto or truck					
	Total[1]		Drives alone		Carpool	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, 20 SMSA's	9,088	100	7,066	78	1,957	22
ew York (Group A)	1,757	100	1,358	77	382	22
roup B	2,043	100	1,569	77	460	23
Baltimore	707	100	523	74	184	26
Cleveland	577	100	472	82	95	16
St. Louis	760	100	574	76	181	24
roup C-North	1,364	100	1,069	78	284	21
Buffalo	401	100	332	83	63	16
Indianapolis	433	100	331	76	99	23
Omaha	209	100	158	76	49	24
Providence	322	100	248	77	73	23
roup C-South and West	2,683	100	2,078	77	591	22
Birmingham	261	100	211	81	49	19
Denver	523	100	416	80	104	20
Honolulu	246	100	171	69	75	30
Houston	901	100	686	76	210	23
Louisville	262	100	206	79	54	21
Seattle-Everett	490	100	389	79	99	20
roup D	1,240	100	992	80	241	19
Allentown	205	100	160	78	44	21
Grand Rapids	209	100	170	82	37	18
Las Vegas	135	100	110	81	25	18
Oklahoma City	274	100	220	80	52	19
Raleigh	105	100	78	75	26	25
Sacramento	313	100	254	81	58	19

[1] Includes a small number of workers using an auto or truck but not specifying type of riding rrangement.

eas. (The apparent differences between Baltimore and St. ouis, Indianapolis, Omaha, Houston, and Raleigh, however, ere not statistically significant.) In the Honolulu and altimore metropolitan areas, therefore, the overall use of itos and trucks for commuting was offset by relatively high tes of public transit ridership, and those workers who did e an auto or truck were more likely to carpool than orkers in many of the other SMSA's.

se of Trucks. Across all 20 metropolitan areas, 8 percent of e workers using vehicles commuted by truck (table D). owever, the use of trucks was noticeably higher in several the Western and Southwestern SMSA's. When viewed in mparison to most of the other metropolitan areas, the use of trucks was higher in the Houston (18 percent), Oklahoma City (17 percent), Las Vegas (15 percent), Sacramento (15 percent), and Denver (15 percent) SMSA's. Honolulu's low rate of truck use (6 percent) was in sharp contrast to that of the mainland western SMSA's.

CHANGES IN MAJOR MODE OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK

Changes in the use of public transportation: 1970-76. Comparison of the survey data with data from the 1970 census indicates that the use of public transportation decreased by 5.6 percentage points, from 24.3 percent to 18.7 percent, among the 20 SMSA's from 1970 to 1976

Table D. Workers Commuting by Automobile and Truck, for 20 SMSA's and SMSA Transportation Groups: 1976

[Workers in thousands. SMSA's as of 1970 census; titles abbreviated for convenience. For explanation of transportation groups, see text]

SMSA's and SMSA groups	Workers commuting by-			Truck as percent of-	
	All vehicles	Auto	Truck	All vehicles	Auto and truck
Total, 20 SMSA's	11,347	8,163	925	8	10
New York (Group A)	3,443	1,691	66	2	4
Group B	2,281	1,880	164	7	8
Baltimore	811	652	55	7	8
Cleveland	661	545	32	5	6
St. Louis	809	683	76	9	10
Group C-North	1,439	1,237	128	9	9
Buffalo	431	378	23	5	6
Indianapolis	450	381	52	12	12
Omaha	223	182	27	12	13
Providence	336	297	25	7	8
Group C-South and West	2,896	2,285	398	14	15
Birmingham	272	225	36	13	14
Denver	568	439	83	15	16
Honolulu	286	230	17	6	7
Houston	948	733	168	18	19
Louisville	278	233	29	10	11
Seattle-Everett	543	425	65	12	13
Group D	1,288	1,071	170	13	14
Allentown	210	188	17	8	8
Grand Rapids	216	187	21	10	10
Las Vegas	141	114	21	15	16
Oklahoma City	280	226	48	17	17
Raleigh	108	93	12	11	11
Sacramento	334	263	50	15	16

(table E). This result is consistent with the findings of an earlier report from the Travel-to-Work Supplement, which showed a 3.4 percentage point decline in the use of public transportation during the 1970-75 period among 21 different SMSA's.[2]

Significant declines occurred in 16 of the 20 SMSA's surveyed in 1976, with the largest decline occurring in the Buffalo SMSA (5.8 percentage points), although the decline in the New York metropolitan area (5.4 percentage points) was statistically comparable. There was a significant increase in the use of public transportation in the Honolulu SMSA (3.6 percentage points), while the apparent increases in Denver and Seattle-Everett were not statistically significant.

Recent changes in major mode of transportation to work. Most workers surveyed had not altered their principal means of commuting in the 12 months prior to enumeration, and the magnitude of those changes between modes that were evidenced was quite small. However, among the workers who did change modes during the period, the survey results are at least indicative of some general patterns of choice.

Across the 20 SMSA's, 98 percent of the workers who ha used an auto or truck and 94 percent of those who had use public transportation to get to work in 1975 were still usin the same mode in 1976 (table F). Workers who had bee using public transportation in 1975 were more likely to b using an auto or truck in 1976 than the reverse; 5 percent o those riding public transportation in 1975 were using an aut or truck to get to work in 1976, whereas 1 percent of th workers who used an auto and truck in 1975 were usin public transportation in 1976.

---

[2] U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, Series P-23, No. 68, "Selected Characteristics of Travel to Work in 21 Metropolitan Areas: 1975," U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1978.

Table E. Change in Commuter Use of Public Transportation for 20 SMSA's and SMSA Transportation Groups: 1970-76

[Workers in thousands. SMSA's as of 1970 census; titles abbreviated for convenience. For explanation of transportation groups and meaning of symbols, see text]

SMSA's and SMSA groups	1976			1970			1970-76	
	Vehicle users			Vehicle users			Change in use of public transportation	
	Total	Using public transportation		Total	Using public transportation			
		Total	Percent of total vehicle users		Total	Percent of total vehicle users[1]	Percentage-point difference[2]	Standard error of difference
Total, 20 SMSA's.......	11,347	2,125	18.7	11,322	2,755	24.3	-5.6	0.2
New York (Group A)..........	3,443	1,660	48.2	4,027	2,157	53.6	-5.4	0.9
Group B.....................	2,281	214	9.4	2,322	292	12.6	-3.2	0.4
Baltimore.................	811	99	12.2	750	113	15.1	-2.9	0.9
Cleveland.................	661	76	11.5	750	108	14.3	-2.9	0.9
St. Louis.................	809	39	4.8	822	72	8.7	-3.9	0.4
Group C-North................	1,439	62	4.3	1,388	112	8.1	-3.8	0.3
Buffalo...................	431	25	5.7	450	52	11.5	-5.8	0.7
Indianapolis..............	450	14	3.2	405	25	6.3	-3.1	0.5
Omaha.....................	223	11	4.7	195	16	8.0	-3.3	0.6
Providence................	336	12	3.7	338	20	5.9	-2.2	0.5
Group C-South and West.......	2,896	169	5.9	2,490	161	6.5	-0.6	0.3
Birmingham................	272	9	3.2	250	16	6.5	-3.4	0.5
Denver....................	568	32	5.6	452	22	4.8	+0.8	0.6
Honolulu..................	286	34	12.0	241	20	8.4	+3.6	0.8
Houston...................	948	36	3.8	746	42	5.7	-1.9	0.3
Louisville................	278	14	4.9	298	21	7.2	-2.3	0.6
Seattle-Everett...........	543	45	8.3	505	39	7.7	+0.7	0.5
Group D.....................	1,288	20	1.6	1,096	32	2.9	-1.3	0.1
Allentown.................	210	4	1.7	196	7	3.7	-2.0	0.3
Grand Rapids..............	216	3	1.3	183	4	2.4	-1.1	0.3
Las Vegas.................	141	3	2.0	108	6	5.1	-3.1	0.4
Oklahoma City.............	280	2	1.0	248	4	1.7	-1.0	0.2
Raleigh...................	108	2	1.4	87	4	4.2	-2.8	0.3
Sacramento................	334	8	2.3	274	7	2.5	-0.2	0.4

[1] Standard error of percents is less than 0.05 in each case.

[2] The percentage point differences in the use of public transportation noted in this table may be affected by the fact that workers who lived in group quarters are included in the 1970 census data, but not in the AHS sample: See the section of the text on the reliability and limitations of the data. A percentage point difference is significant if it is twice as large as its standard error.

Table F. Mode of Transportation to Work Last Year by Percent Using Current Modes, for 20 SMSA's: 1976

Mode last year (1975)	Current mode (1976)						
	All workers[1] (thousands)	Total (percent)	Auto or truck			Public transportation[3]	Other means[4]
			Total[2]	Drives alone	Carpool		
All workers reporting mode used last year...............	11,917	100	75	58	16	17	8
Auto or truck[2]....................	8,857	100	98	77	21	1	1
Drives alone....................	6,876	100	99	98	1	1	1
Carpool.........................	1,870	100	98	3	95	1	1
Public transportation[3]............	2,118	100	5	3	2	94	2
Other means[4]......................	942	100	9	6	3	2	89

[1] All workers who reported current mode.

[2] Includes a small number of workers using an auto or truck but not specifying type of riding arrangement.

[3] Bus or streetcar, subway or elevated, railroad, and taxicab.

[4] Bicycle, motorcycle, walks to work, works at home, and all other means not listed.

Among auto and truck users, the rate of change from carpooling to driving alone was greater than that in the opposite direction; 3 percent of the workers who previously had been in carpools changed their mode to driving alone, while 1 percent of those who had driven alone were in carpools 1 year later (table F). Among workers who had been using other means in 1975, 9 percent were using an auto or truck in 1976, while 2 percent had changed to public transportation.

SATISFACTION WITH MAJOR MODE OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK

Workers enumerated in the survey were asked to specify their satisfaction with their principal means of transportation in conjunction with whether or not they had recently changed modes. Those who had changed modes in the past year were to report how satisfied they were with the new mode compared to the former mode. Workers who had not changed modes were to report their current degree of satisfaction with their commuting method compared to the same time last year. Response categories were "much more satisfied," "more satisfied," "about the same satisfaction," "less satisfied," and "much less satisfied." In this report, responses of "much more" and "more" are grouped as "more satisfied," and responses of "much less" and "less" are grouped as "less satisfied."

Satisfaction for workers who had not changed modes. Among workers who had not changed their mode of transportation to work during the year prior to the survey, the great majority (84 percent) reported that their satisfaction with that mode was about the same as a year ago (table G). Six percent of the workers who had not changed modes reported that they were more satisfied than last year, and 7 percent were less satisfied with their mode in 1976 than they had been in 1975.

The last column of table G presents the ratio of workers who reported that they were more satisfied with their mode than they were a year earlier to those who were less satisfied than a year earlier. Workers who reported "about the same" satisfaction are excluded from the ratios. The level of satisfaction of workers who reported "about the same" satisfaction is undetermined; they may be highly satisfied with their mode, or conversely, very dissatisfied. The data collected indicate only that their satisfaction, whether high or low, was unchaged during the year prior to the survey.

The ratios in table G are not, therefore, intended to reflect the overall degree of satisfaction among all users of the various modes of transportation, but rather, to provide a convenient summary measure of the extent to which the number of workers who reported an increase in satisfaction was greater or smaller than the number who experienced a decrease in satisfaction. Ratios of less than 1.00 occur when the number of workers who reported that they were less satisfied with a particular mode was greater than the number who reported that they were more satisfied. Conversely, ratios greater than 1.00 result when the number of workers who reported that they were more satisfied was larger than the number of workers who reported that they were less satisfied.

The survey results show that among all workers who did not change their mode, but whose level of satisfaction with that mode changed in the year prior to the interview, the

Table G. Satisfaction With Major Mode of Transportation for Workers Who Did Not Change Modes in the Last Year, for 20 SMSA's: 1976

Mode	Satisfaction with mode						
	All workers (thousands)	Total (percent)	More satisfied	About the same satisfaction	Less satisfied	Don't know, did not work last year, or no response	Ratio of more satisfied to less satisfied
All workers who did not change modes in the last year..........	11,698	100	6	84	7	2	0.79
Auto or truck[1]........................	8,512	100	6	87	5	2	1.22
Drives alone........................	6,689	100	6	87	5	1	1.21
Carpool.............................	1,762	100	6	85	5	3	1.25
Public transportation[2]................	1,946	100	5	73	19	3	0.24
Bus or streetcar....................	781	100	7	74	15	4	0.47
Subway or elevated..................	988	100	2	71	24	3	0.09
Railroad............................	149	100	8	76	15	1	0.53
Other means[3]..........................	100	100	9	78	8	5	1.10
Walks only..............................	530	100	6	86	4	5	1.59
Works at home...........................	204	100	4	88	1	6	2.97
Not reported............................	406	100	4	89	6	2	0.59

[1] Includes a small number of workers using an auto or truck but not specifying type of riding arrangement.

[2] Includes workers using taxicabs.

[3] Bicycle, motorcycle, and all other means not listed.

satisfaction ratio is 0.79 (table G). This ratio indicates that among the relatively small group of workers who experienced a change in satisfaction without a corresponding change in mode, the number who were more satisfied was about 79 percent as large as the number who were less satisfied.

As might be expected, the relationship between the number of workers reporting more or less satisfaction noted above varies by means of transportation. The lowest ratios in table G are found among the public transportation modes; in fact, the ratio for each type of public transportation is well below 1.00, and the ratio for transit as a modal category is 0.24. Thus, for those public transit riders who reported a change in their satisfaction, the number who said they were more satisfied was only 24 percent as large as the number who said they were less satisfied. In contrast, the ratios for all the non-public modes are somewhat greater than 1.00, the result in each case of greater number of "more satisfied" workers than "less satisfied" workers among those who reported a change in their satisfaction.

Satisfaction with change of major mode. Workers who changed their major mode of transportation in the year prior to the survey were much more likely to be more satisfied than those who had not changed. Among workers who changed modes, 53 percent reported that they were more satisfied with their new mode of transportation to work (table H), while 23 percent reported "about the same" satisfaction and 23 percent said that they were less satisfied with their current mode than they had been with their former mode.

The final column of table H, as in table G, presents the ratio of workers who were more satisfied to those who were less satisfied. However, in this case the ratios refer to types of mode change, rather than to the same mode at two points in time. These ratios may therefore be interpreted as a measure of the level of satisfaction among workers who made each type of change of mode, and whose satisfaction changed as a result of it.

The satisfaction ratio for all workers who changed modes and whose satisfaction also changed in the last year is 2.33, indicating that the number of workers who were more satisfied with their current mode than with their previous mode was more than twice as large as those who were less satisfied after changing their means of transportation to work.

Among the four general mode change categories presented in table H, the highest ratio is found among workers who changed from public transportation to an auto or truck (7.44), indicating that a large majority of these workers experienced an increase in their level of satisfaction as a result of the change of mode. The lowest satisfaction ratio among the four general mode change categories is found among workers who changed from an auto or truck to public

Table H. Satisfaction With Change for Workers Who Changed Their Major Mode of Transportation in the Last Year, for 20 SMSA's: 1976

[For meaning of symbols, see text]

Nature of mode change	Satisfaction with mode change						
	All workers (thousands)	Total (percent)	More satisfied	About the same satisfaction	Less satisfied	Don't know, did not work last year, or no response	Ratio of more satisfied to less satisfied
All workers who changed modes and reported former and current mode	544	100	53	23	23	2	2.33
Auto or truck to auto or truck.........	125	100	49	28	22	-	2.24
Drives alone to carpool.............	65	100	43	28	28	-	1.54
Carpool to drives alone.............	60	100	56	28	16	-	3.60
Auto or truck[1] to public transportation[2]............................	80	100	28	30	42	-	0.65
Drives alone to public transportation	49	100	23	32	45	1	0.51
Carpool to public transportation.....	22	100	40	24	37	-	1.09
Public transportation to auto or truck.	102	100	77	12	10	1	7.44
Public transportation to drives alone	67	100	77	11	11	1	7.34
Public transportation to carpool.....	35	100	77	14	10	-	7.57
Other changes[3].......................	237	100	53	23	22	3	2.41

[1] Includes workers using an auto or truck but not specifying type of riding arrangement.

[2] Bus or streetcar, subway or elevated, railroad, and taxicab.

[3] Changes from all other means to auto or truck; from all other means to public transportation; from auto or truck to all other means; from public transportation to all other means; from one means of public transportation to another; and changes among all other means not listed.

transportation (0.65), indicating that among this group of changers the number who were more satisfied was 65 percent as large as the number who were less satisfied.

Among other specific types of mode changes presented in table H, the satisfaction ratio for workers who changed from carpools to driving alone is 3.60, while for workers who changed from driving alone to carpools, the satisfaction ratio is 1.54. Thus, for both groups a greater number of the workers who changed modes were more satisfied as a result of the change than were less satisfied, but the ratio of "more satisfied" to "less satisfied" cases was more than twice as large for workers who left carpools in favor of driving alone than it was for workers who joined carpools.

The satisfaction ratio for workers who had been driving alone but who changed to public transportation is 0.51, indicating that for workers in this group whose level of satisfaction also changed, the number who were more satisfied with transit than with driving alone was 51 percent as large as the number who were less satisfied. In contrast, among workers who changed from a carpool to public transportation the satisfaction ratio is 1.09, showing that the number of workers expressing more satisfaction as a result of the mode change was about 9 percent larger than those who expressed less satisfaction.

The ratios for workers who changed from public transit to driving alone, and from public transit to carpooling are very similar (7.43 and 7.57, respectively). Ratios of this magnitude indicate that a very large majority of workers in these two groups of changers were more satisfied with driving alone or carpooling than with using public transportation.

TRIP LENGTH AND TRIP DURATION

Trip length. The median distance from home to work for the workers in the 20 SMSA's was 7.6 miles in 1976 (table I). The data indicate that the Houston SMSA had one of the longest median trips from home to work (9.2 miles), although this median was not significantly longer than those in the Seattle-Everett (8.9 miles) or Baltimore (8.8 miles) areas. The shortest median trip to work occurred in the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton SMSA (4.8 miles), although there is only some evidence that this median was significantly shorter than that found in the Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick metropolitan area (5.2 miles).

Across the 20 SMSA's as a group, work trips made by carpool were generally longer than those of workers who drove alone. Median distance from home to work was 9.5 miles for workers in carpools, while median trip length for persons who drove alone was 7.9 miles (table J). Comparing types of pooling arrangements, workers who rode to work with someone else typically had the shortest trips, while those who shared driving had the longest.

Among public transportation modes, workers whose primary mode was a bus or streetcar evidenced the shortest median trip length (5.0 miles). The median distance from home to work for persons whose major mode was the subway or elevated was 10.2 miles, while the median commuting trip made by railroad was 36.0 miles. Workers using other means such as bicycles and motorcycles had a median trip length of 3.5 miles, while persons who walked generally worked less than a mile from their residence.

Table K, covering four of the largest SMSA's surveyed, presents additional data on trip length from the point of view of total commuter miles traveled to work. Workers living in the New York metropolitan area traveled by far the greatest total distance to work—just over 40 million miles, while total commuter miles in the Houston and St. Louis SMSA's were about 10 million miles and about 8 million miles, respectively. Workers in the Seattle-Everett SMSA traveled fewer total miles to work on a typical commuting day than workers in the other three large SMSA's—about 6 million miles.

About 90 percent of the total commuting mileage to work in the Houston, St. Louis, and Seattle-Everett metropolitan areas was attributable to workers using autos or trucks.

Table I. Median Distance From Home To Work, for 20 SMSA's and SMSA Transportation Groups: 1976

[Workers in thousands. SMSA's as of 1970 census; titles abbreviated for convenience. For explanation of transportation groups, see text]

SMSA's and SMSA groups	Total workers[1]	Distance (miles)	
		Median[2]	Standard error
Total, 20 SMSA's...	10,734	7.6	0.1
New York (Group A).......	3,323	7.9	0.2
Group B..................	2,138	8.3	0.1
Baltimore.............	773	8.8	0.3
Cleveland.............	614	7.8	0.3
St. Louis.............	751	8.4	0.2
Group C-North............	1,369	6.0	0.2
Buffalo...............	417	5.5	0.3
Indianapolis..........	420	7.3	0.3
Omaha.................	205	5.4	0.2
Providence............	327	5.2	0.4
Group C-South and West...	2,689	8.3	0.1
Birmingham............	250	8.4	0.3
Denver................	545	7.4	0.3
Honolulu..............	276	6.5	0.3
Houston...............	858	9.2	0.2
Louisville............	260	7.7	0.3
Seattle-Everett.......	501	8.9	0.2
Group D..................	1,215	6.4	0.1
Allentown.............	210	4.8	0.1
Grand Rapids..........	207	6.1	0.3
Las Vegas.............	135	5.8	0.2
Oklahoma City.........	255	7.0	0.3
Raleigh...............	98	6.8	0.2
Sacramento............	310	7.3	0 3

[1] Workers not working at home who reported distance traveled to work.

[2] A median is significant if it is twice as large as its standard error.

Table J. Median Distance From Home to Work by Major Mode of Transportation, for 20 SMSA's: 1976

Mode	Distance (miles)	
	Median[1]	Standard error
All workers not working at home..............	7.6	0.1
Workers using vehicles.......	8.2	0.1
Auto.....................	8.1	0.1
Truck....................	9.3	0.3
Auto or truck[2]............	8.2	0.1
Drives alone............	7.9	0.1
Carpool.................	9.5	0.2
Shares driving.........	13.2	0.4
Drives others..........	9.5	0.3
Rides with someone.....	6.8	0.3
Public transportation[3].....	8.8	0.2
Bus or streetcar.........	5.0	0.3
Subway or elevated.......	10.2	0.2
Railroad................	36.0	1.1
Other means[4]..............	3.5	0.3
Walks only..................	0.6	0.1
Not reported................	6.6	0.3

[1] A median is significant if it is twice as large as its standard error.

[2] Includes a small number of workers using an auto or truck but not specifying type of riding arrangement.

[3] Includes workers using taxicabs.

[4] Bicycle, motorcycle, and all other means not listed.

About two-thirds of the total mileage in the Houston, St. Louis, and Seattle-Everett areas resulted from workers who drove alone. In contrast, in the New York SMSA workers whose major mode was an auto or truck accounted for only about 50 percent of the total commuting mileage, and only about one-third of the total mileage resulted from workers who drove alone.

Commuters whose principal mode was public transportation contributed nearly 50 percent of the total commuter mileage in the New York area, compared to 7 percent in the Seattle-Everett SMSA, and 3 percent each in the Houston and St. Louis metropolitan areas. Of the mileage attributable to public transportation in the New York SMSA, more than one-half (10.6 million miles) resulted from workers whose principal mode of commuting was the subway or elevated.

Trip duration. The median travel time to work among the 20 surveyed SMSA's was 21.8 minutes in 1976 (table L). The longest median trip duration, 28.7 minutes, was found among workers living in the New York metropolitan area. Workers in the Grand Rapids SMSA, on the other hand, had one of the shortest median commuting times (15.7 minutes), but their median trip was not significantly shorter than that of workers in the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton (16.0 minutes) or Las Vegas (16.5 minutes) SMSA's.

Across the 20 SMSA's as a group, work trips made by carpool typically took more time to complete than trips of workers who drove alone. The median travel time to work for workers who drove alone was 19.6 minutes, while the median work trip of persons in carpools was 22.7 minutes (table M). Comparing types of carpooling arrangements, workers who rode to work with someone else typically had

Table K. Total Commuter Miles Traveled From Home to Work by Major Mode of Transportation, for Four SMSA's: 1976

[For meaning of symbols, see text]

Mode	Total commuter miles							
	New York		Houston		St. Louis		Seattle-Everett	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
All workers not working at home..............	40,631	100	10,353	100	8,345	100	5,704	100
Automobile or truck[1].........	19,730	49	9,571	92	7,708	92	5,070	89
Drives alone..............	14,390	35	6,941	67	5,364	64	3,823	67
Carpool...................	5,124	13	2,600	25	2,313	28	1,223	21
Public transportation[2].......	18,925	47	332	3	291	3	423	7
Bus or streetcar..........	2,755	7	325	3	289	3	422	7
Subway or elevated........	10,591	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Railroad..................	5,532	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other means[3]................	115	-	52	1	38	-	52	1
Not reported.................	1,651	4	375	4	283	3	136	2

[1] Includes a small number of workers using an auto or truck but not specifying type of riding arrangement.

[2] Includes workers using taxicabs.

[3] Bicycle, motorcycle, and all other means not listed.

trips of the shortest duration, while those who shared driving had the longest. This outcome is consistent with the data in table J, which show that workers who usually rode with someone else also had the shortest median distance to work, and those who shared driving had the longest.

Workers whose major mode of transportation was public transit typically spent much longer getting to work than workers who traveled in an auto or truck. The median travel time to work by public transportation was 39.5 minutes, compared with 20.2 minutes for persons in the surveyed SMSA's whose major mode was an auto or truck.

Among the different types of public tranportation, workers who rode a bus or streetcar to work had the shortest median trip duration—31.1 minutes. However, this was still significantly longer in duration than the median trip of auto or truck commuters, even though the typical work trip for bus riders (5.0 miles) covered a considerably shorter distance than that by auto or truck (8.2 miles).

The median subway or elevated commuting trip lasted 43.4 minutes, while the median trip by railroad took 68.2 minutes. Workers using other means typically took 15.5 minutes to get to work, and those who walked generally spent 9.2 minutes between their home and workplace.

BACKGROUND AND STRUCTURE OF THE SURVEY

The Annual Housing Survey. The Annual Housing Survey consists of a national sample of approximately 75,000 households, and a metropolitan area sample of about 140,000 households spread over 20 SMSA's (for operational reasons, the 1975-76 enumeration covered 21 areas). These SMSA's comprise one-third of a list of 60 SMSA's arranged in a 3-year cycle, so that, in all, about 420,000 metropolitan housing units are surveyed in a 3-year period. Each of the three survey groups of SMSA's contains four very large SMSA's, with approximately 15,000 sample housing units equally divided between the central city and the SMSA balance. The remaining SMSA's each contain about 5,000 sample housing units distributed in proportion to the actual distribution of housing units between the central city and the SMSA balance. The survey coverage relates to each SMSA as defined for the 1970 census. Below is a list of the SMSA's in each group and the period in which they were surveyed for the Travel-to-Work Supplement:

SURVEY GROUP I
(1977 to 1978)

Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y.
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif.
Boston, Mass.[3]
Dallas, Tex.
Detroit, Mich.[3]
Fort Worth, Tex.
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.[3]
Madison, Wis.[4]
Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.
Newark, N.J.
Orlando, Fla.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Saginaw, Mich.
Salt Lake City, Utah
Spokane, Wash.
Tacoma, Wash.
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.[3]
Wichita, Kans.

SURVEY GROUP II
(1975 to 1976)

Atlanta, Ga.[3]
Chicago, Ill[3]
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.
Colorado Springs, Colo.
Columbus, Ohio
Hartford, Conn.
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.
Miami, Fla.
Milwaukee, Wis.
New Orleans, La.
Newport News-Hampton, Va.
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J.
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.[3]
Portland, Oreg.-Wash.
Rochester, N.Y.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif.
San Diego, Calif.
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.[3]
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Mass.-Conn.

SURVEY GROUP III
(1976 to 1977)

Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N.J.
Baltimore, Md.
Birmingham, Ala.
Buffalo, N.Y.
Cleveland, Ohio
Denver, Colo.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Honolulu, Hawaii
Houston, Tex.[3]
Indianapolis, Ind.
Las Vegas, Nev.
Louisville, Ky.-Ind.
New York, N.Y.[3]
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa
Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick, R.I.-Mass.
Raleigh, N.C.
Sacramento, Calif.
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.[3]
Seattle-Everett, Wash.[3]

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[3] Sample size of 15,000 housing units; all others are 5,000 housing units.
[4] Included with Group II for the first (1975-76) enumeration.

Table L. Median Time Taken to Get to Work, for 20 SMSA's and SMSA Transportation Groups: 1976

[Workers in thousands. SMSA's as of 1970 census; titles abbreviated for convenience. For explanation of transportation groups, see text]

SMSA's and SMSA groups	Total workers[1]	Time taken (minutes)	
		Median[2]	Standard error
Total, 20 SMSA's...	10,827	21.8	0.1
New York (Group A).......	3,369	28.7	0.5
Group B..................	2,165	21.9	0.2
Baltimore.............	786	23.5	0.5
Cleveland.............	617	21.9	0.5
St. Louis.............	762	20.5	0.3
Group C-North...........	1,371	18.4	0.2
Buffalo...............	417	18.0	0.4
Indianapolis..........	420	20.6	0.4
Omaha.................	205	17.1	0.4
Providence............	328	16.8	0.4
Group C-South and West...	2,704	20.7	0.1
Birmingham............	251	20.6	0.4
Denver................	546	19.3	0.4
Honolulu..............	279	21.6	0.4
Houston...............	867	21.6	0.3
Louisville............	260	20.5	0.4
Seattle-Everett.......	502	20.6	0.2
Group D..................	1,218	17.0	0.2
Allentown.............	211	16.0	0.4
Grand Rapids..........	206	15.7	0.4
Las Vegas.............	135	16.5	0.3
Oklahoma City.........	257	18.2	0.4
Raleigh...............	98	17.5	0.4
Sacramento............	311	17.8	0.4

[1] Workers not working at home who reported time taken to get to work.

[2] A median is significant if it is twice as large as its standard error.

Table M. Median Time Taken to Get to Work by Major Mode of Transportation, for 20 SMSA's: 1976

Mode	Time taken (minutes)	
	Median[1]	Standard error
All workers not working at home..............	21.8	0.1
Workers using vehicles.......	22.4	0.1
Auto......................	20.2	0.1
Truck.....................	20.6	0.5
Auto or truck[2]............	20.2	0.1
Drives alone............	19.6	0.1
Carpool.................	22.7	0.3
Shares driving.........	26.7	0.5
Drives others..........	23.6	0.5
Rides with someone.....	19.1	0.4
Public transportation[3].....	39.5	0.5
Bus or streetcar.........	31.1	0.4
Subway or elevated.......	43.4	0.5
Railroad................	68.2	1.5
Other means[4]..............	15.5	0.9
Walks only..................	9.2	0.3
Not reported................	19.7	0.5

[1] A median is significant if it is twice as large as its standard error.

[2] Includes a small number of workers using an auto or truck but not specifying type of riding arrangement.

[3] Includes workers using taxicabs.

[4] Bicycle, motorcycle, and all other means not listed.

The Travel-to-Work Supplement was first included for the Group II SMSA sample, the field enumeration of which ran from April 1975 through March 1976. It was also used in the 1975 Annual Housing Survey national sample which was completed in the late fall of that year. The Madison SMSA was included in Group II for the first enumeration, rather than in Group I, resulting in coverage of 21 metropolitan areas. Coverage of another 20 SMSA's (Group III) was undertaken from April 1976 through March 1977, and interviewing in the final 20 SMSA's (Group I repeated), including Madison again, was completed during the period of April 1977 through March 1978. A facsimile of the Travel-to-Work Supplement can be found in appendix B.

Standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA). The definitions of standard metropolitan statistical areas used in the Annual Housing Survey correspond to the 243 SMSA's used in the 1970 census. Changes in SMSA definition criteria, boundaries, and titles made after February 1971 are not reflected in this series of reports.

Except in the New England States, for purposes of the 1970 census and the Annual Housing Survey, a standard metropolitan statistical area was defined essentially as a county or group of contiguous counties containing at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000, and contiguous counties if, according to certain criteria, they were socially and economically integrated with the central county. In the New England States, SMSA's consist of towns and cities instead of counties. Each 1970 census SMSA included at least one central city, and the complete title of an SMSA identified the central city or cities.

SMSA transportation groupings. The groupings of SMSA's shown in the tables in this report conform to a Department of Transportation categorization of major SMSA's by transportation characteristics. Of the 20 SMSA's in Survey Group III, Transportation Group A, representing the largest metropolitan areas having major public transportation networks, includes only New York. Transportation Group B, representing very large metropolitan areas with less developed public transportation systems, includes Baltimore, Cleveland,

and St. Louis. Transportation Group C, representing other large and medium-sized metropolitan areas with well-established public transportation systems, has been subdivided into two regional groups. Group C-North includes Buffalo, Indianapolis, Omaha, and Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick; Group C-South and West includes Birmingham, Denver, Honolulu, Houston, Louisville, and Seattle-Everett. The final group, Transportation Group D, represents medium-sized and smaller SMSA's primarily oriented to automobile transportation. The six SMSA's in Survey Group III which fall in this category are Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Grand Rapids, Las Vegas, Oklahoma City, Raleigh, and Sacramento.

Issuance of results. A preliminary and a final report will be published for each of the SMSA survey groups, as well as a report for the 1975 national survey. While the preliminary reports will be limited to Travel-to-Work Supplement data for entire SMSA's, data tables in the final reports will cross-classify commuters and characteristics of the commuting trip by the socioeconomic characteristics obtainable from the Annual Housing Survey, which include age, sex, race, household relationship, and income. There are also questions on additional items related to commuting, such as the number of automobiles and trucks available, parking availability at the residence, and degree of satisfaction with public transportation. Some data tabulated by workplace will also be included in the final report.

Symbols used in this report. A dash "—" means "rounds to or represents zero." The symbol (B) signifies that the base for the median is less than 1,000. Three dots ". . ." means "not applicable."

Table 1. MAJOR MODE OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, FOR 20 SMSA'S AND SMSA TRANSPORTATION GROUPS: 1976

(Workers in thousands. SMSA's as of 1970 census. For explanation of transportation groups and meaning of symbols, see text)

Mode	Total, 20 SMSA's		New York (Group A)		Total, Group B		Baltimore		Cleveland	
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]
All workers	12,657	...	3,997	...	2,540	...	888	...	765	...
Not working at home	11,963	...	3,738	...	2,382	...	855	...	687	...
Workers using vehicles	11,347	100	3,443	100	2,281	100	811	100	661	100
Auto	8,163	72	1,691	49	1,880	82	652	80	545	82
Truck	925	8	66	2	164	7	55	7	32	5
Auto or truck[2]	9,088	80	1,757	51	2,043	90	707	87	577	87
Drives alone	7,066	62	1,358	39	1,569	69	523	64	472	71
Carpool	1,957	17	382	11	460	20	184	23	95	14
Shares driving	687	6	139	4	161	7	62	8	32	5
Drives others	493	4	90	3	122	5	50	6	30	5
Rides with someone	777	7	153	4	176	8	72	9	33	5
Public transportation[3]	2,125	19	1,660	48	214	9	99	12	76	11
Bus or streetcar	874	8	432	13	197	9	94	12	66	10
Subway or elevated	1,055	9	1,045	30	10	-	-	-	10	1
Railroad	165	1	165	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other means[4]	135	1	26	1	24	1	5	1	8	1
Bicycle	67	1	13	-	11	-	3	-	3	-
Walks only	616	[5]	295	[7]	101	[4]	44	[5]	25	[3]
Works at home	223	[2]	63	[2]	37	[1]	9	[1]	14	[2]
Not reported	471	[4]	197	[5]	121	[5]	25	[3]	65	[8]

Mode	St. Louis		Total, Group C-North		Buffalo		Indianapolis		Omaha	
All workers	887	...	1,587	...	484	...	493	...	242	...
Not working at home	841	...	1,505	...	456	...	464	...	232	...
Workers using vehicles	809	100	1,439	100	431	100	450	100	223	100
Auto	683	84	1,237	86	378	88	381	85	182	82
Truck	76	9	128	9	23	5	52	12	27	12
Auto or truck[2]	760	94	1,364	95	401	93	433	96	209	94
Drives alone	574	71	1,069	74	332	77	331	74	158	71
Carpool	181	22	284	20	63	15	99	22	49	22
Shares driving	67	8	80	6	18	4	25	6	16	7
Drives others	42	5	75	5	14	3	30	7	12	5
Rides with someone	72	9	129	9	30	7	45	10	21	10
Public transportation[3]	39	5	62	4	25	6	14	3	11	5
Bus or streetcar	38	5	59	4	23	5	14	3	10	5
Subway or elevated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Railroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other means[4]	10	1	13	1	5	1	3	1	3	1
Bicycle	5	1	7	-	4	1	1	-	1	-
Walks only	32	[4]	67	[4]	25	[5]	15	[3]	9	[4]
Works at home	15	[2]	36	[2]	11	[2]	14	[3]	7	[3]
Not reported	32	[4]	45	[3]	17	[4]	15	[3]	4	[1]

Mode	Providence		Total, Group C-South and West		Birmingham		Denver		Honolulu	
All workers	368	...	3,144	...	289	...	622	...	308	...
Not working at home	354	...	2,998	...	279	...	599	...	298	...
Workers using vehicles	336	100	2,896	100	272	100	568	100	286	100
Auto	297	88	2,285	79	225	83	439	77	230	80
Truck	25	7	398	14	36	13	83	15	17	6
Auto or truck[2]	322	96	2,683	93	261	96	523	92	246	86
Drives alone	248	74	2,078	72	211	78	416	73	171	60
Carpool	73	22	591	20	49	18	104	18	75	26
Shares driving	20	6	221	8	15	5	54	9	15	5
Drives others	20	6	149	5	10	4	23	4	29	10
Rides with someone	33	10	221	8	25	9	28	5	31	11
Public transportation[3]	12	4	169	6	9	3	32	6	34	12
Bus or streetcar	12	3	166	6	8	3	31	5	34	12
Subway or elevated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Railroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other means[4]	2	1	44	2	2	1	14	2	6	2
Bicycle	1	-	19	1	-	-	7	1	3	1
Walks only	18	[5]	102	[3]	7	[2]	31	[5]	12	[4]
Works at home	4	[1]	58	[2]	3	[1]	17	[3]	4	[1]
Not reported	10	[3]	89	[3]	7	[2]	6	[1]	6	[2]

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. MAJOR MODE OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, FOR 20 SMSA'S AND SMSA TRANSPORTATION GROUPS: 1976—Continued

(Workers in thousands. SMSA's as of 1970 census. For explanation of transportation groups and meaning of symbols, see text)

Mode	Houston		Louisville		Seattle-Everett		Total, Group D		Allentown	
	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]
All workers	1,027	...	304	...	594	...	1,388	...	240	...
Not working at home	974	...	286	...	563	...	1,340	...	227	...
Workers using vehicles	948	100	278	100	543	100	1,288	100	210	100
Auto	733	77	233	84	425	78	1,071	83	188	90
Truck	168	18	29	10	65	12	170	13	17	8
Auto or truck[2]	901	95	262	94	490	90	1,240	96	205	98
Drives alone	686	72	206	74	389	72	992	77	160	76
Carpool	210	22	54	19	99	18	241	19	44	21
Shares driving	80	8	16	6	42	8	87	7	14	7
Drives others	49	5	16	6	23	4	57	4	10	5
Rides with someone	81	9	23	8	34	6	98	8	20	9
Public transportation[3]	36	4	14	5	45	8	20	2	4	2
Bus or streetcar	34	4	13	5	45	8	20	2	3	2
Subway or elevated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Railroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other means[4]	12	1	3	1	8	1	28	2	1	1
Bicycle	5	-	1	-	3	1	17	1	-	-
Walks only	26	[2]	7	[2]	19	[3]	52	[4]	18	[7]
Works at home	15	[1]	4	[1]	14	[2]	29	[2]	7	[3]
Not reported	38	[4]	15	[5]	18	[3]	20	[1]	6	[2]

Mode	Grand Rapids		Las Vegas		Oklahoma City		Raleigh		Sacramento	
All workers	235	...	149	...	296	...	114	...	354	...
Not working at home	227	...	145	...	288	...	111	...	343	...
Workers using vehicles	216	100	141	100	280	100	108	100	334	100
Auto	187	87	114	81	226	81	93	86	263	79
Truck	21	10	21	15	48	17	12	11	50	15
Auto or truck[2]	209	97	135	96	274	98	105	97	313	94
Drives alone	170	79	110	78	220	79	78	73	254	76
Carpool	37	17	25	18	52	19	26	24	58	17
Shares driving	16	7	8	5	19	7	11	10	20	6
Drives others	7	3	6	4	13	5	6	5	15	4
Rides with someone	14	6	11	8	20	7	10	9	23	7
Public transportation[3]	3	1	3	2	2	1	2	1	8	2
Bus or streetcar	3	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	7	2
Subway or elevated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Railroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other means[4]	5	2	3	2	4	2	1	1	14	4
Bicycle	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	11	3
Walks only	11	[5]	4	[3]	8	[3]	3	[3]	8	[2]
Works at home	5	[2]	2	[1]	5	[2]	2	[2]	9	[2]
Not reported	3	[1]	2	[1]	4	[1]	2	[2]	2	[1]

[1] Percent of all workers using vehicles, except percents in square brackets [ ], which are of all workers.

[2] Includes a small number of workers using an auto or truck but not specifying type of riding arrangement.

[3] Includes workers using taxicabs.

[4] Includes workers using motorcycles and all other means not listed.

Table 2. MEDIAN DISTANCE FROM HOME TO WORK BY MAJOR MODE OF TRANSPORTATION, FOR 20 SMSA's AND SMSA TRANSPORTATION GROUPS: 1976

(Workers in thousands. SMSA's as of 1970 census. For explanation of transportation groups and meaning of symbols, see text)

Median distance by mode	Total, 20 SMSA's		New York (Group A)		Total, Group B		Baltimore		Cleveland	
	Median[1]	Standard error	Median[1]	Standard error	Median[1]	Standard error	Median[1]	Standard error	Median[1]	Standard error
All workers not working at home	7.6	0.1	7.9	0.2	8.3	0.1	8.8	0.3	7.8	0.3
Workers using vehicles	8.2	0.1	9.0	0.2	8.8	0.1	9.4	0.3	8.2	0.3
Auto	8.1	0.1	8.6	0.3	9.0	0.2	9.9	0.4	8.2	0.3
Truck	9.3	0.3	6.0	3.6	9.6	0.7	10.9	1.3	7.5	1.2
Auto or truck[2]	8.2	0.1	8.6	0.3	9.1	0.2	10.0	0.4	8.2	0.3
Drives alone	7.9	0.1	8.3	0.4	8.6	0.2	9.4	0.4	8.1	0.4
Carpool	9.5	0.2	9.5	0.8	11.0	0.4	12.0	0.8	8.8	0.7
Shares driving	13.2	0.4	13.3	2.6	16.1	0.9	19.2	1.4	11.5	1.2
Drives others	9.5	0.3	9.7	2.4	10.1	0.7	10.9	1.3	8.9	1.0
Rides with someone	6.8	0.3	7.4	1.2	7.8	0.4	8.4	0.8	6.4	1.1
Public transportation[3]	8.8	0.2	9.4	0.3	7.1	0.4	6.5	0.6	8.2	1.0
Bus or streetcar	5.0	0.3	4.1	0.2	7.2	0.4	6.8	0.6	7.7	1.1
Subway or elevated	10.2	0.2	10.2	0.4	10.1	2.3	-	-	10.1	2.7
Railroad	36.0	1.1	36.0	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other means[4]	3.5	0.3	3.8	1.9	3.6	0.7	3.3	0.9	6.2	1.9
Walks only	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1
Not reported	6.6	0.3	7.1	0.9	6.8	0.5	7.6	1.4	6.6	0.9

	St. Louis		Total, Group C-North		Buffalo		Indianapolis		Omaha	
All workers not working at home	8.4	0.2	6.0	0.2	5.5	0.3	7.3	0.3	5.4	0.2
Workers using vehicles	8.8	0.2	6.4	0.2	6.1	0.3	7.6	0.3	5.7	0.2
Auto	8.9	0.2	6.5	0.2	6.3	0.3	7.5	0.3	5.8	0.2
Truck	9.9	1.1	8.7	0.6	8.3	1.4	10.4	0.9	6.7	0.8
Auto or truck[2]	9.0	0.2	6.6	0.2	6.4	0.3	7.7	0.3	5.9	0.2
Drives alone	8.3	0.2	6.6	0.2	6.3	0.3	7.5	0.3	5.9	0.2
Carpool	11.4	0.4	6.9	0.4	6.8	0.8	8.9	0.8	5.6	0.6
Shares driving	16.4	0.9	11.5	0.8	11.3	1.4	13.9	1.1	7.0	0.8
Drives others	10.7	0.9	7.3	0.8	7.3	1.3	9.4	1.3	6.5	1.0
Rides with someone	7.8	0.6	4.5	0.2	4.4	0.6	5.7	1.0	4.5	0.4
Public transportation[3]	7.2	0.7	4.6	0.2	4.5	0.3	4.8	0.9	5.0	0.8
Bus or streetcar	7.3	0.6	4.6	0.2	4.7	0.3	4.8	0.9	5.1	0.8
Subway or elevated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Railroad	-	-	(B)	...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other means[4]	2.8	0.8	3.2	0.5	3.1	0.9	3.5	0.7	3.0	0.9
Walks only	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.1
Not reported	6.8	0.8	4.8	0.5	4.8	1.2	5.9	1.4	3.9	0.7

	Providence		Total, Group C-South and West		Birmingham		Denver		Honolulu	
All workers not working at home	5.2	0.4	8.3	0.1	8.4	0.3	7.4	0.3	6.5	0.3
Workers using vehicles	5.9	0.4	8.7	0.1	8.7	0.3	8.0	0.3	7.0	0.3
Auto	6.0	0.4	8.7	0.1	8.3	0.3	8.1	0.3	7.2	0.3
Truck	8.0	1.7	10.4	0.4	11.9	1.2	8.8	0.8	12.6	1.5
Auto or truck[2]	6.1	0.4	8.9	0.1	8.7	0.3	8.2	0.3	7.4	0.3
Drives alone	6.4	0.4	8.5	0.1	8.4	0.3	7.9	0.4	7.3	0.3
Carpool	5.1	0.9	10.3	0.3	9.9	0.8	9.4	0.7	7.7	0.6
Shares driving	13.5	1.7	13.2	0.4	15.2	2.2	11.6	1.2	11.2	1.6
Drives others	4.7	0.6	10.4	0.4	11.5	1.7	8.4	1.7	8.5	0.8
Rides with someone	3.9	0.3	7.5	0.4	7.3	0.9	6.1	1.3	5.5	0.8
Public transportation[3]	3.8	0.6	7.6	0.4	9.5	1.4	7.8	1.2	4.8	0.3
Bus or streetcar	3.6	0.5	7.7	0.4	9.7	1.5	7.8	1.2	4.9	0.3
Subway or elevated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Railroad	(B)	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other means[4]	3.6	2.7	3.8	0.4	3.8	2.8	4.0	0.8	3.3	1.0
Walks only	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.1
Not reported	4.3	0.5	7.2	0.6	8.1	1.9	4.7	1.5	5.5	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. MEDIAN DISTANCE FROM HOME TO WORK BY MAJOR MODE OF TRANSPORTATION, FOR 20 SMSA's AND SMSA TRANSPORTATION GROUPS: 1976—Continued

(Workers in thousands. SMSA's as of 1970 census. For explanation of transportation groups and meaning of symbols, see text)

Median distance by mode	Houston		Louisville		Seattle-Everett		Total, Group D		Allentown	
	Median[1]	Standard error	Median[1]	Standard error	Median[1]	Standard error	Median[1]	Standard error	Median[1]	Standard error
All workers not working at home	9.2	0.2	7.7	0.3	8.9	0.2	6.4	0.1	4.8	0.1
Workers using vehicles	9.5	0.2	8.0	0.3	9.3	0.2	6.8	0.1	5.3	0.3
Auto	9.4	0.2	8.0	0.3	9.5	0.2	6.7	0.1	5.3	0.3
Truck	11.0	0.5	10.0	1.3	9.9	0.7	8.2	0.3	6.3	1.1
Auto or truck[2]	9.6	0.2	8.1	0.3	9.5	0.2	6.9	0.1	5.4	0.3
Drives alone	9.1	0.2	7.9	0.4	9.1	0.2	6.6	0.1	5.4	0.3
Carpool	11.7	0.4	8.8	0.6	11.4	0.5	8.0	0.3	5.3	0.6
Shares driving	13.6	0.6	12.8	1.2	14.7	0.9	10.6	0.6	9.3	1.5
Drives others	12.0	0.6	9.0	1.0	11.3	0.8	8.6	0.6	4.9	1.4
Rides with someone	9.5	0.6	6.1	0.9	7.8	0.8	5.8	0.4	3.9	0.4
Public transportation[3]	9.5	0.8	7.0	0.9	7.9	0.5	7.0	0.9	4.0	0.8
Bus or streetcar	10.1	0.7	7.2	1.0	7.9	0.5	7.1	1.0	4.0	0.7
Subway or elevated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Railroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)	...	(B)	...
Other means[4]	3.5	0.6	4.4	1.3	3.9	0.7	3.0	0.3	2.2	0.7
Walks only	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.1
Not reported	10.0	0.7	4.9	1.1	7.3	1.2	4.4	0.4	3.8	0.4

Median distance by mode	Grand Rapids		Las Vegas		Oklahoma City		Raleigh		Sacramento	
All workers not working at home	6.1	0.3	5.8	0.2	7.0	0.3	6.8	0.2	7.3	0.3
Workers using vehicles	6.5	0.3	6.1	0.2	7.3	0.3	7.0	0.2	7.6	0.3
Auto	6.6	0.3	5.9	0.2	7.0	0.3	7.0	0.3	7.8	0.3
Truck	7.8	0.9	6.8	0.5	9.6	0.7	8.9	1.0	8.2	0.8
Auto or truck[2]	6.7	0.3	6.1	0.2	7.3	0.3	7.2	0.2	7.8	0.3
Drives alone	6.3	0.3	5.9	0.2	6.9	0.3	6.7	0.3	7.5	0.3
Carpool	8.1	0.6	6.8	0.6	9.1	0.6	8.2	0.4	9.3	0.7
Shares driving	11.2	1.0	7.7	1.2	11.1	0.9	10.7	1.1	11.3	1.1
Drives others	9.4	1.3	6.8	1.2	10.5	1.1	9.3	0.8	9.6	1.6
Rides with someone	5.0	0.8	6.3	0.9	6.8	0.9	5.8	0.7	7.7	0.9
Public transportation[3]	4.7	1.5	13.8	4.6	8.5	2.8	4.0	0.4	10.3	1.5
Bus or streetcar	4.8	1.5	13.8	4.6	8.5	2.8	4.1	0.5	10.5	1.5
Subway or elevated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Railroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other means[4]	3.4	0.8	4.4	0.5	2.8	1.2	3.3	1.6	2.7	0.3
Walks only	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.1
Not reported	3.9	1.5	4.9	3.3	6.1	4.5	4.3	1.2	7.5	7.2

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[1] A median is significant if it is twice as large as its standard error.
[2] Includes a small number of workers using an auto or truck but not specifying type of riding arrangement.
[3] Includes workers using taxicabs.
[4] Bicycle, motorcycle, and all other means not listed.

Table 3. MEDIAN TIME TAKEN TO GET TO WORK BY MAJOR MODE OF TRANSPORTATION, FOR 20 SMSA's AND SMSA TRANSPORTATION GROUPS: 1976

(Workers in thousands. SMSA's as of 1970 census. For explanation of transportation groups and meaning of symbols, see text)

Median time by mode	Total, 20 SMSA's		New York (Group A)		Total, Group B		Baltimore		Cleveland	
	Median[1]	Standard error	Median[1]	Standard error	Median[1]	Standard error	Median[1]	Standard error	Median[1]	Standard error
All workers not working at home	21.8	0.1	28.7	0.5	21.9	0.2	23.5	0.5	21.9	0.5
Workers using vehicles	22.4	0.1	30.8	0.5	22.5	0.2	24.3	0.5	22.4	0.5
Auto	20.2	0.1	22.0	0.5	21.6	0.2	23.2	0.5	21.3	0.5
Truck	20.6	0.4	18.0	2.7	21.5	0.8	22.6	1.7	19.5	2.0
Auto or truck[2]	20.2	0.1	21.9	0.5	21.6	0.2	23.1	0.5	21.2	0.5
Drives alone	19.6	0.1	21.3	0.5	20.7	0.2	21.9	0.5	21.0	0.5
Carpool	22.7	0.3	24.4	1.3	25.1	0.6	27.4	1.2	23.3	1.3
Shares driving	26.7	0.5	28.6	2.0	29.9	0.8	32.9	1.6	25.5	2.1
Drives others	23.6	0.5	23.2	2.2	26.1	1.0	27.3	2.3	25.8	2.0
Rides with someone	19.1	0.4	21.4	2.1	20.8	0.7	22.4	1.3	19.6	1.9
Public transportation[3]	39.5	0.5	42.0	0.8	34.8	1.2	39.7	2.4	32.7	1.5
Bus or streetcar	31.1	0.4	29.8	0.9	35.4	1.4	41.4	2.4	32.2	1.5
Subway or elevated	43.4	0.5	43.5	0.9	35.7	3.0	-	-	35.7	3.7
Railroad	68.2	1.5	68.1	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other means[4]	15.5	0.9	17.2	4.7	15.8	2.8	15.8	3.9	29.8	6.2
Walks only	9.2	0.3	10.4	0.8	8.4	0.5	9.1	1.0	8.2	1.2
Not reported	19.7	0.5	23.1	1.8	19.3	0.8	20.1	3.1	18.6	1.3

Median time by mode	St. Louis		Total, Group C-North		Buffalo		Indianapolis		Omaha	
All workers not working at home	20.5	0.3	18.4	0.2	18.0	0.4	20.6	0.4	17.1	0.4
Workers using vehicles	20.9	0.3	18.8	0.2	18.4	0.4	21.0	0.4	17.4	0.4
Auto	20.5	0.3	18.3	0.2	17.8	0.4	20.5	0.4	17.0	0.4
Truck	21.7	1.1	20.5	0.8	19.9	2.2	23.0	1.2	17.2	1.0
Auto or truck[2]	20.6	0.3	18.4	0.2	17.9	0.4	20.8	0.4	17.0	0.4
Drives alone	19.5	0.3	18.2	0.2	17.8	0.5	20.1	0.5	16.8	0.4
Carpool	24.2	0.6	19.8	0.5	18.6	1.1	23.5	0.9	17.9	0.8
Shares driving	29.2	0.9	24.1	0.9	23.4	2.1	27.5	1.9	19.4	1.2
Drives others	25.3	1.2	21.7	1.0	19.6	2.0	26.3	2.0	20.5	1.6
Rides with someone	19.7	0.8	15.6	0.8	15.4	1.6	19.6	1.5	15.2	1.2
Public transportation[3]	32.1	1.3	27.3	1.2	27.3	1.6	29.7	2.9	32.0	3.3
Bus or streetcar	32.4	1.2	27.7	1.3	28.2	1.5	29.7	2.9	32.3	3.6
Subway or elevated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Railroad	-	-	(B)	...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other means[4]	14.0	2.1	16.9	2.0	19.1	2.6	18.7	5.3	11.6	1.7
Walks only	7.7	0.7	8.3	0.6	9.0	1.4	7.4	1.1	8.5	1.1
Not reported	20.1	0.9	14.9	1.2	14.5	1.8	16.2	3.5	17.0	2.2

Median time by mode	Providence		Total, Group C-South and West		Birmingham		Denver		Honolulu	
All workers not working at home	16.8	0.4	20.7	0.1	20.6	0.4	19.3	0.4	21.6	0.4
Workers using vehicles	17.4	0.4	21.1	0.1	20.9	0.4	19.8	0.4	22.2	0.4
Auto	17.0	0.5	20.5	0.2	20.3	0.4	19.5	0.4	21.1	0.4
Truck	18.9	2.0	21.6	0.4	23.6	1.4	19.9	0.9	26.8	1.8
Auto or truck[2]	17.1	0.4	20.7	0.1	20.7	0.4	19.5	0.4	21.4	0.4
Drives alone	17.2	0.5	20.0	0.2	20.2	0.5	19.0	0.4	20.8	0.4
Carpool	17.0	1.2	23.2	0.3	23.0	1.0	21.6	0.8	23.3	0.8
Shares driving	25.7	2.1	26.4	0.6	31.1	2.3	23.6	1.1	26.9	1.7
Drives others	17.8	1.9	24.3	0.6	23.6	2.4	20.4	2.2	25.5	1.4
Rides with someone	12.8	0.7	19.7	0.5	19.8	1.3	18.1	1.8	19.8	1.2
Public transportation[3]	22.3	1.5	31.2	0.7	33.7	4.2	28.4	2.4	29.0	1.0
Bus or streetcar	21.7	1.5	31.5	0.7	34.8	4.7	28.4	2.3	29.1	1.0
Subway or elevated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Railroad	(B)	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other means[4]	13.9	13.6	15.7	1.1	12.0	7.4	16.1	2.3	16.4	3.6
Walks only	8.1	1.0	8.7	0.4	8.1	1.4	9.4	1.2	9.3	1.0
Not reported	13.7	1.7	19.2	0.8	19.4	2.9	12.5	2.3	18.2	3.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. MEDIAN TIME TAKEN TO GET TO WORK BY MAJOR MODE OF TRANSPORTATION, FOR 20 SMSA's AND SMSA TRANSPORTATION GROUPS: 1976—Continued

(Workers in thousands. SMSA's as of 1970 census. For explanation of transportation groups and meaning of symbols, see text)

Median time by mode	Houston		Louisville		Seattle-Everett		Total, Group D		Allentown	
	Median[1]	Standard error	Median[1]	Standard error	Median[1]	Standard error	Median[1]	Standard error	Median[1]	Standard error
All workers not working at home	21.6	0.3	20.5	0.4	20.6	0.2	17.0	0.2	16.0	0.4
Workers using vehicles	21.9	0.3	20.7	0.4	20.9	0.2	17.4	0.2	16.6	0.4
Auto	21.6	0.3	20.2	0.5	20.1	0.3	17.2	0.2	16.6	0.4
Truck	22.3	0.6	22.4	1.5	20.1	0.8	18.4	0.4	16.6	1.2
Auto or truck[2]	21.7	0.3	20.4	0.4	20.1	0.3	17.3	0.2	16.6	0.4
Drives alone	20.9	0.3	19.7	0.5	19.6	0.3	16.9	0.2	16.3	0.4
Carpool	24.5	0.6	22.9	0.9	22.6	0.6	19.4	0.4	17.7	0.9
Shares driving	27.3	1.1	28.4	1.8	26.6	0.9	21.9	0.6	23.9	1.8
Drives others	26.1	1.2	24.3	1.8	23.6	1.0	20.9	0.8	18.9	1.5
Rides with someone	21.4	0.8	19.0	1.4	18.2	0.9	16.2	0.6	14.1	0.7
Public transportation[3]	35.8	3.1	31.2	2.6	32.1	1.0	29.0	1.5	25.4	4.2
Bus or streetcar	37.9	3.0	32.1	2.6	32.1	1.0	29.4	1.5	25.2	4.3
Subway or elevated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Railroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)	...	(B)	...
Other means[4]	14.1	1.9	17.8	2.3	16.2	1.8	14.0	0.7	13.1	1.8
Walks only	7.5	0.7	9.6	1.5	9.2	0.9	8.0	0.5	8.2	0.8
Not reported	21.5	1.0	17.2	1.6	18.5	1.3	15.6	1.2	14.0	1.4

Median time by mode	Grand Rapids		Las Vegas		Oklahoma City		Raleigh		Sacramento	
	Median[1]	Standard error	Median[1]	Standard error	Median[1]	Standard error	Median[1]	Standard error	Median[1]	Standard error
All workers not working at home	15.7	0.4	16.5	0.3	18.2	0.4	17.5	0.4	17.8	0.4
Workers using vehicles	16.1	0.4	16.8	0.3	18.5	0.4	17.7	0.4	18.0	0.4
Auto	15.9	0.4	16.6	0.3	18.1	0.4	17.6	0.4	17.9	0.4
Truck	16.8	1.2	16.9	1.0	20.2	0.8	18.6	1.4	18.6	1.1
Auto or truck[2]	16.0	0.4	16.6	0.3	18.5	0.4	17.6	0.4	18.0	0.4
Drives alone	15.5	0.4	16.4	0.4	17.7	0.4	17.0	0.4	17.6	0.4
Carpool	18.3	0.9	17.6	0.8	21.7	0.8	19.6	0.7	19.9	0.9
Shares driving	21.1	1.1	19.3	1.5	23.6	1.4	21.3	1.0	21.4	1.4
Drives others	19.3	2.3	17.6	2.0	23.3	1.7	22.6	1.7	21.6	1.9
Rides with someone	13.9	1.2	16.6	1.1	19.0	1.4	16.3	1.1	17.3	1.7
Public transportation[3]	23.2	2.5	90.0	2.2	35.7	16.9	21.7	2.6	30.3	2.0
Bus or streetcar	23.6	2.5	90.0	2.2	35.7	16.9	23.1	3.0	30.6	2.0
Subway or elevated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Railroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other means[4]	14.4	3.2	16.5	2.4	13.2	1.6	17.1	5.1	13.8	1.0
Walks only	7.6	0.9	8.3	1.5	7.6	1.2	8.7	2.0	8.1	1.5
Not reported	13.8	1.9	17.4	1.8	19.4	2.2	16.3	1.8	15.2	5.6

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[1] A median is significant if it is twice as large as its standard error.

[2] Includes a small number of workers using an auto or truck but not specifying type of riding arrangement.

[3] Includes workers using taxicabs.

[4] Bicycle, motorcycle, and all other means not listed.

Appendix A

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

The particular sample used for this survey is one of a large number of possible samples of the same size that could have been selected using the same sample design. Even if the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators were used, estimates from each of the different samples would differ from each other. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is defined as the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate attempts to provide a measure of this variation among the estimates from the possible samples and, thus, is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. Because estimates from the preliminary tabulation are based on roughly one-third the number of cases in the entire sample, the data presented in this report are more susceptible to sampling error than the final data will be.

As calculated for this survey, the standard error also partially measures the variation in the estimates due to response and enumerator errors (nonsampling errors), but it does not measure, as such, any systematic biases in the data. Therefore, the accuracy of the estimates depends on both the sampling and nonsampling error, measured by the standard error, biases, and some additional nonsampling errors not measured by the standard error.

The sample estimate and its estimated standard error enable the user to construct interval estimates in which the interval includes the average result of all possible samples with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples were selected, each of these surveyed under essentially the same general conditions, and an estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated from each sample, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one standard error below the estimate to one standard error above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.
2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two standard errors below the estimate to two standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

The average result of all possible samples either is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. However, for a particular sample, one can say with specified confidence that the average result of all possible samples is included in the constructed interval. All comparisons made in the text of the current report are significant within two standard errors.

The figures presented in the tables below are approximations to the standard errors of various estimates for SMSA's in Survey Group III. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of items and also could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the tables of standard errors provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than precise standard errors for any specific item.

Tables A-1 through A-10 present the standard errors applicable to estimates of travel-to-work characteristics of persons 14 years and older who were employed at the time of the 1976-77 AHS-SMSA survey. Included in these tables are estimates of standard errors for estimates of zero and zero percent. These estimates of standard errors are considered as overestimates of the true standard errors and should be used primarily for construction of confidence intervals for characteristics when an estimate of zero is obtained. Standard errors for estimates of medians shown in the text of the current report are displayed with the median.

For ratios, 100 x/y, where x is not a subclass of y, tables A-3 through A-10 underestimate the standard error of the ratio when there is little or no correlation between x and y. For this type of ratio, a better approximation of the standard error may be obtained by letting the standard error of the ratio be approximately equal to:

$$(100)\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)\sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x}{x}\right)^2+\left(\frac{\sigma_y}{y}\right)^2}$$

where: x = the numerator of the ratio
y = the denominator of the ratio
σ_x = the standard error of the numerator
σ_y = the standard error of the denominator

Illustration of the use of the standard error tables. The results of the DOT Supplement indicate that in 1976, in the 20 SMSA's surveyed, 11,347,000 workers used vehicles to travel to work. Interpolation in table A-2 shows that the standard error of an estimate of this size is approximately 49,020. Consequently, the 68-percent confidence interval, as shown by these data, is from 11,297,980 to 11,396,020 workers. Therefore, a conclusion that the average estimate, derived from all possible samples, of 1976 workers who used vehicles to travel to work lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 68-percent of all possible samples. Similarly, we could conclude that the average estimate, derived from all possible samples, lies within the interval from 11,268,570 to 11,425,430 workers with 90-percent confidence and within the interval from 11,248,960 to 11,445,040 workers with 95-percent confidence.

Also, of the 11,347,000 workers who used vehicles to travel to work, 7,066,000, or 62.3 percent, drove alone. Interpolation in table A-8 shows that the standard error of the percent is approximately 0.3 percentage points.

Consequently, the 68-percent confidence interval, as shown by these data, is from 62.0 to 62.6 percent; the 90-percent confidence interval is from 61.8 to 62.8 percent and the 95-percent confidence interval is from 61.7 to 62.9 percent.

Differences. The standard errors shown are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. The standard error of a difference between estimates is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard error of each estimate considered separately. This formula is quite accurate for the difference between estimates of the same characteristic in two different SMSA's or the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same SMSA. However, if there is a high positive correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate the true standard error; whereas, if there is a high negative correlation, the formula will underestimate the true standard error, this is likely to occur when comparing percentages calculated on the same base.

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a difference. The results of the DOT Supplement show that in 1976 there were 1,957,000 workers who commuted by carpool in the 20 SMSA's. Thus, the apparent difference, as shown by these data, between commuters who carpooled and commuters who drove alone in 1976 is 5,109,000. Interpolation in table A-2 shows the standard error of 7,066,000 is approximately 44,680, and the standard error of 1,957,000 is approximately 26,930. Therefore, the standard error of the estimated difference of 5,109,000 is about 52,170.

$$52{,}170 = \sqrt{(44{,}680)^2 + (26{,}930)^2}$$

Consequently, the 68 percent confidence interval for the 5,109,000 difference is from 5,056,830 to 5,161,170 workers. Therefore, a conclusion that the average estimate of this difference, derived from all possible samples, lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all possible samples. Similarly, the 90-percent interval is from 5,025,530 to 5,192,470 workers, and the 95-percent confidence interval is from 5,004,660 to 5,213,340. Thus, we can conclude with 95-percent confidence that the number of commuters who drove alone in 1976 is greater than the number of commuters who carpooled in 1976, since the 95-percent confidence interval does not include zero or negative values.

In addition to sampling error, the data presented in this report may vary somewhat from the final results for several other reasons. First, the use of four reference months may introduce a seasonal bias into transportation use characteristics or a bias due to possible temporary disruptions in one or more modes. Second, the weighting procedure used for the data is not as complex as that which will be reflected in the final data, thus introducing the possibility of additional variation between the two tabulations. Third, these tabulations were prepared before the data had received a final edit. They may, therefore, be somewhat more affected by such factors as response inconsistency and other errors of collection than the final results.

Reliability of the data on length and duration of the commuting trip may also have been affected by response accuracy. Where the respondent for a particular household provided information on time and distance to work for other workers residing in the household, he or she may have only been able to provide estimates based on limited knowledge. Similarly, while most repondents could be expected to know approximately how many minutes it usually takes to get to work, many workers, especially those using public transportation, may not know the exact number of miles their commuting trip covers.

Finally, care must be taken in comparing data on major mode of transportation from the Travel-to-Work Supplement with 1970 census data on the same topic. Whereas the census asked workers to specify the principal means of transportation they used to get to work on the last day of the reference week prior to the census date (April 1, 1970), the Travel-to-Work Supplement asks respondents to specify their usual mode of transportation to work, regardless of any possible deviation from that pattern which may have occurred during the week prior to interview.

The Travel-to-Work Supplement and the 1970 census are also based on different universes. While the 1970 census refers to the entire population, the Travel-to-Work Supplement is based on the population in households (including the military population in households) and excludes persons living in group quarters such as college dormitories and military barracks. Since it is believed that workers who live in group quarters typically exhibit a high rate of walking to work, comparisons of percentage distributions of mode use in 1970 and 1976 in this report are made on the basis of workers using vehicles, rather than on a worker total. To the extent that workers living in group quarters have a higher rate of use of certain types of vehicles than workers living in households, their exclusion from the survey universe may result in an underestimate of the use of those modes in the total sample. This may be particularly true for public transportation, thereby affecting the percentage point differences in the use of public transportation between 1970 and 1976 reported in table E.

Because only persons who were actually working are included in the survey, 1970-76 comparisons of worker totals are affected not only by the inclusion of group quarters residents in 1970, but also by the increase in unemployment in nearly all SMSA's between 1970 and 1976. For these reasons, it is probably more valid to compare the proportion of workers using a particular mode in 1976 with the corresponding proportion in 1970, rather than the 1970-76 numeric change. There are also basic differences between the Travel-to-Work Supplement and the 1970 census in terms of interviewing procedures which can affect comparability.

Although no reinterview program was undertaken for the DOT Travel-to-Work Supplement, a study was designed to obtain a measurement of some of the components of the nonsampling error associated with the AHS estimates in the AHS-SMSA sample. Results of this study may be a useful indicator of the accuracy to be expected in the travel-to-work data which was collected as a supplement to the AHS-SMSA data. For a more detailed description of the 1975 AHS-SMSA reinterview program refer to AHS Series H-170 reports for 1975.

Table A-1. Standard Errors of Estimated Number of Workers in the 20 SMSA's

(68 chances out of 100. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Size of estimate	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N.J.	Baltimore, Md.	Birmingham, Ala.	Buffalo, N.Y.	Cleveland, Ohio	Denver, Colo.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Honolulu, Hawaii	Houston, Texas	Indianapolis, Ind.
0	150	540	200	340	530	400	140	150	210	300
25	150	540	200	340	530	400	140	150	210	300
50	150	540	200	340	530	400	140	150	210	300
100	150	540	200	340	530	400	140	150	210	300
200	170	540	200	340	530	400	170	180	210	300
500	270	540	320	410	530	450	260	280	320	390
700	320	620	380	490	610	530	310	330	380	460
1,000	380	740	450	590	730	630	370	390	460	550
2,500	600	1,170	710	920	1,150	1,000	590	620	720	870
5,000	850	1,650	1,000	1,310	1,620	1,410	830	870	1,020	1,230
10,000	1,200	2,330	1,410	1,840	2,290	1,990	1,170	1,230	1,440	1,730
25,000	1,860	3,660	2,210	2,890	3,610	3,130	1,820	1,910	2,260	2,710
50,000	2,550	5,140	3,050	4,040	5,060	4,370	2,490	2,640	3,180	3,780
75,000	3,020	6,250	3,650	4,880	6,140	5,280	2,950	3,140	3,860	4,550
100,000	3,370	7,150	4,110	5,560	7,030	6,020	3,280	3,530	4,420	5,170
150,000	3,820	8,620	4,770	6,620	8,460	7,180	3,700	4,060	5,340	6,120
200,000	4,020	9,780	5,190	7,420	9,590	8,060	3,870	4,360	6,060	6,820
250,000	4,010	10,740	5,420	8,040	10,510	8,750	3,820	4,470	6,670	7,330
300,000	3,790	11,550	5,490	8,520	11,280	9,290	3,550	4,420	7,180	7,700
400,000	2,450	12,830	5,150	9,130	12,480	10,000	1,930	3,780	8,000	8,070
500,000	-	13,740	4,010	9,360	13,310	10,310	-	1,740	8,600	7,990
600,000	-	14,370	-	9,220	13,840	10,240	-	-	9,040	7,460
700,000	-	14,750	-	8,700	14,110	9,800	-	-	9,320	6,360
800,000	-	14,890	-	7,720	14,120	8,930	-	-	9,470	4,270
900,000	-	14,810	-	6,080	13,890	7,470	-	-	9,500	-
1,000,000	-	14,500	-	2,740	13,390	4,940	-	-	9,400	-
1,500,000	-	8,020	-	-	2,490	-	-	-	6,560	-
1,600,000	-	3,880	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,170	-
1,700,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,850	-

	Las Vegas, Nev.	Louisville, Ky.-Ind.	New York, N.Y.	Oklahoma City, Okla.	Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa	Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick, R.I.-Mass.	Raleigh, N.C.	Sacramento, Calif.	Seattle-Everett, Wash.	St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.
0	90	230	1,120	210	150	240	70	240	140	230
25	90	230	1,120	210	150	240	70	240	140	230
50	90	230	1,120	210	150	240	70	240	140	230
100	100	230	1,120	210	150	240	80	240	140	230
200	140	230	1,120	210	170	240	120	240	170	230
500	220	340	1,120	320	270	350	180	350	270	340
700	250	400	1,120	380	320	410	220	410	320	400
1,000	300	480	1,120	460	390	490	260	490	380	470
2,500	480	760	1,670	720	610	780	410	780	600	750
5,000	670	1,070	2,360	1,020	860	1,090	580	1,090	850	1,060
10,000	940	1,510	3,340	1,430	1,210	1,540	800	1,540	1,190	1,500
25,000	1,450	2,350	5,280	2,230	1,870	2,410	1,220	2,410	1,880	2,360
50,000	1,940	3,260	7,460	3,080	2,560	[illegible],350	1,590	3,350	2,620	3,310
75,000	2,220	3,910	9,120	3,670	3,030	4,020	1,770	4,020	3,170	4,020
100,000	2,390	4,410	10,520	4,120	3,370	4,550	1,810	4,540	3,620	4,610
150,000	2,420	5,140	12,840	4,730	3,800	5,330	1,520	5,320	4,320	5,560
200,000	2,060	5,630	14,790	5,080	3,970	5,870	-	5,850	4,850	6,310
250,000	890	5,920	16,480	5,220	3,900	6,220	-	6,200	5,270	6,940
300,000	-	6,050	18,000	5,160	3,610	6,420	-	6,390	5,600	7,480
400,000	-	5,850	20,670	4,400	1,790	6,400	-	6,360	6,050	8,330
500,000	-	4,970	22,970	2,000	-	5,820	-	5,740	6,260	8,960
600,000	-	2,810	25,000	-	-	4,450	-	4,300	6,260	9,410
700,000	-	-	26,840	-	-	-	-	-	6,040	9,710
800,000	-	-	28,520	-	-	-	-	-	5,580	9,870
900,000	-	-	30,060	-	-	-	-	-	4,820	9,900
1,000,000	-	-	31,480	-	-	-	-	-	3,570	9,800
1,500,000	-	-	37,290	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,860
1,600,000	-	-	38,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,430
1,700,000	-	-	39,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,060

Table A-2. Standard Errors of Estimated Number of Workers in 20 SMSA's and in the Transportation Groups: 1976

(68 chances out of 100. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Size of estimate	Standard error					
	Total, 20 SMSA's	Group A	Group B	Group C–North	Group C–South and West	Group D
0	400	1,120	360	280	230	160
25	400	1,120	360	280	230	160
50	400	1,120	360	280	230	160
100	400	1,120	360	280	230	160
200	400	1,120	360	280	230	180
500	450	1,120	430	370	340	290
700	530	1,120	510	440	400	340
1,000	630	1,120	600	530	480	410
2,500	1,000	1,670	950	830	760	640
5,000	1,420	2,360	1,350	1,180	1,070	910
10,000	2,010	3,340	1,910	1,670	1,510	1,280
25,000	3,170	5,280	3,010	2,630	2,390	2,020
50,000	4,480	7,460	4,250	3,700	3,370	2,840
75,000	5,490	9,120	5,190	4,520	4,120	3,460
100,000	6,330	10,520	5,980	5,190	4,750	3,980
150,000	7,750	12,840	7,280	6,310	5,790	4,820
200,000	8,940	14,790	8,360	7,220	6,650	5,510
250,000	9,990	16,480	9,300	8,000	7,400	6,090
300,000	10,930	18,000	10,130	8,680	8,070	6,600
400,000	12,590	20,670	11,570	9,840	9,230	7,450
500,000	14,050	22,970	12,790	10,790	10,220	8,130
600,000	15,360	25,000	13,850	11,580	11,090	8,680
700,000	16,550	26,840	14,790	12,240	11,860	9,130
800,000	17,660	28,520	15,620	12,800	12,550	9,490
900,000	18,690	30,060	16,360	13,270	13,170	9,780
1,000,000	19,660	31,480	17,030	13,650	13,740	9,980
1,500,000	23,830	37,290	19,460	14,480	15,900	10,040
2,000,000	27,220	41,550	20,750	13,670	17,220	8,340
3,000,000	32,600	46,980	20,540	1,230	17,970	-
4,000,000	36,770	49,320	16,240	-	16,380	-
5,000,000	40,110	49,010	-	-	11,510	-
8,000,000	46,740	27,910	-	-	-	-
10,000,000	49,060	-	-	-	-	-
15,000,000	48,930	-	-	-	-	-
20,000,000	39,620	-	-	-	-	-
24,000,000	18,070	-	-	-	-	-

Standard Errors for Estimated Percentage of Workers

Table A-3. Raleigh, N.C.

Base of percentage	Estimated percentage[1]					
	0 or 100	1 or 99	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
100................	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.4	40.4	41.2
200................	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3	29.1
500................	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	16.0	18.4
700................	8.8	8.8	8.8	9.3	13.5	15.6
1,000..............	6.4	6.4	6.4	7.8	11.3	13.0
2,500..............	2.6	2.6	3.6	4.9	7.1	8.2
5,000..............	1.3	1.3	2.5	3.5	5.0	5.8
10,000.............	0.7	0.8	1.8	2.5	3.6	4.1
25,000.............	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.6	2.3	2.6
50,000.............	0.14	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.8
75,000.............	0.09	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.5
100,000............	0.07	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.3
150,000............	0.05	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.1

[1] Standard errors are presented to the nearest one-tenth of 1 percentage point except when the standard error is less than or equal to fifteen-hundredths of 1 percentage point; in those cases, the standard error is shown to the nearest one-hundredth of 1 percent.

Table A-4. Las Vegas, Nev.

Base of percentage	Estimated percentage[1]					
	0 or 100	1 or 99	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
100................	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.1	48.2
200................	31.7	31.7	31.7	31.7	31.7	34.1
500................	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	18.7	21.5
700................	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	15.8	18.2
1,000..............	8.5	8.5	8.5	9.1	13.2	15.2
2,500..............	3.6	3.6	4.2	5.8	8.3	9.6
5,000..............	1.8	1.8	3.0	4.1	5.9	6.8
10,000.............	0.9	1.0	2.1	2.9	4.2	4.8
25,000.............	0.4	0.6	1.3	1.8	2.6	3.0
50,000.............	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.9	2.2
75,000.............	0.12	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.8
100,000............	0.09	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.5
150,000............	0.06	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.2
200,000............	0.05	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.1
250,000............	0.04	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0

[1] Standard errors are presented to the nearest one-tenth of 1 percentage point except when the standard error is less than or equal to fifteen-hundredths of 1 percentage point; in those cases, the standard error is shown to the nearest one-hundredth of 1 percent.

Standard Errors for Estimated Percentage of Workers

Table A-5. Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N.J.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Group D; Honolulu, Hawaii; Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa; and Seattle-Everett, Wash.

Base of percentage	Estimated percentage[1]					
	0 or 100	1 or 99	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
100	62.2	62.2	62.2	62.2	62.2	64.2
200	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.4
500	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	28.7
700	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	21.0	24.3
1,000	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1	17.6	20.3
2,500	6.2	6.2	6.2	7.7	11.1	12.8
5,000	3.2	3.2	4.0	5.4	7.9	9.1
10,000	1.6	1.6	2.8	3.8	5.6	6.4
25,000	0.7	0.8	1.8	2.4	3.5	4.1
50,000	0.3	0.6	1.3	1.7	2.5	2.9
75,000	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.3
100,000	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.8	2.0
150,000	0.11	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.7
200,000	0.08	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.4
250,000	0.07	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.3
300,000	0.05	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2
400,000	0.04	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0
500,000	0.03	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9
600,000	0.03	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8
700,000	0.02	0.15	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8
800,000	0.02	0.14	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
900,000	0.02	0.13	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
1,000,000	0.02	0.13	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6
1,500,000	0.01	0.10	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5
2,000,000	0.01	0.09	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5

[1] Standard errors are presented to the nearest one-tenth of 1 percentage point except when the standard error is less than or equal to fifteen-hundredths of 1 percentage point; in those cases, the standard error is shown to the nearest one-hundredth of 1 percent.

Table A-6. Birmingham, Ala.; Group C-South and West; Houston, Tex.; Louisville, Ky.-Ind.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick, R.I.-Mass.; Sacramento, Calif.; and St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.

Base of percentage	Estimated percentage[1]					
	0 or 100	1 or 99	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
200	54.7	54.7	54.7	54.7	54.7	54.9
500	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	34.7
700	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.7	29.4
1,000	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	21.3	24.6
2,500	8.8	8.8	8.8	9.3	13.5	15.5
5,000	4.6	4.6	4.8	6.6	9.5	11.0
10,000	2.4	2.4	3.4	4.7	6.7	7.8
25,000	1.0	1.0	2.1	2.9	4.3	4.9
50,000	0.5	0.7	1.5	2.1	3.0	3.5
75,000	0.3	0.6	1.2	1.7	2.5	2.8
100,000	0.2	0.5	1.1	1.5	2.1	2.5
150,000	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.0
200,000	0.12	0.3	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.7
250,000	0.10	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.6
300,000	0.08	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.4
400,000	0.06	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.2
500,000	0.05	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.1
600,000	0.04	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0
700,000	0.03	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9
800,000	0.03	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9
900,000	0.03	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8
1,000,000	0.02	0.15	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8
1,500,000	0.02	0.13	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
1,600,000	0.02	0.12	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
1,700,000	0.01	0.12	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6

[1] Standard errors are presented to the nearest one-tenth of 1 percentage point except when the standard error is less than or equal to fifteen-hundredths of 1 percentage point; in those cases, the standard error is shown to the nearest one-hundredth of 1 percent.

Standard Errors for Estimated Percentage of Workers

Table A-7. Group C-North and Indianapolis, Ind.

Base of percentage	Estimated percentage[1]					
	0 or 100	1 or 99	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
200	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	61.5
500	37.7	37.7	37.7	37.7	37.7	38.9
700	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2	32.9
1,000	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.8	27.5
2,500	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	15.1	17.4
5,000	5.7	5.7	5.7	7.4	10.7	12.3
10,000	2.9	2.9	3.8	5.2	7.5	8.7
25,000	1.2	1.2	2.4	3.3	4.8	5.5
50,000	0.6	0.8	1.7	2.3	3.4	3.9
75,000	0.4	0.6	1.4	1.9	2.8	3.2
100,000	0.3	0.5	1.2	1.7	2.4	2.8
150,000	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.3	1.9	2.2
200,000	0.15	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.7	1.9
250,000	0.12	0.3	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.7
300,000	0.10	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.6
400,000	0.08	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.4
500,000	0.06	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.2
600,000	0.05	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.1
700,000	0.04	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.0
800,000	0.04	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
1,000,000	0.03	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9
1,500,000	0.02	0.14	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
2,000,000	0.02	0.12	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
3,000,000	0.01	0.10	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5

[1] Standard errors are presented to the nearest one-tenth of 1 percentage point except when the standard error is less than or equal to fifteen-hundredths of 1 percentage point; in those cases, the standard error is shown to the nearest one-hundredth of 1 percent.

Table A-8. Buffalo, N.Y.; Denver, Colo.; Group B; and the Group Consisting of All 20 SMSA'S

Base of percentage	Estimated percentage[1]					
	0 or 100	1 or 99	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
500	44.6	44.6	44.6	44.6	44.6	44.9
700	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.5	37.9
1,000	28.7	28.7	28.7	28.7	28.7	31.7
2,500	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	17.4	20.1
5,000	7.5	7.5	7.5	8.5	12.3	14.2
10,000	3.9	3.9	4.4	6.0	8.7	10.0
25,000	1.6	1.6	2.8	3.8	5.5	6.3
50,000	0.8	0.9	2.0	2.7	3.9	4.5
75,000	0.5	0.7	1.6	2.2	3.2	3.7
100,000	0.4	0.6	1.4	1.9	2.7	3.2
150,000	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.6	2.2	2.6
200,000	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.3	1.9	2.2
250,000	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.0
300,000	0.13	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.8
400,000	0.10	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.6
500,000	0.08	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.4
600,000	0.07	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.3
700,000	0.06	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2
800,000	0.05	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.1
900,000	0.04	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.1
1,000,000	0.04	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0
1,500,000	0.03	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8
2,000,000	0.02	0.14	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
3,000,000	0.01	0.12	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6
4,000,000	0.01	0.10	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
5,000,000	0.01	0.09	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
8,000,000	0.01	0.07	0.15	0.2	0.3	0.4
10,000,000	0.01	0.06	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.3
15,000,000	0.01	0.05	0.11	0.2	0.2	0.3
20,000,000	0.01	0.04	0.10	0.13	0.2	0.2
24,000,000	0.01	0.04	0.09	0.12	0.2	0.2

[1] Standard errors are presented to the nearest one-tenth of 1 percentage point except when the standard error is less than or equal to fifteen-hundredths of 1 percentage point; in those cases, the standard error is shown to the nearest one-hundredth of 1 percent.

Standard Errors for Estimated Percentage of Workers

Table A-9. Cleveland, Ohio and Baltimore, Md.

Base of percentage	Estimated percentage[1]					
	0 or 100	1 or 99	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
500	52.2	52.2	52.2	52.2	52.2	52.2
700	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	44.1
1,000	35.3	35.3	35.3	35.3	35.3	36.9
2,500	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	20.2	23.3
5,000	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	14.3	16.5
10,000	5.2	5.2	5.2	7.0	10.1	11.7
25,000	2.1	2.1	3.2	4.4	6.4	7.4
50,000	1.1	1.1	2.3	3.1	4.5	5.2
75,000	0.7	0.8	1.9	2.6	3.7	4.3
100,000	0.5	0.7	1.6	2.2	3.2	3.7
150,000	0.4	0.6	1.3	1.8	2.6	3.0
200,000	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.6	2.3	2.6
250,000	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.3
300,000	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.8	2.1
400,000	0.14	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.8
500,000	0.11	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.7
600,000	0.09	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.5
700,000	0.08	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.4
800,000	0.07	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.3
900,000	0.06	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.2
1,000,000	0.05	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2
1,500,000	0.04	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
1,600,000	0.03	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9

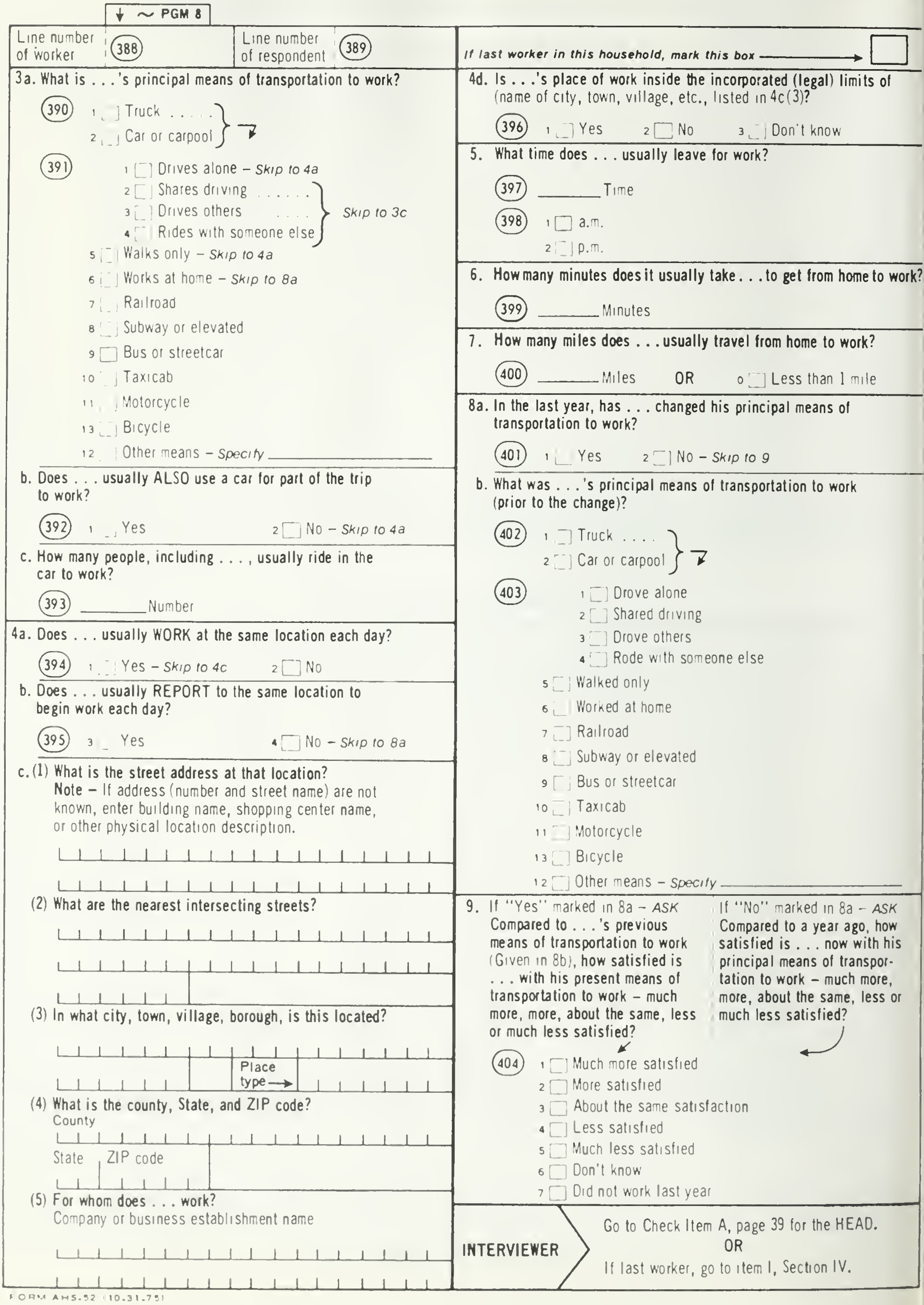
[1] Standard errors are presented to the nearest one-tenth of 1 percentage point except when the standard error is less than or equal to fifteen-hundredths of 1 percentage point; in those cases, the standard error is shown to the nearest one-hundredth of 1 percent.

Table A-10. New York, N.Y.

Base of percentage	Estimated percentage[1]					
	0 or 100	1 or 99	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
1,000	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.9
2,500	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	33.4
5,000	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	20.5	23.7
10,000	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	14.5	16.7
25,000	4.3	4.3	4.6	6.3	9.2	10.6
50,000	2.2	2.2	3.3	4.5	6.5	7.5
75,000	1.5	1.5	2.7	3.7	5.3	6.1
100,000	1.1	1.1	2.3	3.2	4.6	5.3
150,000	0.7	0.9	1.9	2.6	3.7	4.3
200,000	0.6	0.7	1.6	2.2	3.2	3.7
250,000	0.4	0.7	1.5	2.0	2.9	3.3
300,000	0.4	0.6	1.3	1.8	2.6	3.1
400,000	0.3	0.5	1.2	1.6	2.3	2.6
500,000	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.4
600,000	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.9	2.2
700,000	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.0
800,000	0.14	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.9
900,000	0.12	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.8
1,000,000	0.11	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.7
1,500,000	0.07	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.4
2,000,000	0.06	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2
3,000,000	0.04	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
4,000,000	0.03	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8
5,000,000	0.02	0.15	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
8,000,000	0.01	0.12	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6

[1] Standard errors are presented to the nearest one-tenth of 1 percentage point except when the standard error is less than or equal to fifteen-hundredths of 1 percentage point; in those cases, the standard error is shown to the nearest one-hundredth of 1 percent.

Appendix B. Facsimile of the Travel-to-Work Supplement



↓ ~ PGM 8

Line number of worker (388) Line number of respondent (389)

If last worker in this household, mark this box ⟶ ☐

3a. What is . . .'s principal means of transportation to work?

(390)
1 ☐ Truck . . . .
2 ☐ Car or carpool

(391)
1 ☐ Drives alone – *Skip to 4a*
2 ☐ Shares driving . . . . . .
3 ☐ Drives others . . . .
4 ☐ Rides with someone else
} *Skip to 3c*
5 ☐ Walks only – *Skip to 4a*
6 ☐ Works at home – *Skip to 8a*
7 ☐ Railroad
8 ☐ Subway or elevated
9 ☐ Bus or streetcar
10 ☐ Taxicab
11 ☐ Motorcycle
13 ☐ Bicycle
12 ☐ Other means – *Specify* ____________

b. Does . . . usually ALSO use a car for part of the trip to work?

(392) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 4a*

c. How many people, including . . . , usually ride in the car to work?

(393) ________ Number

4a. Does . . . usually WORK at the same location each day?

(394) 1 ☐ Yes – *Skip to 4c* 2 ☐ No

b. Does . . . usually REPORT to the same location to begin work each day?

(395) 3 ☐ Yes 4 ☐ No – *Skip to 8a*

c. (1) What is the street address at that location?
Note – If address (number and street name) are not known, enter building name, shopping center name, or other physical location description.

(2) What are the nearest intersecting streets?

(3) In what city, town, village, borough, is this located?

Place type ⟶

(4) What is the county, State, and ZIP code?
County

State ZIP code

(5) For whom does . . . work?
Company or business establishment name

4d. Is . . .'s place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of (name of city, town, village, etc., listed in 4c(3)?

(396) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know

5. What time does . . . usually leave for work?

(397) ________ Time

(398) 1 ☐ a.m.
2 ☐ p.m.

6. How many minutes does it usually take . . . to get from home to work?

(399) ________ Minutes

7. How many miles does . . . usually travel from home to work?

(400) ________ Miles OR 0 ☐ Less than 1 mile

8a. In the last year, has . . . changed his principal means of transportation to work?

(401) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No – *Skip to 9*

b. What was . . .'s principal means of transportation to work (prior to the change)?

(402)
1 ☐ Truck . . . .
2 ☐ Car or carpool

(403)
1 ☐ Drove alone
2 ☐ Shared driving
3 ☐ Drove others
4 ☐ Rode with someone else
5 ☐ Walked only
6 ☐ Worked at home
7 ☐ Railroad
8 ☐ Subway or elevated
9 ☐ Bus or streetcar
10 ☐ Taxicab
11 ☐ Motorcycle
13 ☐ Bicycle
12 ☐ Other means – *Specify* ____________

9. If "Yes" marked in 8a – *ASK*
Compared to . . .'s previous means of transportation to work (Given in 8b), how satisfied is . . . with his present means of transportation to work – much more, more, about the same, less or much less satisfied?

If "No" marked in 8a – *ASK*
Compared to a year ago, how satisfied is . . . now with his principal means of transportation to work – much more, more, about the same, less or much less satisfied?

(404)
1 ☐ Much more satisfied
2 ☐ More satisfied
3 ☐ About the same satisfaction
4 ☐ Less satisfied
5 ☐ Much less satisfied
6 ☐ Don't know
7 ☐ Did not work last year

INTERVIEWER
Go to Check Item A, page 39 for the HEAD.
OR
If last worker, go to item I, Section IV.

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NTERREGIONAL
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H. Long

CURRENT POPULATION
REPORTS

Special Studies
Series P-23, No. 73

U.S. DEPARTMENT
OF COMMERCE

Bureau
of the Census

INTERREGIONAL MIGRATION OF THE POOR:

Some Recent Changes

by
Larry H. Long

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PREFACE

This is another in a series of analytical studies undertaken by demographers in the Population Division, Bureau of the Census. A distinguishing feature of these occasional publications is that they include broad speculative analysis and illustrative hypotheses by the authors as an aid in understanding the statistics and assessing their potential impact on public policy. The usual scope of these studies is probably broader than that of annual census reports on population subjects but less complete than book-length monographs.

Previous publications in the analytical series include: **Some Recent Changes in American Families**, by Paul C. Glick (1975); **The Geographical Mobility of Americans: An International Comparison**, by Larry H. Long and Celia G. Boertlein (1976); and **Racial Succession in Individual Housing Units**, by Larry H. Long and Daphne Spain (1978). Additional studies are in preparation.

The author received his Ph.D. degree in 1969 from the University of Texas at Austin, where he was affiliated with the Population Research Center. He spent 1969-70 on a postdoctoral fellowship at the Population Studies Center, University of Pennsylvania. Since August 1970, Dr. Long has been with the Census Bureau, where much of his work has involved regional analysis and internal migration. Future work is planned to develop more fully themes of spatial aspects of welfare and poverty.

Work on the present study began several years ago and was initially carried out by Lynne R. Heltman, now of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. Computer programming was done by Norman Kaplan and Emmett Spiers.

The research reported in this study was done in part with funds from the Center for Population Research, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

INTERREGIONAL MIGRATION OF THE POOR: SOME RECENT CHANGES

Does the South still have net outmigration of persons below the poverty level? This question has concerned policy makers and others for quite some time, and it is a question that will persist. At issue is the degree to which poverty is and has been interregionally transferred through migration. This study offers an answer to this question and explores some of the implications of that answer.

Public debate on the question became particularly intense during the 1960's, when migration from the South was often cited as an important cause of the rising number of welfare recipients in northern States (see references in Long, 1974; and Long and Heltman, 1975). The debate continues, since persistent high levels of welfare dependence in the North are interpreted as partly reflecting the lingering effects of past South-to-North migration (see, for example, the discussions presented in **Time**, 1975; **Business Week**, 1976; **U. S. News and World Report**, 1976; Lyons, 1976; and **Business Week**, 1977). Futhermore, even as the South shifted to net inmigration in the 1960's, there was evidence of continuing high levels of outmigration among persons with limited education and skills. Hence, it is entirely possible that as the South shifted to overall net inmigration, it continued to have net outmigration of persons below the poverty level. Partly because of this potential for poverty redistribution through migration, welfare policies are increasingly looked upon as a matter for national concern rather than a strictly regional or local issue.

To address these matters, policy makers need data of many types, but a crucial piece of information involves knowing the poverty status of migrants at approximately the time of migrating. Such information would allow one to assess whether, on an annual basis, a region was having net inmigration or net outmigration of low-income persons who may be likely to put at least a temporary burden on welfare agencies in places of destination. Data of this type have not been available from past censuses or other data sources. Recent censuses have asked about birthplace and residence 5 years before the census date, and while data from these questions have been extremely valuable in identifying migration streams, they have not allowed one to assess the income level of migrants at the time of moving. Since the census question asked about residence 5 years earlier and income in the calendar year preceding the census, the data reflect the income position of migrants up to 5 years after migration.

A few past surveys collected data on income and migration over nearly the same interval of time, but the data were never tabulated to show income of migrants in the regional streams. Creating the data needed for this study entailed going back to surveys taken in the late 1960's, retabulating them to show poverty status of migrants around the time of migrating, and cumulating the results over a period of years in order to increase the effective sample size. The results were then compared with more recent surveys, which are larger and have more detailed questions on residential background. The purpose was to develop data that would allow one to decompose net and gross migration streams into poverty and non-poverty components based on each migrant's income very close to the time of the migration.

Such data are useful not only for the immediate purpose of answering whether on a current basis a given region has net inmigration or net outmigration of the poor, but also for evaluating various theories regarding motivations behind the migration of low-income populations. Interstate differences in size of welfare payments are frequently cited (see references in Long, 1974) as having an important effect on the migration of the low-income population, the theory being that low-income persons are motivated to move from areas where payments are low (notably the southern States) to areas where payments are high (notably the northern States). If this theory has validity in accounting for migration of the poor, then one probably expects to find a rather steady net outmigration of the poor from the South, for there has been little narrowing of North-South differences in average size of welfare benefits. The often-cited differences between Mississippi and New York State in the size of AFDC payments (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) has actually widened over the last few years; in 1970 the average AFDC family in New York received over five times what the average AFDC family in Mississippi received, but by 1976 the average New York AFDC family was receiving nearly eight times the amount received by the average Mississippi AFDC family (National Center for Social Statistics, 1970, table 7; 1976, table 4). In view of the persistence of large benefit differences between the South and the North, failure to find net outmigration from the South of low-income persons in the 1970's would certainly call into question the current validity of the theory that interstate differences in size of welfare payments are acting as an inducement for the low-income population to migrate.

Another use of the data developed for this study is in evaluating the effects of interregional migration on family and per capita income in various regions of the country. Reports from the Census Bureau (1976a, p. 6) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (see Bretzfelder, 1977) have shown the southern region to be experiencing stronger and more consistent increases in personal income in the 1970's than the other major regions. Showing whether recent southern income gains result from net outmigration of low-income persons would contribute to understanding the processes underlying the regional income changes.

A Brief Background

The South's total net migration—irrespective of migrants' income level—is illustrated in figure 1 for periods between 1880 and 1975. In this figure and in all the tables that follow, the South is defined according to census practice and includes States as far north as Delaware and as far west as Texas. A map of the four major regions is included as figure 2.

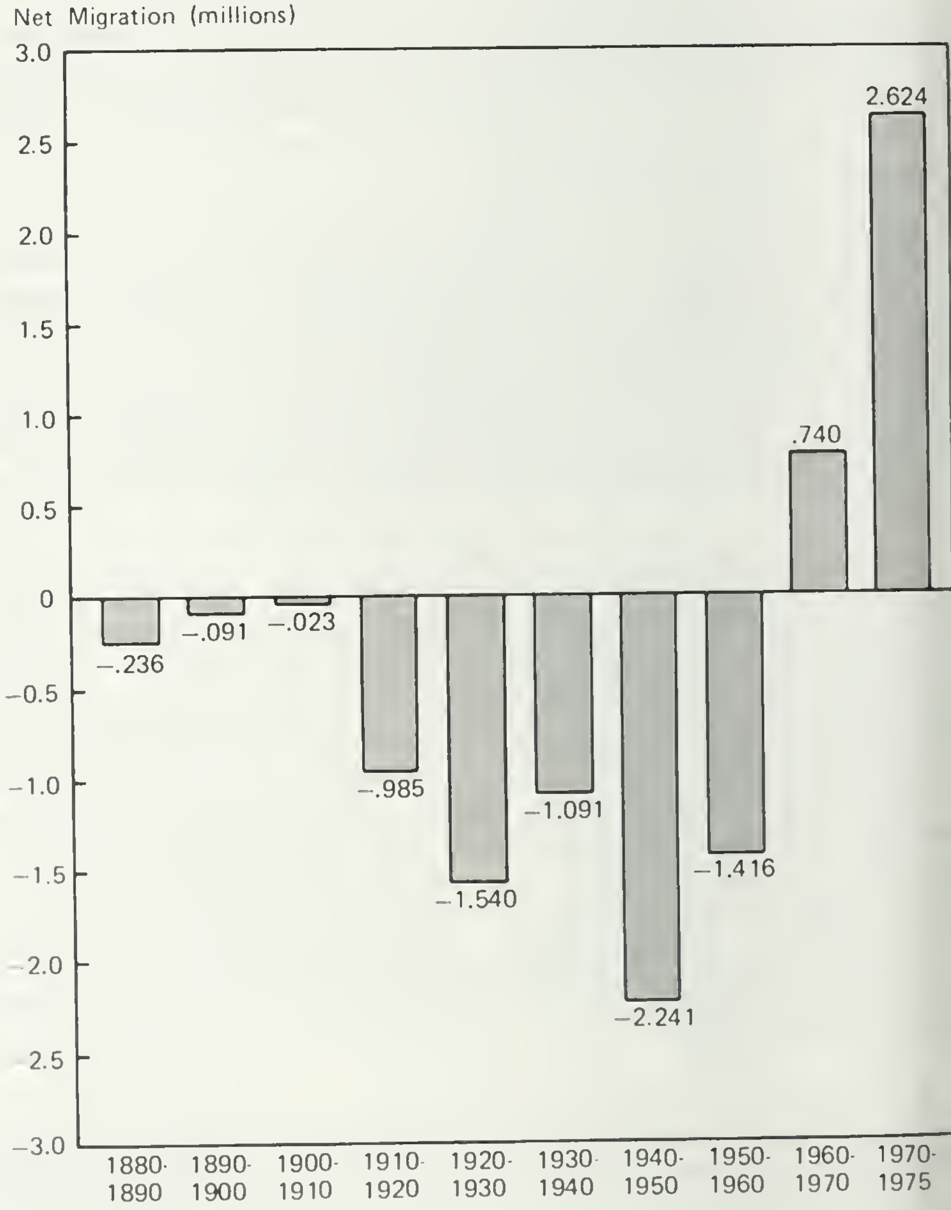
Throughout much of the last century and well into this century, large parts of the South exhibited characteristics commonly associated with depressed areas. Even after World War II and into the 1950's, much of the region could still be described as essentially agrarian, and a population that was poor, equipped with inadequate educations, and faced with declining employment opportunities. The understandable outcome of such circumstances over a long period of time was substantial migration from the South to other regions of the country.

But what is perhaps surprising about southern migration is that the exodus did not begin earlier. In spite of poor economic conditions, the region had very little net outmigration before the 1910-20 decade, and most of the net outmigration during that decade probably occurred as a consequence of the North's industrial development in connection with World War I. The most likely explanation for the small volume of migration from the region before World War I is that the expanding number of jobs in northern industries went disproportionately to immigrants. Thus, as long as immigrants were pouring into the North from the 1880's to around the time of World War I, there was little incentive for surplus labor in the South to move North, only to have to compete for jobs with immigrants. Instead, potential migrants opted to stay in the South, where family and friends were located and could provide mutual (though meager) support.

In the 1920's migration from the South increased. This was a decade when immigration was sharply reduced and industrial jobs in the North were fairly plentiful. But this level of migration from the South was not sustained, for the drying up of economic opportunities in the North during the depression of the 1930's was associated with a decline in southern outmigration.

This brief background to post-World War II southern migration was provided imply to emphasize that at the time of mobilization for the war, the South ad a large reservoir of rural, mostly agricultural population whose movement orth had in previous decades been restrained first by the presence of large umbers of immigrants and then by the depression of the 1930's. The itigation of these two migration-inhibiting factors and the rapid increase in

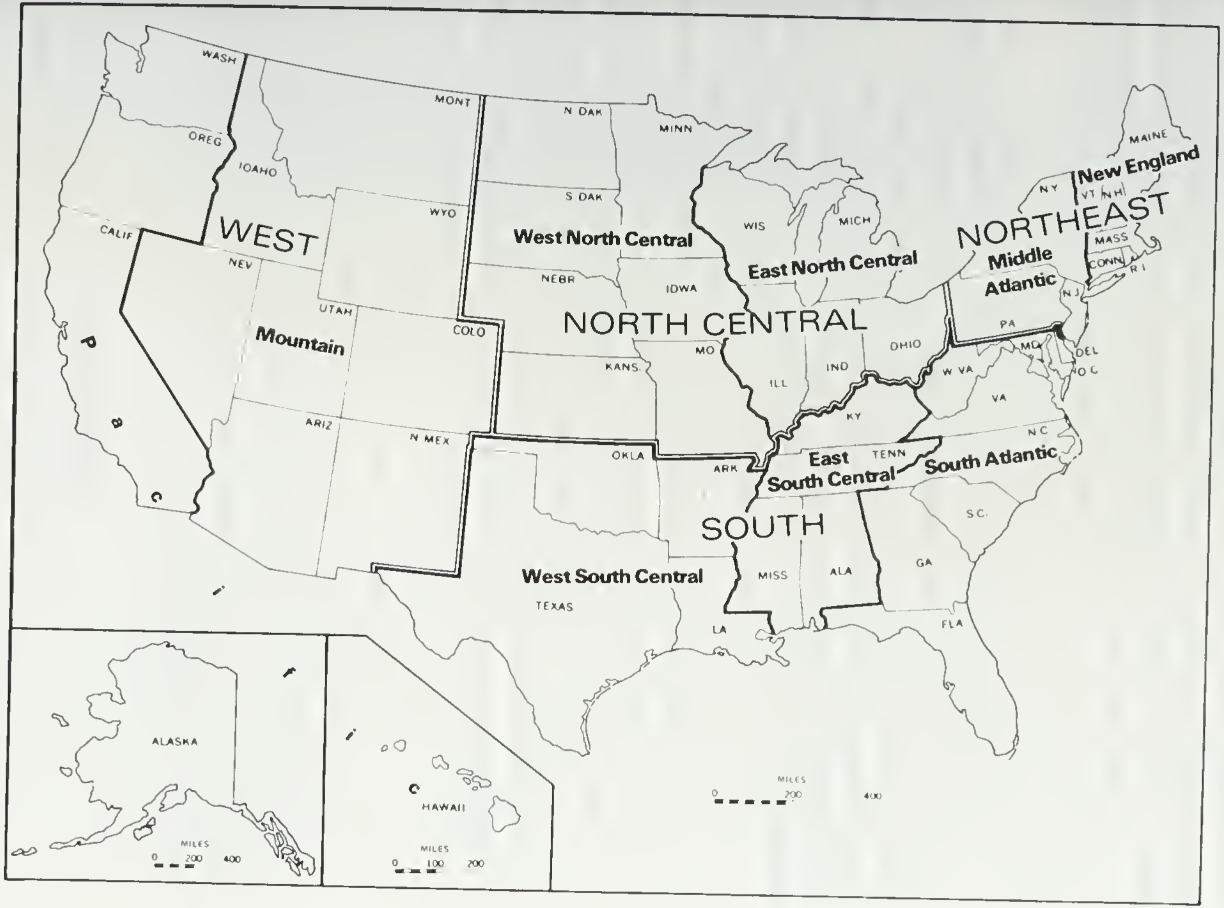
FIGURE 1.
The South's Net Migration from 1880 to 1975



Source:
Data for decades up to 1940-1950 are from Eldridge and Thomas (1964, p. 41). Data fo
1950-1960 are from Bowles and Tarver (1965, p. 2). Data for 1960-1970 are from Bowle
et al. (1977, p. 4). Data for 1970-1975 are from U.S. Bureau of the Census (1976b, p. 19

Note:
Prior to 1950-1960, data on net migration are for persons 10 years old and over. Mo
recent data include persons under 10.

FIGURE 2.
Regions and Geographic Divisions of the United States



industrial jobs associated with World War II was accompained by a large volume of migration from the South. During the 1940-50 decade the South had a net outmigration of 2.2 million persons.

It is interesting to speculate that had not large numbers of immigrants arrived in the North to take industrial jobs and had the depression of the 1930's not been so severe or so prolonged, the outmigration of surplus agricultural labor from the South might have been a smoother, more gradual process and more easily handled by the northern cities to which southern migrants primarily went. Instead, migration from the South was rather abrupt, reaching very high levels during and after World War II and continuing into the 1950's.

By the 1960's, however, many parts of the industrial North were experiencing a relative slowdown in economic activity. Many jobs were going south as a number of industries relocated to southern States where taxes were often lower and where land and labor were generally cheaper. Also, improved transportation in the South (usually in the form of more and better highways) encouraged the relocation of employers wishing to modernize or update their manufacturing plants. As a result, the South shifted to net inmigration in the 1960's—the first sizable net inmigration experienced by the region in nearly a century. The shift to net inmigration in the 1960's was the product of more southerners staying in the region of their birth, more former outmigrants returning, and more northerners and westerners going to the South (see Long and Hansen, 1975; 1977a). The South's gain from migration has increased dramatically in the 1970's; in the 5 years from 1970 to 1975 the South's net inmigration was over three times the size of its net inmigration in the entire 1960-70 decade.

Even as the South shifted to net inmigration, there was evidence that the region was continuing to have substantial outmigration of persons with low levels of education (Fein, 1965; Bowman and Myers, 1967), leaving open the possiblity that in the 1960's the South was having overall net inmigration (see figure 1) but having net outmigration of persons below the poverty level. If this was the case, then the region was continuing to contribute, on an annual basis to poverty levels elsewhere.

Recent Migration

In order to see if the South's change to overall net inmigration had also brought net inmigration of the poor, several surveys carried out in the 1960's were examined, beginning with the Survey of Economic Opportunity, taken in 1967 by the Census Bureau for the Office of Economic Opportunity and for the specific purpose of measuring poverty and some of its concomitants. The measure of poverty used by the Federal government for statistical purposes was first developed in 1965 (Orshansky, 1965) and takes into account family size, age and sex of family head, and whether residence is farm or nonfarm in determining if total annual money income is above or below a predetermined poverty level. The poverty-nonpoverty cutoff points are usually published in statistical reports on poverty (e.g., U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1973, p. 457; 1977, p. 198). In order to take inflation into account, the poverty cutoff levels are annually adjusted according to changes in the Consumer Price Index. In 1970 (i.e., 1969 income) the poverty cutoff for a nonfarm family of four persons was $3,748; in 1977 (income in 1976) the poverty threshold for such a family was $5,815.

The 1967 Survey of Economic Opportunity included several questions on residential background, one of which was the respondent's place of birth. These data were tabulated to show persons 14 years old and over who were born in the South but living in other regions in 1967; these persons were lifetime outmigrants whose poverty status (based on total money income received in 1966) could be contrasted with that of lifetime inmigrants (persons 14 and over born outside the South but living in the South in 1967). These data were accepted as an indicator of the degree to which southern migration had contributed to poverty levels in other regions in 1967.

Useful as such data may be, they do not show interregional poverty flows on an annual basis, and in order to estimate these flows, special tabulations were made from Current Population Surveys taken in March of 1968, 1969, 1970, and 1971. Each of these surveys had questions on the respondent's place of residence in the preceding March and total money income received in the calendar year preceding each of the March surveys. Thus, income and migration were being measured over closely overlapping intervals of time, thereby providing a measure of poverty status of migrants around the time of migrating.

Data from the four Current Population Surveys were cumulated in order to show for the four regions for the 1967-71 period average annual inmigration, outmigration, and net migration according to migrants' poverty status. More ecent data of comparable nature were obtained from tabulations of Current Population Surveys taken in March 1976 and March 1977; each survey had questions on place of residence in March 1975 and total money income received during the calendar year preceding the survey. The results from the everal surveys are shown for the South in table 1.

As of 1967, the South had clearly sent more low-income persons to other regions than it received in return. According to data from the 1967 Survey of Economic Opportunity, there were 941,000 low-income Southern-born

TABLE 1. The South's Change to Net Inmigration of Low-Income Persons Between 1967 and 1977

(Numbers in thousands)

Migration flows	All income levels	Non-poor	Poor
Migrants to South			
(1) Living in South in 1967 but born in other regions (persons 14 years and over)	4,570	4,103	467
(2) 1967-71, annual average, persons 1 year old and over	1,263	1,076	187
(3) 1975-76, persons 1 year old and over	1,192	1,014	178
(4) 1975-77, persons 2 years old and over	1,932	1,621	311
Migrants from South			
(5) Born in South but living in other regions in 1967 (persons 14 years and over)	7,485	6,544	941
(6) 1967-71, annual average, persons 1 year old and over	1,255	1,025	231
(7) 1975-76, persons 1 year old and over	990	889	100
(8) 1975-77, persons 2 years old and over	1,470	1,287	184
Net migration			
Up to 1967 = (1) - (5)	-2,915	-2,441	-474
1967-71 = (2) - (6)	8	51	-44
1975-76 = (3) - (7)	202	125	78
1975-77 = (4) - (8)	462	334	127

NOTE: Poverty status is computed from total money income received in the calendar year preceding each of the March surveys.

SOURCE: Data shown on lines (1) and (5) are from Bowles et al (1973, pp. 112-117). Data on lines (2), (3), (6), and (7) are from March Current Population Surveys, which asked for respondents' residence one year earlier. Data on lines (4) and (8) are from the March 1977 CPS, which asked about residence in March 1975.

persons 14 years old and older living below the poverty line in other regions of the country. Since the total number of low income persons 14 and over living outside the South was 9,005,000, one can conclude that in 1967 the South had contributed at least 10 percent of all persons in poverty outside the South. Having sent 941,000 low-income persons 14 and over to other regions, the South received only 467,000 low-income immigrants in return, for an apparent net outmigration of 474,000 low-income persons. Thus, the massive migration from the South up to 1967 had definitely contributed to poverty in other regions.

By 1967, the South had probably shifted to overall net inmigration, that is, net inmigration irrespective of income levels of migrants. But as the region shifted to overall net inmigration, it seems to have continued for a few years to have net outmigration of persons below the poverty level. The continuation in 1967-71 of net outmigration of persons below the poverty level is indicated in the set of figures in the lower right-hand corner of table 1, which shows that for the 1967-71 period the region had an annual average net outmigration of 44,000 persons below the poverty level.

Sometime between then and 1976, however, the region experienced an unrecognized shift to net inmigration of persons below the poverty level. Look again at the figures in the lower right-hand corner of table 1. For a 12-month period in 1975-76 the region is shown to have had net inmigration of 78,000 persons below the poverty level, and this indicator of a change in trend is confirmed by the figures for 1975-77, when the region is estimated to have had net inmigration of 127,000 persons below the poverty level. These figures highlight a significant shift, whereby the South, a low-income region traditionally exporting low-income persons to other parts of the country, came to have a small net gain of persons below the poverty level.

Changes in net migration are usually the result of changes in the numbers of inmigrants as well as changes in the numbers of outmigrants. In the case of the South's shift to net inmigration of the poor, the change seems to result more strongly from declines in the number of poor outmigrants rather than increases in the number of poor inmigrants. For example, the number of low-income inmigrants to the South hardly changed at all between 1967-71 and 1975-76, but the number of low-income outmigrants appears to have declined from an annual average of 231,000 in 1967-71 to 100,000 in 1975-76. Thus, the change seems to come from the region's retaining more of its own poor rather than drawing off the poor of other regions. Such a conclusion would be consistent with the earlier finding that the South as a whole shifted from net outmigration in 1955-60 to net inmigration 1965-70 more as a result of greater retention of Southern-born persons than greater inmigration of persons born in other regions (see Long and Hansen, 1975).

But what about the other regions? In particular, have the northeastern States, long thought to be strongly attracting the poor of other regions, also experienced a change in net migration of the poor? Gross and net migration for the three nonsouthern regions are given in table 2 for various periods between 1967 and 1977.

The data suggest that by the mid-1970's the Northeast had net outmigration of persons below the poverty level. Back in 1967-71 the number of low-income inmigrants to the Northeast approximately equaled the number of low-income outmigrants, although table 2 shows a net outmigration of the poor of about 16,000 per year—a number too small to be significant. But for a 1-year period in 1975-76 the region's net outmigration of the poor is shown to be 40,000, and for a 2-year period in 1975-77 net outmigration of the poor is shown to be 171,000. Rather clearly, the region is now sending more low-income persons to other regions than it is receiving in return—an important change.

The North Central region probably had net outmigration of the poor continuously between 1967 and 1977. Each of the three measurement periods—1967-71, 1975-76, and 1975-77—indicated that the North Central region was having net outmigration of persons below the poverty level. There is no clear evidence of change in this regard.

The West is shown to have had net inmigration of the poor between 1967 and 1977. For each of the measurement intervals, the number of low-income migrants to the West appears to be greater than the number of low-income outmigrants, giving the region net inmigration of the poor, Thus, of the four major regions, only the West consistently had net inmigration of the poor between 1967 and 1977.

One might summarize these statistics by saying that insofar as interregional migration of the poor in the mid-1970's is concerned, the North Central region and the West seem to be continuing a pattern in existence in the late 1960's. The North Central region seems to be continuing to have net outmigration of persons below the poverty level, and the West seems still to be having net inmigration of the poor. The data do not provide a basis for detecting change in the net migration of the poor for the North Central or West regions. For the South and the Northeast, however, there is some evidence of change. The South is shown to have shifted to net inmigration of the poor by 1977, and the Northeast seems to have come to experience net outmigration of the poor by 1977.

TABLE 2. Gross and Net Migration According to Migrants' Poverty Status, for the Three Nonsouthern Regions: Various Periods from 1967 to 1977

(Numbers in thousands)

Interregional migration	All income levels	Non-poor	Poor
NORTHEAST			
Inmigrants			
1967-71, annual average, persons 1 year old and over	558	495	64
1975-76, persons 1 year old and over	454	416	38
1975-77, persons 2 years old and over	669	604	64
Outmigrants			
1967-71, annual average, persons 1 year old and over	735	655	80
1975-76, persons 1 year old and over	666	589	78
1975-77, persons 2 years old and over	1,283	1,048	235
Net migration			
1967-71, annual average, persons 1 year old and over	-177	-160	-16
1975-76, persons 1 year old and over	-212	-173	-40
1975-77, persons 2 years old and over	-614	-444	-171
NORTH CENTRAL			
Inmigrants			
1967-71, annual average, persons 1 year old and over	912	796	115
1975-76, persons 1 year old and over	668	587	81
1975-77, persons 2 years old and over	1,196	1,020	176
Outmigrants			
1967-71, annual average, persons 1 year old and over	1,028	864	163
1975-76, persons 1 year old and over	1,023	843	181
1975-77, persons 2 years old and over	1,558	1,330	228

TABLE 2. Gross and Net Migration According to Migrants' Poverty Status, for the Three Nonsouthern Regions: Various Periods from 1967 to 1977—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Interregional migration	All income levels	Non-poor	Poor
NORTH CENTRAL—Continued			
Net migration			
1967-71, annual average, persons 1 year old and over	-116	-68	-48
1975-76, persons 1 year old and over	-355	-256	-100
1975-77, persons 2 years old and over	-362	-310	-52
WEST			
Inmigrants			
1967-71, annual average, persons 1 year old and over	1,014	818	196
1975-76, persons 1 year old and over	967	826	141
1975-77, persons 2 years old and over	1,511	1,307	204
Outmigrants			
1967-71, annual average, persons 1 year old and over	728	640	88
1975-76, persons 1 year old and over	600	522	78
1975-77, persons 2 years old and over	996	887	109
Net migration			
1967-71, annual average, persons 1 year old and over	286	178	108
1975-76, persons 1 year old and over	367	304	63
1975-77, persons 2 years old and over	515	420	95

NOTE: Poverty status is computed from total money income received in the calendar year preceding each of the March surveys.

SOURCE: Current Population Surveys taken in March 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1976, and 1977.

Doublechecking the Results

It is plausible to suppose that some of the above migration patterns could be influenced by the movement of retirees, some of whom may have pensions so meager as to classify the recipients below the poverty level. Since retirees on small pensions may be motivated to move to the South, where living costs are frequently quite low, it is possible that low-income retirees account for the South's recent net inmigration of persons below the poverty level. In order to test for this possibility and simply to verify the results from tables 1 and 2, tabulations were prepared from the 1976 Survey of Income and Education (SIE).

For the present study, the SIE has many advantages, one of which is its large size. In approximately 151,000 households, each individual was asked how long he or she had lived in the State of usual residence at the time of the interview and the State of previous residence for those whose duration of residence was less than a lifetime. For persons reporting a duration of residence of less than 1 year, tabulations were prepared in order to duplicate as closely as possible the 1-year migration data shown in tables 1 and 2, except to separately identify the migration of persons in the labor force ages. That is, the attempt was to use an independent data source, the SIE, to verify the results from the 1976 and 1977 Current Population Surveys and at the same time focus on the migration of persons in the labor force ages. For persons 20 to 64 years of age, table 3 shows inmigrants and outmigrants for each of the four regions during the 1 year preceding the 1976 SIE, which was conducted from April through July and based poverty status on income received during the calendar year 1975.

The results from table 3 serve to validate previous conclusions and demonstrate that they apply as well to persons in the labor force ages. The table shows that in the 12 months preceding the 1976 SIE, the Northeast and North Central regions had net outmigration of low-income persons at ages 20 to 64, and the South and West regions had net inmigration of low-income persons 20 to 64 years old. The significance of these conclusions is not simply to confirm earlier results, but to demonstrate that low-income retirees are not the "explanation" of the South's change to net inmigration of the poor. The South's net inmigration of the poor in the mid-1970's is the result of movements of persons at economically active ages.

Another consideration that merits mentioning is the possible role of return migration. It is, of course, possible that the South has started to pull back many of the low-income migrants who left in earlier decades. There is, unfortunately, no way of directly testing for this effect. Had the SIE produced

TABLE 3. **Low-Income Persons Among Each Region's Inmigrants and Outmigrants in the 12 Months Preceding the 1976 Survey of Income and Education, for Persons 20 to 64 Years Old**

(Numbers in thousands)

Region	All income levels			Below poverty level		
	Inmigrants	Outmigrants	Net migration	Inmigrants	Outmigrants	Net migration
South	922	658	264	113	75	38
West	676	446	230	87	46	41
Northeast	281	566	–285	22	67	-45
North Central	462	672	–210	59	92	-33

data on State of birth, one could have assessed the role of return migration simply by disaggregating the southern inmigrants shown in table 3 according to those born in the South (returnees) and others. Although the SIE included a question on country of birth, if failed to obtain the State-of-birth data that would have allowed the identification of return migrants.

There are, however, two reasons for downplaying the role of return migration in the South's shift to net inmigration of the poor. First, as mentioned in an earlier section, there has been no increase in the number of low-income southern inmigrants (returnees and others); the change in the South's net migration of the poor seems to have resulted largely from fewer poor outmigrants. Had returnees played a major role in the change in net migration, one might have expected to find increased inmigration of poor persons to the South, but this did not happen between 1967-71 and 1975-76.

A second reason for doubting that return migration has played a major role in shifting the South to net inmigration of the poor is that in the past return migrants generally have not been those with the lowest levels of education. One study used 1970 census data to define a return migrant as a person born in the South and living in the South in 1970 but not in 1965; with these data, the study found that southern outmigrants who were most likely to go back to the South were those with the highest level of education, especially college graduates (see Long and Hansen, 1977b). As a result of this positive educational selectivity in return movement, the returnees actually had higher levels of education than the initial outmigrants, who in turn had higher levels of education than persons who had stayed in the South. This relatively high level of education among returnees suggests persons who could most readily take advantage of expanding job opportunities and not persons likely to add to the poverty rolls.

Duration of Residence

A way of extending the above analysis and obtaining a fuller evaluation of the effects of migration on regional poverty levels is to assess the poverty status of migrants at successive periods after migrating. For example, a crucial variable may be a region's ability to absorb large numbers of low-income migrants (even net inmigration of the poor) but provide employment opportunities that enable the poor to become nonpoor after a fairly short period of residence.

Because it collected data on duration of residence, the SIE provides a basis for assessing the poverty status of migrants not only around the time of migrating, but also after having lived for varying periods of time in the region of destination. For each of the four regions, this information is shown in table 4 for interregional migrants 20 to 64 years old. Also shown for comparison is the poverty status of (1) each region's total population 20 to 64 years old, (2) lifetime nonmigrants (persons 20 to 64 who had always lived in the same State), and (3) persons 20 to 64 who had moved between States within the same region.

The idea here is to try to see to what extent low-income migrants to different regions of the country become nonpoor with increasing length of residence. Look first, however, at the percent poor in the different migration streams. It may come as a surprise to persons who have looked upon the Northeast as getting more than its share of low-income migrants to note that migrants going to the Northeast in the 12 months preceding the survey seem to be somewhat less likely to be poor than migrants going to the other three regions. About 7.8 percent of working-age persons moving to the Northeast in the 12 months preceding the 1976 SIE were below the poverty level; among migrants going to the other three regions, the percent poor was higher—between 12 and 13 percent. A similar pattern seems also to have existed in 1967-71 (see tables 1 and 2). Whatever the reason, migrants to the Northeast between 1967 and 1976 were generally somewhat less likely than migrants to the other three regions to be poor at the time of migrating.

TABLE 4. Poverty Status of Nonmigrants and Migrants Who Have Lived in Each Region for Varying Periods of Time, for Persons 20 to 64 Years Old: 1976

(Numbers in thousands)

Regions	Total population 20 to 64 years old	Always lived in same State	Moved between States but in same region	Migrants to each region				
				Moved in last 12 months	Moved 1-3 years ago	Moved 4-5 years ago	Moved 6-9 years ago	Moved 10 or more years ago
SOUTH								
All income levels	37,149	19,913	8,384	922	1,150	734	1,115	3,149
Below poverty	4,090	2,612	724	113	83	60	76	233
Percent below poverty	11.0	13.1	8.6	12.3	7.2	8.2	6.8	7.4
WEST								
All income levels	21,161	6,575	4,553	676	719	555	839	5,118
Below poverty	1,723	529	340	87	60	46	64	338
Percent below poverty	8.1	8.0	7.5	12.9	8.3	8.3	7.6	6.6
NORTHEAST								
All income levels	27,257	16,730	4,240	281	290	280	431	2,250
Below poverty	1,795	1,010	149	22	17	15	36	242
Percent below poverty	6.6	6.0	3.5	7.8	5.9	5.4	8.4	10.8
NORTH CENTRAL								
All income levels	30,894	18,671	4,808	462	487	371	617	4,231
Below poverty	2,118	1,163	283	59	48	34	51	368
Percent poverty	6.9	6.2	5.9	12.8	9.9	9.2	8.3	8.7

NOTE: Included in the total but not shown separately are persons whose last residence was outside the United States and persons who failed to provide complete information on previous residence. The latter group constituted 0.8 percent of persons 20-64 years old.

For every region—including the Northeast—very recent inmigrants (those who have lived in the region for less than 1 year) are more likely to be poor than the total destination population. In other words, every region tends to attract migrants who are more likely to be poor than is "average" for the region (compare columns 1 and 4 in table 4). Equally important is that migrants who have lived in a region for a few years are less likely to be poor than the very recent arrivals (compare column 4 with columns 5, 6, and 7). This seeming improvement after a few years in the economic status of low-income inmigrants results not only from income gains experienced by those who stay, but also from some low-income migrants simply moving on to other regions. Importantly, however, in each of the four regions, migrants of 1 to 10 years' residence are less likely to be poor than more recent arrivals, suggesting that each region during this time was able to reduce poverty among migrants who moved in and stayed.

There is little evidence to suggest, though, that poverty level of migrants steadily goes down with increasing length of residence. Columns 4 through 8 of table 4 represent migrants with increasing duration of residence in each of the regions, and the data in these columns do not support the idea that the percent poor progressively goes down with longer durations of residence. Instead, there is an erratic pattern. The data may mean that many low-income inmigrants either manage to become nonpoor after a few years or else move on to other regions; those who do not fit these descriptions but stay for more than a few years perhaps experience episodes of poverty, alternating between work and welfare. A true test of such a scenario requires longitudinal data which are not available.

Note especially the migrants with the longest duration of residence. The last column of table 4 shows persons who have lived in the same region for 10 years and whose previous residence was in a different region. For these migrants, their last interregional move occurred in 1966 or earlier, and they presumably have had a long while in which to adjust and accommodate to the region of destination. In the South, the West, and the North Central regions, the migrants with 10 years' residence are less likely to be poor than the very recent arrivals (less than 1 year's residence). In the Northeast, however, the migrants of 10 years' residence seem to have a greater incidence of poverty than the more recent arrivals. This group of long-term migrants in the Northeast may, indeed, be the "residue" of the pre-1967 migration from the South. The relatively high incidence of poverty among pre-1967 migrants to the Northeast may be evidence to support the idea that the region still does carry a poverty burden (perhaps even a welfare burden) from an earlier migration. But the more recent migration pattern is to reduce this burden, for since 1967 the Northeast has not had net inmigration of the poor from other regions, and in the last few years the Northeast has been a net exporter of low-income persons to other parts of the United States.

The poverty status of persons who have never moved between States is given in column 2 of table 4, and it is interesting to note that in the North as in the South these lifetime nonmigrants constitute the majority of persons below the poverty line. In the Northeast, 56 percent of the low-income population 20 to 64 years old consists of persons who have never moved between States. Similarly, 55 percent of the North Central region's low-income population of working age are lifetime nonmigrants. Of the four regions, the South has the largest proportion of "home-grown" poverty—64 percent of its low-income population 20 to 64 years old has never moved between States. Only in the West did nonmigrants constitute a minority of the low-income population. In the West 31 percent of both the poor and nonpoor populations had never moved between States. These data are useful in demonstrating that the "typical" poor person in the North, like the "typical" poor person in the South, is an individual who has never made an interstate move.

Effects on Regional Income

A use of the data developed in earlier sections is to evaluate sources of income growth in the various regions of the country. A number of Census Bureau reports using data from the annual Current Population Survey have pointed to recent faster-than-average rates of income growth in the South and mildly speculated that this was due to outmigration of the southern poor. As one Bureau report commented (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1976a, p. 6):

> Income changes in the four regions (Northeast, North Central, South and West) reflect endogenous changes as well as interregional migration. Distilling the separate influences of the two sets of factors, however, is difficult. For instance, a strong outmigration of low income southerners could have the effect of raising median income in the South and lowering the median in non-South regions.

It could, but the data in tables 1, 2, and 3 suggest rejecting this implicit hypothesis and accepting the alternative hypothesis, namely, that faster-than-average income growth in the South results from income-generating forces within the region (the "endogenous changes" mentioned above).

Perhaps it is useful to illustrate the faster-than-average rate of income growth in the South and to speculate about when North-South gaps in income and poverty might close if present trends continue, particularly in view of recent changes in regional net migration of the poor. For these purposes, table 5 was assembled to show per capita income and poverty levels in the four

TABLE 5. **Per Capita Income and Poverty Level, by Region, for Selected Years: 1940 to 1977**

Region and Year	Per capita income (dollars)		Poverty level		Average annual percent change since preceding date	
	Absolute level	As percent of national average	Number of poor persons (000's)	Percent poor	Per capita income	Number of poor persons (000's)
UNITED STATES						
1940	592	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1950	1,496	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	9.3	(NA)
1960	2,215	100.0	38,685	22.1	3.9	(NA)
1970	3,920	100.0	26,931	13.6	5.7	-3.6
1977	6,399	100.0	24,975	11.8	8.2	-1.1
SOUTH						
1940	389	65.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1950	1,138	76.1	(NA)	(NA)	10.7	(NA)
1960	1,747	78.9	19,105	35.6	4.3	(NA)
1970	3,362	85.8	12,326	20.2	6.6	-4.4
1977	5,776	90.3	10,354	15.2	9.0	-2.5
WEST						
1940	700	118.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1950	1,700	113.6	(NA)	(NA)	8.9	(NA)
1960	2,484	112.1	4,378	16.1	3.8	(NA)
1970	4,142	105.7	3,956	11.7	5.1	-1.0
1977	6,789	106.1	4,015	10.5	8.2	0.2

TABLE 5. **Per Capita Income and Poverty Level, by Region, for Selected Years: 1940 to 1977—Continued**

Region and Year	Per capita income (dollars)		Poverty level		Average annual percent change since preceding date	
	Absolute level	As percent of national average	Number of poor persons (000's)	Percent poor	Per capita income	Number of poor persons (000's)
NORTHEAST						
1940	774	130.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1950	1,716	114.7	(NA)	(NA)	8.0	(NA)
1960	2,539	114.6	6,249	14.4	3.9	(NA)
1970	4,422	112.8	4,722	9.9	5.5	-2.8
1977	6,824	106.6	4,949	10.2	7.2	0.7
NORTH CENTRAL						
1940	603	101.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1950	1,590	106.3	(NA)	(NA)	9.7	(NA)
1960	2,289	103.3	8,953	17.7	3.6	(NA)
1970	3,968	101.2	5,927	10.7	5.5	-4.1
1977	6,518	101.9	5,657	9.9	8.3	-0.7

NA Not available.

NOTE: Poverty status is based on censuses or surveys taken in March or April of each of the years shown and is computed from total money income received during the preceding calendar year. Per capita income refers to the calendar year shown, except that per capita income for 1977 actually refers to 1976.

SOURCE: Column 1 is from Bureau of Economic Analysis (1973, pp. 232-241; and Bretzfelder, 1977, p. 17). Column 3 is from unpublished tabulations from the 1960 census and U.S. Bureau of the Census (1973, table 1; and 1977, table 19).

regions from 1940—when southern outmigration increased greatly—up to 1977.

The data tend to justify looking upon the South as the Nation's traditional depressed area. It is interesting to note that of the four major regions, the South is the only one to have lower-than-average per capita income. The other three regions have had higher incomes than the national average at least since 1940.

In fact, until recently southern incomes were much below the national average. In 1940 per capita income in the South was slightly less than two-thirds the national average, and at that date the average southerner's income was only one-half that of the average resident of the Northeast. In view of such large regional income differentials in 1940, the incentive to leave the South was understandably great, and in the decade following 1940 the South xperienced the largest net outmigration in its history (refer back to figure 1). The massive outmigration in that decade was associated with rapid growth in outhern income, which rose from 66 percent of the national average in 1940 o 76 percent in 1950.

Southern outmigration remained fairly high in the 1950's, but growth in per apita income in that decade was relatively modest, rising from 76 percent of he national average in 1950 to 79 percent in 1960. The 1960's represented a urnaround decade for the South insofar as migration is concerned, for the egion came to have net inmigration for the first time in nearly a century. But he South's net inmigration in the 1960's was net inmigration of nonpoor ersons, for the region continued to have net outmovement of persons who vere poor at approximately the time of migration. Partly because of these ountervailing net movements of the poor and nonpoor populations in the 960's, the South made important income gains, its per capita income rising rom 79 percent of the national average in 1960 to 86 percent in 1970.

In the 1970's the relative income gap between the South and the non-South s closing more rapidly than in the 1960's. By 1976 per capita income in the outh had risen to 90 percent of the national average, and if this rate of change s maintained, by 1980 per capita income in the South will be 93 percent of he national average. The high rate of income growth in the South in the 970's is particularly interesting because it comes at a time when the region hifted to net inmigration of persons below the poverty level—a condition hich might ordinarily have a depressing effect on rates of increase in overall ersonal incomes. From 1940 to 1970 the South's income gains were certainly ue in part (though how large a part is unknown) to the region's having net utmigration of persons below the poverty level.

These data support Garnick's thesis that in many ways the recent shift of personal income out of the Northeast and to southern States is an acceleration of processes that have been underway for quite some time (see Garnick, 1978). Earlier researchers had questioned the permanency of the shifts, however, pointing out that the South in 1970 still had many large reservoirs of poverty (see Jusenius and Ledebur, 1976). Although the South even in 1977 had a higher incidence of poverty than any of the other three regions, substantial income gains since 1970 have helped to dry up many of the 1970 reservoirs of poverty. Consider that in 1970 the average southerner was nearly twice as likely to be poor as the average person living outside the South; but according to CPS data for 1977 the average southerner's likelihood of being poor was only around 50 percent greater than that of a person living outside the South (these calculations are based on data compiled for table 5). Clearly, the incidence of poverty in the South has been falling rather rapidly in the 1970's in spite of the region's shift to net inmigration of the poor during this period.

Given these rapid increases in per capita income and declines in poverty in the South in the 1970's, it is interesting to speculate as to when the long-standing income gaps between the South and the non-South might close if present trends were to continue. Such an extrapolation of the post-1970 pattern can be made, not as a forecast or prediction, but as an illustration of the magnitude of recent changes. For example, from table 5 observe that in the 1970's the number of poor persons in the South has been reduced by nearly 2 million, from 12.3 million in 1970 to 10.4 million in 1977. At the same time, the number of poor persons living outside the South hardly changed at all, numbering about 14.6 million in both 1970 and 1977. These figures, based on data from the March 1977 Current Population Survey, mean that just about all of the reduction in poverty in the United States since 1970 has occurred in the South—historically the nation's poorest region.

If the average annual rates of change in the poor and nonpoor populations in the South and non-South were to continue at the same rates as observed in the 1970-77 period, the historic poverty gap between the South and the rest of the Nation would be completely eliminated in 11 years. That is, in 1988 poverty in the South would be down to 9.4 percent of the population and would be about the same as in the rest of the country. These calculations were made simply by computing the average annual rates of change in the poor and nonpoor populations of the South and non-South in 1970-77 and applying the rates of change to the 1977 base populations. The results indicated that the percent poor in the South and in the rest of the country would converge at 9.4 percent in 11 years, or 1988.

If the South/Non-South poverty gap were in fact to be eliminated in 1988, that milestone would be reached 50 years after President Roosevelt's 1938 declaration (quoted in Moynihan, 1978, p. 4):

> It is my conviction that the South presents right now the nation's No. 1 economic problem—the nation's problem, not merely the South's. For we have an economic unbalance in the nation as a whole, due to this very condition of the South's. It is an unbalance that can and must be righted, for the sake of the South and of the Nation . . .

These remarks of President Roosevelt were offered as justification for numerous New Deal programs designed to upgrade living standards in the South and elsewhere through public-works projects, and Federal spending patterns are alleged still to benefit the South (Havemann et al., 1976).

If the post-1970 patterns were to continue, not only would the South/non-South poverty gap be closed by the late 1980's, but per capita incomes would also equalize. If the 1970-76 rates of change in per capita income in the South and the non-South were to continue, the South would catch up with the non-South in 13 years (in 1989) if no allowance is made for regional cost-of-living differences. If the South's lower cost of living were taken into account (which is not feasible), the catch-up would occur at an earlier date.

The purpose of these illustrations is not to predict when—or even whether—the South will achieve parity with the rest of the Nation in poverty levels and per capita income. The purpose is simply to underscore recent regional income changes and to graphically describe their potential impact.

Many factors could, of course, interfere with this hypothetical timetable. For one thing, future reductions of poverty in the South may be harder to come by, for in the past the southern poor were more likely than the northern poor to be workers whose wages were inadequate to provide more than a poverty-level income. Many of these persons—sometimes called the "working poor"—have benefited from rapid expansion in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing employment in the South in the 1970's (for data, see tables 1 and 3 of Sternlieb and Hughes, 1977) and have taken jobs that enabled them to become nonpoor. But as these processes run their course, a larger proportion of the southern poor will consist of the nonworking poor—persons who are aged, ill, handicapped, with dependent children at home, or otherwise not likely to be available for employment. A relatively large part of the North's poor already consists of persons belonging to these categories, and the South will find that as the poverty population is reduced to its "hard core," continued reduction in numbers of the poor will be increasingly difficult to accomplish simply through economic growth.

Another consideration is whether the South's shift to net inmigration of the poor will put a damper on the rate of expansion of personal income. It could but the effect may not be too great. Recall that the South seems to have shifted to net inmigration of the poor through reductions in outmigration rather than attracting more of the poor from other regions. Throughout the 1967-77 period, there was a farily steady and small stream of low-income migrants to the South, and this stream has not changed in magnitude. The South's recent income gains have come at a time when the region was retaining more of its own poor and converting them to nonpoor status. Eventually, the outmigration stream of the southern poor fell below the inmigration stream, giving the South a small net inmigration of persons below the poverty level. An increased inmigration of the nonsouthern poor would, of course, tend to depress future increases in southern per capita income.

Summary and Conclusion

This paper developed data for use in examining the regional distribution and sources of redistribution of the Nation's poverty population. By disaggregating annual interregional migration flows into poverty and nonpoverty components (based on migrants' income around the time of moving), the paper's most important empirical result was to detect the southern region's shift from annual net outmigration to net inmigration of the poor between 1967 and 1977. Concomitantly, the Northeast, where many migrants from the South had gone in previous decades, came to have a small annual net outmigration of persons below the poverty level. The West and North Central regions appear to be continuing patterns in existence inthe late 1960's, with the West having net inmigration and the North Central region net outmigration of persons below the poverty level.

One should bear in mind that there is no reason to suppose that *every* State in the South and West has net inmigration of the poor or that *every* State in the Northeast and North Central regions has net outmigration of the poor. The various sample surveys that were used were not large enough to permit an examination of the poor and nonpoor components of migration streams for individual States.

An important result of the work reported here was to provide new findings on the South's growing volume of net inmigration. Although the southern region as a whole shifted to net inmigration in the 1960's, the net inmigration in that decade consisted entirely of the White nonpoor population. Not until the 1970's has the South come to have net inmigration of Blacks and persons below the poverty level. Clearly, the region's growing volume of net inmigration in this decade is much more heterogeneous than before.

There is considerable irony in discovering that the South, still a region where welfare benefits are generally quite low, has come to have net nmigration of persons who are below the poverty level when they migrate. These results certainly call into question theories about the poor being attracted to areas where welfare benefits are high. Recent changes in migration patterns of the Nation's poor population seem to derive largely from the South's retaining more of its low-income population and converting them to nonpoor status as a result of rapid growth in jobs. Presumably because of the growth in jobs, the South has accounted for almost all of the Nation's reduction in the number of poor persons since 1970.

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U.S. Department of Commerce
Juanita M. Kreps, Secretary
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Registration and Voting in November 1976—Jurisdictions Covered by the Voting Rights Act Amendments of 1975

INTRODUCTION

This report contains the final results of the 1976 Survey of Registration and Voting conducted by the Bureau of the Census in accordance with the requirements of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 1973aa-5), as amended in 1975 by Public Law 94-73. The purpose of the survey was to provide a count of citizens of voting age by race and national origin in selected political jurisdictions and to determine the extent to which they were registered to vote and have voted. The surveys were completed in 78 political subdivisions subject to section 4(a) of the Act, as well as in 9 States under statewide coverage. Personal interviews were conducted at all eligible units selected for the survey. The questionnaire was completed by obtaining the required information from a responsible adult household member for all related household members. Callbacks were made to obtain information for unrelated persons in a household.

Tables 1 and 2 provide information as reported in the 1976 Survey of Registration and Voting; table 3 compares the survey results with election returns for each of the States and political subdivisions. Table 4 shows the survey voting results adjusted to election returns (see appendix A for a description of the adjustment procedures). Estimates of sampling error are included in tables 1, 2, and 4 for all areas in which sample surveys were conducted. Table A shows the effective sample size for sampled jurisdictions.

VOTING AND REGISTRATION BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

The tables show two voting and registration rates for each jurisdiction: (1) the total rate for all citizens of voting age living in the jurisdiction at the time of the survey, regardless of whether they voted or were registered in the jurisdiction or someplace else, and (2) the within-jurisdiction rate for citizens reporting that they voted or were registered in the jurisdiction in which they were surveyed. Generally, the within-jurisdiction and the total voting and registration rates are similar. In a few jurisdictions, however, the within-jurisdiction rate is substantially lower than the total rate. This situation occurs when a jurisdiction contains a large number of persons who maintain their voting residence elsewhere and who voted in that jurisdiction. These persons are usually military personnel living in barracks and college students in dormitories.

The data for Jackson County, N.C. illustrate the effect that a college population can have on the within-jurisdiction voting rate. For Jackson County, the survey shows a total voting rate of 58.9 percent and a within-jurisdiction rate of 50.1 percent, a difference of 8.8 percentage points (table 2). Reducing the number of citizens by an estimate of the number of college students living in dormitories (2,627)[1] and recomputing the rate yields a within-jurisdiction voting rate of 58.4 percent, only half a point below the 58.9 percent for the total county.

In a similar way, the results for Craven County, N.C. illustrate the effect of a large military installation (Cherry Point Marine Corps Base) on the voting rate. Survey results show a total voting rate of 43.6 percent and a within-jurisdiction rate of 36.1 percent. Reducing the number of citizens by the number of persons living in military barracks (4,802) and recomputing the rate results in a within-jurisdiction voting rate of 40.4 percent.

Not all jurisdictions contain large group quarters populations, and some that do, have large household populations as well. Where the number of votes cast outside the jurisdiction is a relatively small proportion of all votes cast, the total and within-jurisdiction voting and registration rates will be similar.

COMPARISION OF SURVEY RESULTS AND ELECTION RETURNS

Table 3 of this report compares survey estimates of the number of voters with the election returns reported by local election officials in each of the surveyed jurisdictions. In the majority of both sample and census jurisdictions covered in the 1976 Registration and Voting Survey, the survey estimate exceeds election returns. Column (h) of table 3 shows the extent of overreporting in each jurisdiction. Similar overstatement of voting has been noted in surveys of voting behavior by other organizations and in the Current Population Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census, in which the overstatement has varied between 5 and 10 percent of the total number of persons reported as having voted for

---

[1] The college dormitory population is used to estimate the number of students not eligible to vote in the jurisdiction. Nationwide, in 1976, approximately 38 percent of college students lived in dormitories. According to the U.S. Office of Education, 6,912 students were enrolled in Western Carolina University in Jackson County in the 1976-77 school year.

President.[2] Possible reasons for the differences include the following:

1. Understatement of election returns. In some jurisdictions the only count of election returns is the number of votes cast for President. In these jurisdictions, the election returns will be smaller than the total number of persons who voted because (a) there are some valid ballots for which there was no vote cast for President and (b) some ballots are invalidated in the counting. Precise estimates of the size of these sources of error are not available.

2. Overreporting of voting. Some persons who actually did not vote may be reluctant to report what they view as a lapse in civic responsibility, and some respondents reporting on the voting behavior of other members of the household assumed the person in question had voted when, in fact, he or she had not. The results of the Census Bureau's attempts to measure the extent of and to correct for this overreporting are shown in table 4.

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[2] U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, Series P-20, No. 322, "Voting and Registration in the Election of November 1976," U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1978. For a comprehensive discussion of the problem, including a comparison of the 1964 Bureau of the Census survey with that conducted by the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan, see Aage R. Clausen, "Response Validity: Vote Report," **Public Opinion Quarterly**, Vol. XXXII, No. 4, winter 1968-69, pp. 588-606.

Table 1. NUMBER OF CITIZENS 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER REPORTED VOTING AND REGISTERED, BY RACE AND ETHNIC ORIGIN

(See text for definition of standard error. Asterisk (*) denotes census area)

Jurisdiction, race, and ethnic origin	U.S. citizen										Not a U.S. citizen	Standard error
			Reported voted				Reported registered					
	Total citizens	Standard error	Total	Standard error	In this jurisdiction	Standard error	Total	Standard error	In this jurisdiction	Standard error		
ALABAMA--Statewide												
Total	2,512,560	13,230	1,404,152	66,579	1,370,223	66,761	1,793,747	60,728	1,692,589	62,958	8,756	13,230
White	1,878,744	98,004	1,110,972	66,541	1,086,812	66,374	1,415,949	66,504	1,332,496	66,906	4,297	9,276
Black	540,103	85,424	243,117	36,971	239,695	36,737	313,587	41,334	302,228	40,683	446	2,770
American Indian	89,347	36,293	45,697	15,896	40,417	14,965	59,846	18,139	54,566	17,339	0	4,871
ALASKA--Statewide												
Total	241,176	2,412	138,351	6,024	126,983	6,072	170,098	5,594	149,322	5,926	3,536	2,412
White	186,115	8,625	110,909	6,049	100,946	5,982	135,497	6,041	117,513	6,071	1,886	1,768
Excluding Spanish heritage	183,639	8,747	109,928	6,044	100,036	5,974	134,052	6,048	116,401	6,069	1,828	1,740
Excluding Spanish origin	183,577	8,750	110,043	6,045	100,151	5,975	134,157	6,048	116,718	6,069	1,828	1,740
Black	9,789	3,667	4,374	1,505	4,132	1,463	6,221	1,787	5,204	1,638	0	428
Native Alaskan	41,671	6,631	21,388	3,051	20,341	2,982	26,185	3,339	24,653	3,252	54	261
Spanish heritage	3,532	2,104	1,424	822	1,354	801	1,994	971	1,662	887	291	608
Spanish origin	3,193	2,002	1,176	747	1,105	724	1,716	902	1,171	746	485	785
ARIZONA--Statewide												
Total	1,491,885	7,165	870,311	11,469	815,124	11,542	1,013,777	10,990	923,177	11,342	56,338	7,165
White	1,340,899	13,031	809,496	11,546	758,546	11,556	938,498	11,295	856,225	11,493	43,325	6,311
Excluding Spanish heritage	1,153,971	16,670	717,807	11,528	672,203	11,458	825,036	11,533	749,997	11,553	17,928	4,094
Excluding Spanish origin	1,179,294	16,302	731,092	11,540	685,156	11,482	841,662	11,514	765,740	11,558	18,374	4,144
Black	25,080	4,472	8,366	1,584	5,513	1,287	11,036	1,817	7,330	1,483	285	481
American Indian	107,088	8,475	40,882	3,295	39,622	3,245	51,442	3,683	47,000	3,526	199	378
Spanish heritage	206,926	11,365	102,862	5,118	97,395	4,990	126,091	5,621	118,628	5,467	29,700	4,581
Spanish origin	174,479	10,562	86,804	4,728	81,789	4,597	106,118	5,193	99,730	5,045	28,290	4,473
Apache County												
Total	23,282	72	11,793	350	11,089	348	13,555	349	12,392	350	116	72
White	6,088	429	4,258	216	3,890	203	4,777	227	4,199	210	55	35
Excluding Spanish heritage	5,150	413	3,614	208	3,265	195	4,054	219	3,525	202	22	29
Excluding Spanish origin	5,332	417	3,746	211	3,383	197	4,201	222	3,653	204	24	29
American Indian	16,783	395	7,282	298	6,982	295	8,491	306	7,963	303	48	49
Spanish heritage	1,347	181	779	76	741	72	897	82	821	76	33	17
Spanish origin	823	116	545	54	540	54	616	57	585	55	31	17
Cochise County												
Total	40,862	808	22,035	1,035	18,458	968	25,490	1,024	20,420	970	3,355	808
White	36,973	1,237	20,387	1,039	17,240	968	23,495	1,040	19,078	974	2,992	743
Excluding Spanish heritage	28,138	1,459	16,263	996	13,476	918	18,477	1,007	14,478	926	415	342
Excluding Spanish origin	29,228	1,433	16,883	1,002	13,952	926	19,187	1,011	15,044	933	484	371
Black	1,400	610	491	227	214	142	676	267	214	142	46	117
American Indian	1,636	643	908	305	800	286	1,051	326	905	302	0	120
Spanish heritage	9,423	1,124	4,393	528	3,986	488	5,329	563	4,865	523	2,577	646
Spanish origin	7,999	1,027	3,570	463	3,354	441	4,393	500	4,119	476	2,507	632
Coconino County												
Total	46,149	189	28,620	590	25,832	584	32,675	559	27,937	575	571	189
White	37,038	623	23,751	569	20,989	557	26,714	556	22,287	558	487	168
Excluding Spanish heritage	31,047	756	20,315	568	17,711	551	22,726	564	18,635	555	194	122
Excluding Spanish origin	31,983	737	20,735	568	18,124	552	23,255	563	19,157	555	194	122
Black	1,072	301	461	126	461	126	642	148	590	142	0	57
American Indian	7,900	522	4,322	297	4,296	295	5,206	316	4,948	307	0	57
Spanish heritage	6,214	538	3,554	259	3,395	250	4,135	280	3,798	262	292	116
Spanish origin	5,055	480	3,016	240	2,864	230	3,459	257	3,129	237	292	116
Mohave County												
Total	27,993	140	15,268	331	14,245	332	17,663	319	15,459	331	320	140
White	25,804	316	14,516	332	13,567	332	16,676	325	14,669	332	289	135
Excluding Spanish heritage	24,427	375	13,929	332	13,072	332	15,992	327	14,092	332	245	134
Excluding Spanish origin	24,833	360	14,215	332	13,322	332	16,321	326	14,380	332	244	134
American Indian	2,038	265	710	102	638	96	923	115	730	102	0	7
Spanish heritage	1,555	221	607	84	515	69	719	92	600	77	47	21
Spanish origin	994	177	302	57	246	43	358	60	292	48	48	21
Navajo County												
Total	34,792	118	17,765	492	16,742	491	21,043	484	19,197	491	223	118
White	18,666	776	10,884	432	10,178	422	12,536	451	11,188	436	148	97
Excluding Spanish heritage	16,014	778	9,662	418	8,982	407	11,089	439	9,828	422	72	77
Excluding Spanish origin	16,710	781	9,979	424	9,291	413	11,436	444	10,159	427	72	77
Black	480	142	253	62	247	61	316	70	310	70	0	36
American Indian	15,408	676	6,525	352	6,213	346	8,068	377	7,595	370	31	43
Spanish heritage	3,145	348	1,411	156	1,366	153	1,714	170	1,567	162	84	60
Spanish origin	2,068	254	956	120	938	119	1,172	132	1,080	126	76	57

Table 1. NUMBER OF CITIZENS 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER REPORTED VOTING AND REGISTERED, BY RACE AND ETHNIC ORIGIN—Continued

(See text for definition of standard error. Asterisk (*) denotes census area)

Jurisdiction, race, and ethnic origin	U.S. citizen										Not a U.S. citizen	Standard error
			Reported voted				Reported registered					
	Total citizens	Standard error	Total	Standard error	In this jurisdiction	Standard error	Total	Standard error	In this jurisdiction	Standard error		
ARIZONA--Continued												
Pima County												
Total	320,722	4,280	191,796	6,993	180,765	7,038	221,165	6,699	202,207	6,887	15,156	4,280
White	297,233	7,116	182,860	7,050	172,093	7,076	208,681	6,857	190,791	6,981	11,378	3,555
Excluding Spanish heritage	247,712	9,264	157,401	6,990	148,028	6,962	178,865	6,909	163,397	6,937	2,305	1,949
Excluding Spanish origin	253,780	9,011	159,607	6,986	150,234	6,964	181,874	6,892	166,017	6,927	2,676	2,020
Black	9,424	3,874	3,132	1,391	2,866	1,334	4,594	1,650	3,794	1,506	142	527
American Indian	11,250	3,969	4,481	1,629	4,481	1,629	6,295	1,869	6,026	1,827	124	308
Spanish heritage	52,558	7,134	26,659	3,298	25,266	3,178	31,263	3,526	28,842	3,365	10,020	3,138
Spanish origin	43,452	6,415	23,253	3,013	21,860	2,879	26,807	3,200	24,774	3,045	8,703	2,876
Pinal County												
Total	55,532	329	26,452	515	25,301	515	32,229	519	29,673	527	2,042	329
White	45,911	623	23,808	507	22,694	505	28,445	515	26,118	518	2,019	327
Excluding Spanish heritage	29,919	747	16,833	457	15,922	452	19,573	466	17,734	461	298	127
Excluding Spanish origin	32,402	753	17,592	463	16,647	459	20,764	478	18,829	473	311	130
Black	2,031	308	528	100	516	99	887	130	820	125	0	34
American Indian	7,205	458	2,024	191	1,999	189	2,805	219	2,643	213	0	34
Spanish heritage	17,523	681	7,308	329	7,106	325	9,346	364	8,853	356	1,721	293
Spanish origin	13,747	624	6,251	306	6,083	302	7,716	332	7,325	325	1,708	292
Santa Cruz County												
Total	7,588	565	5,146	373	4,934	375	5,577	376	5,292	378	3,718	565
White	7,358	579	4,990	374	4,779	375	5,407	378	5,137	379	3,690	564
Excluding Spanish heritage	3,077	535	2,228	301	2,067	296	2,351	306	2,146	300	134	147
Excluding Spanish origin	3,635	538	2,708	312	2,547	310	2,845	318	2,640	314	149	155
Spanish heritage	4,392	567	2,828	310	2,777	309	3,136	322	3,056	320	3,585	525
Spanish origin	3,754	531	2,299	276	2,249	275	2,592	291	2,514	288	3,555	524
Yuma County												
Total	48,003	988	24,641	1,000	18,033	929	30,016	995	20,603	954	5,195	988
White	42,967	1,314	23,048	994	16,715	910	27,831	1,002	18,960	935	4,981	968
Excluding Spanish heritage	34,761	1,531	19,612	970	13,536	862	23,475	993	15,118	890	661	385
Excluding Spanish origin	35,843	1,504	20,149	974	13,977	870	24,209	995	15,663	898	647	381
Black	748	359	257	131	190	111	362	157	251	129	87	133
American Indian	3,812	789	1,171	278	1,031	261	1,622	325	1,259	288	0	74
Spanish heritage	8,821	1,026	3,568	423	3,272	403	4,544	468	3,963	435	4,335	810
Spanish origin	7,327	932	2,938	378	2,777	366	3,674	414	3,349	395	4,334	810
CALIFORNIA												
Kings County												
Total	41,702	712	20,490	941	18,626	930	24,064	939	20,969	940	3,125	712
White	36,478	1,174	18,379	929	16,808	914	21,506	942	18,882	930	2,312	580
Excluding Spanish heritage	26,673	1,398	14,804	888	13,467	871	17,138	910	14,845	888	350	275
Excluding Spanish origin	28,953	1,366	15,918	903	14,541	888	18,268	921	15,935	903	485	307
Black	2,177	670	781	258	741	251	1,020	295	861	271	0	103
American Indian	2,346	681	985	283	825	257	1,174	306	956	275	40	96
Spanish heritage	10,088	1,089	3,733	420	3,461	393	4,561	468	4,173	437	2,162	553
Spanish origin	7,565	966	2,501	337	2,307	313	3,278	398	2,987	370	1,827	496
Merced County												
Total	75,287	1,277	38,950	1,625	35,844	1,606	44,879	1,615	39,177	1,614	5,725	1,277
White	64,426	2,112	34,333	1,611	31,881	1,586	38,855	1,628	34,422	1,603	5,109	1,197
Excluding Spanish heritage	49,170	2,438	27,737	1,542	25,616	1,509	31,495	1,575	27,659	1,533	655	467
Excluding Spanish origin	54,122	2,389	30,603	1,577	28,356	1,549	34,416	1,602	30,485	1,568	1,216	632
Black	4,213	1,167	1,710	477	1,378	434	2,473	565	1,935	503	0	166
American Indian	5,590	1,332	2,351	551	2,145	526	2,996	622	2,380	552	0	166
Spanish heritage	15,698	1,821	6,888	776	6,499	747	7,711	818	7,056	769	4,483	1,098
Spanish origin	10,305	1,559	3,730	570	3,525	545	4,439	628	3,937	573	3,893	1,020
Monterey County												
Total	171,476	3,200	94,321	3,494	85,150	3,451	107,722	3,464	93,895	3,464	18,509	3,200
White	144,197	4,848	82,297	3,479	74,199	3,407	93,032	3,507	81,221	3,451	13,926	2,749
Excluding Spanish heritage	121,450	5,243	72,982	3,402	65,330	3,314	81,974	3,457	70,791	3,368	3,689	1,611
Excluding Spaniah origin	123,755	5,217	74,716	3,423	66,945	3,336	83,589	3,471	72,288	3,385	3,941	1,674
Black	9,412	2,452	3,444	958	2,670	839	4,518	1,098	3,274	931	128	226
American Indian	9,171	2,440	4,229	1,041	4,111	1,026	4,665	1,088	4,429	1,058	0	344
Spanish heritage	24,962	3,467	10,629	1,469	10,119	1,437	12,911	1,618	11,983	1,558	10,785	2,294
Spanish origin	20,572	3,175	7,647	1,255	7,320	1,234	9,509	1,396	8,999	1,364	9,985	7,285

Table 1. NUMBER OF CITIZENS 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER REPORTED VOTING AND REGISTERED, BY RACE AND ETHNIC ORIGIN—Continued

(See text for definition of standard error. Asterisk (*) denotes census area)

Jurisdiction, race, and ethnic origin	U.S. citizen										Not a U.S. citizen	Standard error
			Reported voted				Reported registered					
	Total citizens	Standard error	Total	Standard error	In this jurisdiction	Standard error	Total	Standard error	In this jurisdiction	Standard error		
CALIFORNIA--Continued												
Yuba County												
Total	29,517	(*)	13,911	(*)	12,422	(*)	16,272	(*)	13,613	(*)	1,278	(*)
White	24,785	(*)	12,233	(*)	10,933	(*)	14,126	(*)	11,884	(*)	903	(*)
Excluding Spanish heritage	22,978	(*)	11,522	(*)	10,304	(*)	13,269	(*)	11,169	(*)	323	(*)
Excluding Spanish origin	23,422	(*)	11,731	(*)	10,488	(*)	13,518	(*)	11,373	(*)	339	(*)
Black	1,377	(*)	391	(*)	291	(*)	593	(*)	370	(*)	17	(*)
American Indian	2,835	(*)	1,064	(*)	994	(*)	1,299	(*)	1,138	(*)	5	(*)
Chinese	130	(*)	61	(*)	60	(*)	68	(*)	66	(*)	72	(*)
Japanese	165	(*)	79	(*)	75	(*)	88	(*)	79	(*)	32	(*)
Filipino	121	(*)	50	(*)	43	(*)	54	(*)	45	(*)	94	(*)
Spanish heritage	2,033	(*)	784	(*)	692	(*)	949	(*)	785	(*)	631	(*)
Spanish origin	1,396	(*)	509	(*)	451	(*)	618	(*)	518	(*)	576	(*)
COLORADO												
El Paso County												
Total	191,605	1,154	105,922	2,819	87,921	2,752	123,869	2,726	95,043	2,748	3,021	1,154
White	169,460	3,085	98,786	2,833	82,559	2,745	113,630	2,794	88,645	2,752	2,296	1,010
Excluding Spanish heritage	155,706	3,598	92,329	2,828	77,367	2,724	105,964	2,816	82,864	2,738	2,032	960
Excluding Spanish origin	158,386	3,504	93,810	2,830	78,493	2,729	107,834	2,811	84,111	2,742	2,068	969
Black	9,440	1,928	3,181	720	2,512	647	4,448	839	2,875	687	40	114
American Indian	9,953	1,964	3,128	701	2,404	616	4,669	845	2,884	669	0	190
Spanish heritage	15,395	2,235	6,757	931	5,347	813	8,130	1,026	5,959	861	324	347
Spanish origin	11,630	1,945	5,108	808	4,197	718	5,929	873	4,665	761	227	282
FLORIDA												
Collier County												
Total	48,435	319	29,866	603	26,847	618	34,734	563	30,496	601	1,253	319
White	44,852	522	28,722	602	25,762	615	33,022	568	28,970	601	1,170	308
Excluding Spanish heritage	42,584	615	27,882	604	24,998	615	32,043	574	28,103	603	481	204
Excluding Spanish origin	42,720	609	28,029	604	25,145	615	32,212	572	28,267	602	509	210
Black	2,102	247	675	97	643	96	1,004	121	900	112	33	54
American Indian	1,396	326	417	113	389	109	655	141	572	132	0	43
Spanish heritage	2,330	359	848	147	772	139	987	156	875	147	739	235
Spanish origin	2,149	343	693	132	617	123	811	140	704	130	711	230
Glades County												
Total	3,505	(*)	2,206	(*)	2,023	(*)	2,604	(*)	2,273	(*)	96	(*)
White	2,812	(*)	1,850	(*)	1,676	(*)	2,153	(*)	1,861	(*)	71	(*)
Excluding Spanish heritage	2,698	(*)	1,790	(*)	1,623	(*)	2,084	(*)	1,801	(*)	9	(*)
Excluding Spanish origin	2,724	(*)	1,811	(*)	1,638	(*)	2,106	(*)	1,817	(*)	9	(*)
Black	518	(*)	264	(*)	254	(*)	330	(*)	292	(*)	20	(*)
American Indian	165	(*)	91	(*)	91	(*)	118	(*)	118	(*)	0	(*)
Spanish heritage	120	(*)	59	(*)	53	(*)	70	(*)	59	(*)	64	(*)
Spanish origin	97	(*)	40	(*)	39	(*)	50	(*)	44	(*)	61	(*)
Hardee County												
Total	10,413	(*)	5,316	(*)	5,187	(*)	6,179	(*)	5,858	(*)	194	(*)
White	9,241	(*)	4,873	(*)	4,753	(*)	5,637	(*)	5,353	(*)	177	(*)
Excluding Spanish heritage	8,096	(*)	4,720	(*)	4,609	(*)	5,402	(*)	5,139	(*)	28	(*)
Excluding Spanish origin	8,163	(*)	4,735	(*)	4,624	(*)	5,422	(*)	5,159	(*)	32	(*)
Black	671	(*)	260	(*)	256	(*)	313	(*)	298	(*)	5	(*)
American Indian	470	(*)	176	(*)	170	(*)	221	(*)	199	(*)	0	(*)
Spanish heritage	1,179	(*)	157	(*)	149	(*)	239	(*)	219	(*)	152	(*)
Spanish origin	1,094	(*)	139	(*)	131	(*)	216	(*)	196	(*)	149	(*)
Hendry County												
Total	9,058	(*)	4,605	(*)	4,374	(*)	5,440	(*)	4,940	(*)	642	(*)
White	7,240	(*)	3,939	(*)	3,724	(*)	4,664	(*)	4,208	(*)	560	(*)
Excluding Spanish heritage	6,580	(*)	3,703	(*)	3,506	(*)	4,367	(*)	3,946	(*)	53	(*)
Excluding Spanish origin	6,632	(*)	3,728	(*)	3,528	(*)	4,393	(*)	3,971	(*)	53	(*)
Black	1,469	(*)	554	(*)	540	(*)	632	(*)	596	(*)	50	(*)
American Indian	309	(*)	104	(*)	103	(*)	131	(*)	128	(*)	0	(*)
Spanish heritage	691	(*)	247	(*)	229	(*)	309	(*)	274	(*)	525	(*)
Spanish origin	629	(*)	218	(*)	203	(*)	278	(*)	244	(*)	524	(*)
Hillsborough County												
Total	392,481	3,285	210,165	6,029	199,097	5,994	246,988	5,900	225,883	5,949	13,502	3,285
White	322,251	6,672	178,584	5,881	168,259	5,813	207,831	5,868	189,338	5,842	12,383	3,121
Excluding Spanish heritage	283,473	7,628	156,660	5,791	146,751	5,701	182,723	5,844	164,786	5,769	2,928	1,729
Excluding Spanish origin	286,277	7,727	159,235	5,811	149,452	5,727	185,567	5,867	167,914	5,798	3,546	1,872
Black	46,073	3,883	21,714	2,042	21,129	2,018	27,506	2,230	25,541	2,139	554	703
American Indian	23,231	4,557	9,550	1,842	9,392	1,825	11,333	2,010	10,686	1,950	0	422
Spanish heritage	40,759	4,693	23,340	2,276	22,923	2,247	26,580	2,415	26,024	2,383	9,798	2,587
Spanish origin	36,720	4,785	19,798	2,211	19,256	2,171	22,713	2,372	21,873	2,316	9,233	2,495

Table 1. NUMBER OF CITIZENS 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER REPORTED VOTING AND REGISTERED, BY RACE AND ETHNIC ORIGIN—Continued

(See text for definition of standard error. Asterisk (*) denotes census area)

Jurisdiction, race, and ethnic origin	U.S. citizen										Not a U.S. citizen	Standard error
			Reported voted				Reported registered					
	Total citizens	Standard error	Total	Standard error	In this jurisdiction	Standard error	Total	Standard error	In this jurisdiction	Standard error		
FLORIDA--Continued												
Monroe County												
Total	36,858	298	22,245	468	19,893	473	26,790	436	22,757	465	1,587	298
White	32,691	478	20,130	465	17,928	466	23,991	445	20,286	463	1,432	282
Excluding Spanish heritage	27,849	591	16,968	458	14,829	453	20,427	452	16,806	457	404	159
Excluding Spanish origin	28,559	582	17,384	461	15.232	456	20,901	453	17,280	460	430	164
Black	2,559	255	1,323	133	1,299	132	1,774	144	1,686	140	8	19
American Indian	1,376	281	712	128	600	118	895	143	693	126	0	38
Spanish heritage	5,205	446	3,384	236	3,320	233	3,856	249	3,759	245	1,077	237
Spanish origin	4,253	412	2,796	217	2,745	214	3,171	229	3,074	224	1,010	229
GEORGIA--Statewide												
Total	3,348,372	28,455	1,870,817	81,956	1,808,866	82,220	2,318,125	76,575	2,175,091	78,992	36,421	28,455
White	2,506,406	120,900	1,507,098	81,920	1,454,393	81,596	1,835,898	82,119	1,717,087	82,407	17,952	20,032
Black	746,179	105,851	320,685	45,111	313,857	44,678	419,839	50,774	405,005	49,993	1,962	6,145
HAWAII												
Honolulu County												
Total	447,266	5,653	276,675	6,072	254,997	6,099	305,679	5,957	272,496	6,065	42,982	5,653
White	164,132	9,418	97,753	4,932	80,545	4,572	110,894	5,166	85,551	4,684	3,733	1,745
Excluding Spanish heritage	157,804	9,330	95,074	4,881	78,493	4,525	107,633	5,112	83,282	4,635	3,508	1,693
Excluding Spanish origin	152,491	9,242	92,745	4,836	76,305	4,475	105,157	5.070	80,837	4,582	3,508	1,693
Black	7,360	2,372	1,704	723	1,270	625	2,789	915	1,270	625	0	360
American Indian	8,052	2,475	3,530	1,019	2,588	868	4,038	1,089	2,662	879	331	515
Chinese	51,606	6,023	35,379	3,149	34,836	3,126	37,937	3,251	37,285	3,225	4,554	1,875
Japanese	136,053	8,752	91,232	4,716	89,839	4,688	98,580	4,859	96,278	4,813	10,043	2,786
Filipino	35,241	5,063	21,177	2,467	20,743	2,444	23,428	2,588	22,596	2,545	15,110	3,401
Korean	7,008	2,322	4,452	1,151	4,452	1,151	4,855	1,201	4,855	1,201	3,506	1,642
Spanish heritage	11,187	2,920	4,798	1,194	3,955	1,084	5,891	1,321	4,357	1,137	956	867
Spanish origin	17,795	3,646	8,099	1,531	7,041	1,424	9,192	1,627	7,587	1,477	551	659
LOUISIANA--Statewide												
Total	2,528,193	20,366	1,633,295	68,897	1,576,278	69,764	1,884,967	62,995	1,770,845	66,116	18,295	20,366
White	1,853,894	107,302	1,291,263	71,821	1,243,932	71,809	1,466,430	70,997	1,376,828	71,590	7,586	13,142
Excluding Spanish origin	1,793,558	110,043	1,242,051	71,807	1,194,720	71,692	1,412,832	71,395	1,323,230	71,773	6,162	11,847
Black	574,561	93,318	313,283	44,096	306,788	43,700	367,298	47,165	354,393	46,466	0	5,755
American Indian	97,898	40,469	28,749	13,493	25,558	12,731	51,239	17,933	39,623	15,807	0	5,755
Spanish origin	60,336	32,013	49,212	17,582	49,212	17,582	53,598	18,333	53,598	18,333	3,098	7,337
MAINE												
Caswell Plantation												
Total	357	(*)	170	(*)	140	(*)	241	(*)	200	(*)	26	(*)
White	343	(*)	165	(*)	138	(*)	234	(*)	197	(*)	26	(*)
Town of Cutler												
Total	422	(*)	223	(*)	192	(*)	290	(*)	244	(*)	9	(*)
White	411	(*)	222	(*)	191	(*)	289	(*)	243	(*)	4	(*)
Town of Limestone												
Total	5,844	(*)	2,472	(*)	960	(*)	3,424	(*)	1,112	(*)	276	(*)
White	5,087	(*)	2,283	(*)	928	(*)	3,097	(*)	1,077	(*)	174	(*)
Excluding Spanish heritage	4,922	(*)	2,231	(*)	921	(*)	3,022	(*)	1,069	(*)	161	(*)
Excluding Spanish origin	4,955	(*)	2,239	(*)	917	(*)	3,035	(*)	1,064	(*)	164	(*)
Black	400	(*)	92	(*)	16	(*)	180	(*)	16	(*)	11	(*)
American Indian	283	(*)	74	(*)	15	(*)	113	(*)	17	(*)	6	(*)
Spanish heritage	202	(*)	63	(*)	8	(*)	91	(*)	9	(*)	18	(*)
Spanish origin	154	(*)	49	(*)	11	(*)	69	(*)	13	(*)	14	(*)
MASSACHUSETTS												
Town of Ayer												
Total	4,543	(*)	2,464	(*)	2,147	(*)	2,960	(*)	2,350	(*)	197	(*)
White	4,113	(*)	2,307	(*)	2,030	(*)	2,750	(*)	2,213	(*)	146	(*)
Excluding Spanish heritage	4,025	(*)	2,268	(*)	1,998	(*)	2,709	(*)	2,181	(*)	142	(*)
Excluding Spanish origin	4.048	(*)	2,285	(*)	2,012	(*)	2,722	(*)	2,194	(*)	143	(*)
Black	339	(*)	128	(*)	96	(*)	171	(*)	113	(*)	4	(*)
American Indian	32	(*)	13	(*)	8	(*)	17	(*)	9	(*)	1	(*)
Spanish heritage	105	(*)	43	(*)	37	(*)	49	(*)	38	(*)	8	(*)
Spanish origin	73	(*)	24	(*)	20	(*)	32	(*)	22	(*)	5	(*)

Table 1. NUMBER OF CITIZENS 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER REPORTED VOTING AND REGISTERED, BY RACE AND ETHNIC ORIGIN—Continued

(See text for definition of standard error. Asterisk (*) denotes census area)

Jurisdiction, race, and ethnic origin	U.S. citizen										Not a U.S. citizen	Standard error
			Reported voted				Reported registered					
	Total citizens	Standard error	Total	Standard error	In this jurisdiction	Standard error	Total	Standard error	In this jurisdiction	Standard error		
MASSACHUSETTS--Continued												
Town of Harvard												
Total	6,816	(*)	3,318	(*)	1,877	(*)	4,211	(*)	1,973	(*)	189	(*)
White	6,109	(*)	3,168	(*)	1,857	(*)	3,920	(*)	1,953	(*)	123	(*)
Excluding Spanish heritage	5,940	(*)	3,129	(*)	1,851	(*)	3,859	(*)	1,945	(*)	106	(*)
Excluding Spanish origin	5,961	(*)	3,142	(*)	1,855	(*)	3,866	(*)	1,949	(*)	109	(*)
Black	456	(*)	92	(*)	16	(*)	199	(*)	16	(*)	11	(*)
American Indian	147	(*)	37	(*)	2	(*)	60	(*)	2	(*)	0	(*)
Spanish heritage	192	(*)	43	(*)	7	(*)	69	(*)	9	(*)	21	(*)
Spanish origin	162	(*)	29	(*)	2	(*)	59	(*)	4	(*)	15	(*)
Town of Shirley												
Total	3,037	(*)	1,718	(*)	1,548	(*)	2,060	(*)	1,723	(*)	84	(*)
White	2,768	(*)	1,631	(*)	1,480	(*)	1,938	(*)	1,649	(*)	53	(*)
Excluding Spanish heritage	2,692	(*)	1,609	(*)	1,462	(*)	1,906	(*)	1,628	(*)	50	(*)
Excluding Spanish origin	2,700	(*)	1,617	(*)	1,469	(*)	1,916	(*)	1,638	(*)	50	(*)
Black	196	(*)	70	(*)	53	(*)	93	(*)	55	(*)	2	(*)
Spanish heritage	86	(*)	25	(*)	18	(*)	37	(*)	21	(*)	4	(*)
Spanish origin	75	(*)	14	(*)	11	(*)	22	(*)	11	(*)	3	(*)
MICHIGAN												
Buena Vista Township												
Total	7,979	(*)	4,366	(*)	4,202	(*)	5,183	(*)	4,839	(*)	79	(*)
White	5,145	(*)	2,749	(*)	2,665	(*)	3,226	(*)	3,032	(*)	69	(*)
Excluding Spanish heritage	4,744	(*)	2,581	(*)	2,509	(*)	3,020	(*)	2,850	(*)	47	(*)
Excluding Spanish origin	4,730	(*)	2,576	(*)	2,506	(*)	3,014	(*)	2,846	(*)	46	(*)
Black	2,777	(*)	1,590	(*)	1,511	(*)	1,925	(*)	1,777	(*)	8	(*)
American Indian	52	(*)	24	(*)	23	(*)	29	(*)	26	(*)	0	(*)
Spanish heritage	420	(*)	181	(*)	167	(*)	220	(*)	193	(*)	22	(*)
Spanish origin	418	(*)	176	(*)	161	(*)	215	(*)	188	(*)	23	(*)
Chippewa Township[1]												
Total	2,049	(*)	1,032	(*)	977	(*)	1,264	(*)	1,162	(*)	11	(*)
White	1,891	(*)	991	(*)	938	(*)	1,194	(*)	1,105	(*)	10	(*)
American Indian	139	(*)	37	(*)	35	(*)	61	(*)	51	(*)	0	(*)
Clyde Township[2]												
Total	1,008	(*)	484	(*)	477	(*)	564	(*)	548	(*)	28	(*)
White	966	(*)	467	(*)	460	(*)	541	(*)	525	(*)	28	(*)
American Indian	31	(*)	12	(*)	12	(*)	15	(*)	15	(*)	0	(*)
MISSISSIPPI--Statewide												
Total	1,524,523	19,140	924,274	45,776	872,383	46,285	1,132,330	41,362	1,029,338	44,052	23,509	19,140
White	984,715	75,301	649,098	46,052	605,879	45,549	765,509	46,661	690,272	46,390	19,530	17,469
Black	486,994	67,286	247,844	31,982	239,660	31,548	328,215	35,648	304,146	34,653	0	3,772
American Indian	50,443	24,256	24,961	10,451	24,473	10,350	36,236	12,545	32,549	11,904	0	3,772
NEW YORK												
Bronx County												
Total	826,347	18,927	436,251	19,042	412,755	18,915	514,889	18,944	479,586	18,991	99,297	18,927
White	583,720	26,227	318,071	17,734	299,486	17,451	372,564	18,093	342,622	17,787	47,644	14,019
Excluding Spanish heritage	431,007	27,725	259,928	16,860	244,373	16,528	298,237	17,318	273,079	16,875	47,644	14,019
Excluding Spanish origin	418,220	27,796	252,939	16,766	237,384	16,422	290,302	17,243	265,144	16,781	27,055	10,661
Black	233,562	21,865	115,583	10,956	110,672	10,781	138,901	11,598	133,540	11,455	44,596	12,365
Spanish heritage	177,986	22,183	72,472	9,347	68,837	9,080	91,198	10,349	85,808	9,984	850	1,956
Spanish origin	197,408	23,299	80,505	9,954	77,475	9,736	100,177	10,889	95,392	10,575	32,426	11,171
Puerto Rican origin	180,296	22,240	73,011	9,375	69,981	9,138	92,210	10,376	87,425	10,037	1,724	2,322
Kings County												
Total	1,450,686	22,623	799,172	21,311	787,624	21,302	915,306	21,222	891,352	21,273	206,510	22,623
White	1,088,383	26,054	629,431	19,564	620,351	19,539	705,717	19,659	688,982	19,659	88,800	15,547
Excluding Spanish heritage	963,587	27,209	585,345	19,292	576,742	19,259	645,019	19,385	631,365	19,367	86,912	15,417
Excluding Spanish origin	948,132	27,501	577,605	19,264	569,002	19,229	636,030	19,373	622,377	19,350	69,744	13,970
Black	327,201	20,015	159,128	10,997	157,999	10,981	194,246	11,679	188,813	11,584	98,249	15,768
Spanish heritage	143,648	15,957	49,781	5,902	48,858	5,812	68,569	7,071	65,040	6,809	1,888	2,145
Spanish origin	170,612	17,732	64,028	7,004	63,106	6,929	85,608	8,150	81,182	7,865	32,199	9,357
Puerto Rican origin	145,129	16,036	50,888	5,989	49,965	5,901	69,676	7,142	66,147	6,883	1,888	2,145
New York County												
Total	975,574	14,936	591,960	14,430	547,580	14,422	675,045	14,142	609,794	14,395	135,714	14,936
White	719,641	19,049	463,486	13,577	423,586	13,462	518,237	13,570	460,577	13,575	78,182	11,705
Excluding Spanish heritage	613,149	19,634	416,176	13,284	377,642	13,115	458,313	13,324	404,843	13,227	76,501	11,614
Excluding Spanish origin	586,846	19,930	401,423	13,234	362,890	13,032	440,674	13,300	387,205	13,152	35,374	8,248
Black	218,629	13,121	115,778	7,473	111,904	7,338	142,093	7,991	135,947	7,826	22,833	6,250
Spanish heritage	117,258	11,594	52,096	5,073	50,596	5,000	65,934	5,657	61,484	5,426	2,182	1,860
Spanish origin	150,079	13,606	69,501	6,169	68,134	6,113	86,200	6,782	81,884	6,601	50,940	9,330
Puerto Rican origin	111,721	11,210	49,278	4,892	47,911	4,818	62,652	5,463	58,336	5,224	2,307	1,882

[1] Isabella County.

[2] Allegan County.

Table 1. NUMBER OF CITIZENS 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER REPORTED VOTING AND REGISTERED, BY RACE AND ETHNIC ORIGIN—Continued

(See text for definition of standard error. Asterisk (*) denotes census area)

Jurisdiction, race, and ethnic origin	U.S. citizen										Not a U.S. citizen	Standard error
			Reported voted				Reported registered					
	Total citizens	Standard error	Total	Standard error	In this jurisdiction	Standard error	Total	Standard error	In this jurisdiction	Standard error		
NORTH CAROLINA												
Anson County												
Total	15,994	42	7,663	441	7,452	441	9,501	425	9,070	429	12	42
White	9,224	711	5,373	414	5,247	412	6,568	421	6,368	420	12	42
Black	6,524	657	2,191	281	2,106	277	2,797	305	2,603	297	0	49
Beaufort County												
Total	26,744	99	12,122	701	11,722	700	15,864	680	15,023	690	0	99
White	19,314	575	9,723	661	9,392	659	12,507	643	11,863	648	0	99
Black	7,331	536	2,345	294	2,294	290	3,303	327	3,124	319	0	99
Bertie County												
Total	13,344	47	5,826	416	5,714	415	8,354	403	7,974	407	0	47
White	5,974	612	2,887	341	2,865	340	4,130	367	3,974	362	0	47
Black	7,123	574	2,894	303	2,805	299	4,133	336	3,911	331	0	47
Bladen County												
Total	19,012	76	8,906	450	8,781	449	11,275	443	10,921	446	50	76
White	12,241	691	5,924	414	5,874	412	7,455	432	7,214	430	37	66
Black	6,565	632	2,894	290	2,819	286	3,732	321	3,619	317	12	35
Camden County												
Total	3,798	(*)	1,881	(*)	1,850	(*)	2,382	(*)	2,288	(*)	11	(*)
White	2,675	(*)	1,415	(*)	1,385	(*)	1,775	(*)	1,693	(*)	8	(*)
Black	1,116	(*)	463	(*)	462	(*)	603	(*)	592	(*)	1	(*)
Caswell County												
Total	12,575	38	6,072	385	5,973	385	7,345	380	7,113	382	11	38
White	7,388	636	3,767	353	3,701	351	4,551	370	4,363	367	11	38
Black	5,063	587	2,283	278	2,250	276	2,759	298	2,715	296	0	42
Chowan County												
Total	8,254	44	3,728	260	3,691	260	5,150	246	4,956	248	0	44
White	5,297	248	2,963	247	2,934	247	3,936	233	3,764	233	0	44
Black	2,886	245	750	101	743	101	1,184	116	1,162	116	0	44
Cleveland County												
Total	52,996	297	25,664	1,111	25,032	1,113	32,389	1,075	31,128	1,089	267	297
White	41,739	1,092	22,056	1,086	21,453	1,087	27,468	1,067	26,367	1,078	153	195
Black	9,090	834	2,858	349	2,830	348	3,776	381	3,668	376	74	185
American Indian	2,167	679	749	255	749	255	1,144	314	1,094	308	0	101
Craven County												
Total	45,201	259	19,700	802	16,321	774	25,621	801	19,188	798	396	259
White	32,716	1,140	15,216	766	12,411	723	19,702	798	14,413	754	204	193
Excluding Spanish heritage	32,059	1,163	14,974	763	12,303	720	19,386	797	14,305	752	149	173
Excluding Spanish origin	32,138	1,160	15,025	764	12,303	720	19,429	797	14,305	752	149	173
Black	10,443	973	3,841	393	3,519	375	5,030	444	4,281	408	24	59
American Indian	1,752	457	572	158	345	121	818	191	449	140	0	52
Spanish heritage	812	317	290	117	143	82	372	132	151	83	96	109
Spanish origin	705	297	215	101	119	75	297	119	119	75	75	97
Cumberland County												
Total	151,037	1,162	58,527	2,422	46,166	2,257	74,953	2,506	52,524	2,331	2,911	1,162
White	108,198	3,699	44,811	2,264	34,700	2,062	57,115	2,407	39,098	2,137	1,723	882
Excluding Spanish heritage	103,777	3,825	43,994	2,251	34,203	2,052	55,704	2,394	38,567	2,127	1,428	791
Excluding Spanish origin	104,277	3,812	44,184	2,254	34,394	2,056	55,914	2,395	38,792	2,132	1,565	834
Black	35,117	3,081	11,763	1,160	10,230	1,075	15,105	1,302	11,833	1,150	350	381
American Indian	5,601	1,442	1,407	444	690	315	1,821	502	980	373	0	148
Spanish heritage	5,342	1,404	817	339	497	263	1,411	447	531	272	471	438
Spanish origin	4,614	1,307	627	296	307	205	1,235	417	307	205	195	285
Edgecomb County												
Total	35,427	222	15,625	1,184	15,252	1,179	19,683	1,190	18,515	1,196	106	222
White	19,618	1,881	10,375	1,053	10,135	1,043	12,741	1,110	11,950	1,095	106	222
Black	15,516	1,743	5,143	764	5,010	756	6,729	844	6,351	824	0	128
Franklin County												
Total	19,166	49	9,778	564	9,176	563	12,778	531	11,528	551	13	49
White	12,730	867	7,559	551	6,998	542	9,598	558	8,534	555	13	49
Black	6,302	799	2,152	322	2,117	320	3,086	373	2,901	366	0	56
Gaston County												
Total	106,964	397	50,572	1,591	49,509	1,585	62,300	1,570	59,026	1,574	660	397
White	87,009	1,700	43,218	1,565	42,272	1,557	53,151	1,573	50,359	1,568	522	360
Black	11,366	909	4,326	385	4,253	381	5,435	427	5,163	410	10	25
American Indian	8,492	1,400	2,988	535	2,943	532	3,675	590	3,464	575	0	106

Table 1. NUMBER OF CITIZENS 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER REPORTED VOTING AND REGISTERED, BY RACE AND ETHNIC ORIGIN—Continued

(See text for definition of standard error. Asterisk (*) denotes census area)

Jurisdiction, race, and ethnic origin	U.S. citizen											
			Reported voted				Reported registered					
	Total citizens	Standard error	Total	Standard error	In this jurisdiction	Standard error	Total	Standard error	In this jurisdiction	Standard error	Not a U.S. citizen	Standard error
NORTH CAROLINA--Continued												
Gates County												
Total	5,689	(*)	3,172	(*)	3,139	(*)	4,065	(*)	3,927	(*)	9	(*)
White	2,996	(*)	1,804	(*)	1,785	(*)	2,226	(*)	2,149	(*)	6	(*)
Black	2,678	(*)	1,364	(*)	1,350	(*)	1,830	(*)	1,772	(*)	2	(*)
Granville County												
Total	20,707	208	9,403	685	9,094	681	13,025	665	11,866	680	165	208
White	11,002	1,054	5,866	604	5,620	594	8,236	645	7,379	631	14	62
Black	9,477	963	3,518	466	3,456	464	4,756	522	4,454	509	0	72
Greene County												
Total	9,762	(*)	4,354	(*)	4,253	(*)	5,623	(*)	5,311	(*)	15	(*)
White	5,873	(*)	3,195	(*)	3,132	(*)	4,016	(*)	3,807	(*)	8	(*)
Black	3,868	(*)	1,153	(*)	1,115	(*)	1,598	(*)	1,497	(*)	6	(*)
Guilford County												
Total	203,992	1,492	110,358	5,470	105,087	5,438	129,773	5,277	118,794	5,360	1,368	1,492
White	149,038	6,225	85,996	5,289	82,240	5,210	98,558	5,256	91,701	5,201	737	1,098
Black	46,954	5,227	21,610	2,678	20,095	2,569	27,828	2,991	23,922	2,766	0	639
American Indian	8,000	3,390	2,753	1,201	2,753	1,201	3,388	1,322	3,172	1,285	0	639
Halifax County												
Total	36,843	128	17,597	1,098	17,356	1,100	22,229	1,031	20,945	1,075	0	128
White	22,502	1,280	13,176	1,021	13,000	1,022	16,423	973	15,288	1,010	0	128
Black	13,105	1,180	4,097	563	4,097	563	5,349	614	5,297	612	0	128
Harnett County												
Total	36,264	242	16,425	742	15,488	736	21,252	736	19,091	745	322	242
White	28,587	970	13,988	719	13,232	711	17,889	734	16,076	731	175	179
Black	6,354	806	2,047	296	1,924	287	2,812	342	2,610	330	29	68
American Indian	1,190	401	347	134	332	131	493	159	405	144	0	59
Hertford County												
Total	16,802	43	7,233	431	7,127	430	10,023	430	9,475	435	13	43
White	8,076	642	4,026	350	3,933	346	5,347	381	4,904	372	0	51
Black	8,035	598	2,909	301	2,909	301	4,281	341	4,188	338	0	51
American Indian	651	259	272	103	259	101	370	122	356	120	0	51
Hoke County												
Total	11,143	(*)	4,649	(*)	4,475	(*)	5,727	(*)	5,296	(*)	178	(*)
White	5,452	(*)	2,726	(*)	2,590	(*)	3,227	(*)	2,913	(*)	77	(*)
Black	4,435	(*)	1,597	(*)	1,565	(*)	2,009	(*)	1,917	(*)	71	(*)
American Indian	1,150	(*)	284	(*)	280	(*)	440	(*)	417	(*)	15	(*)
Jackson County												
Total	18,533	(*)	10,911	(*)	9,283	(*)	13,651	(*)	10,648	(*)	61	(*)
White	16,759	(*)	10,101	(*)	8,563	(*)	12,578	(*)	9,770	(*)	39	(*)
Black	361	(*)	161	(*)	139	(*)	226	(*)	154	(*)	8	(*)
American Indian	1,372	(*)	632	(*)	571	(*)	824	(*)	711	(*)	2	(*)
Lee County												
Total	22,357	137	10,693	468	10,473	468	13,487	460	12,723	465	175	137
White	18,070	581	9,203	461	9,004	460	11,533	466	10,883	466	93	98
Black	3,921	510	1,412	200	1,399	199	1,861	227	1,763	221	0	36
American Indian	334	177	77	50	70	48	92	55	78	50	0	36
Lenoir County												
Total	38,062	315	16,847	1,109	15,959	1,101	21,934	1,099	20,098	1,111	241	315
White	25,533	1,550	12,983	1,060	12,363	1,047	16,340	1,081	14,959	1,073	75	166
Black	12,224	1,426	3,780	560	3,512	538	5,455	645	5,028	618	0	126
Martin County												
Total	17,029	46	8,174	502	7,997	502	11,092	477	10,546	487	13	46
White	10,387	758	5,670	470	5,556	467	7,604	483	7,223	482	13	46
Black	6,313	697	2,378	308	2,314	304	3,324	350	3,158	342	0	53
Nash County												
Total	44,433	109	20,867	1,311	19,737	1,309	27,639	1,267	24,491	1,304	29	109
White	32,990	1,862	17,536	1,275	16,596	1,264	22,665	1,291	20,169	1,287	0	129
Black	10,753	1,689	3,230	648	3,069	632	4,718	747	4,160	703	0	129

Table 1. NUMBER OF CITIZENS 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER REPORTED VOTING AND REGISTERED, BY RACE AND ETHNIC ORIGIN—Continued

(See text for definition of standard error. Asterisk (*) denotes census area)

Jurisdiction, race, and ethnic origin	U.S. citizen										Not a U.S. citizen	Standard error
			Reported voted				Reported registered					
	Total citizens	Standard error	Total	Standard error	In this jurisdiction	Standard error	Total	Standard error	In this jurisdiction	Standard error		
NORTH CAROLINA--Continued												
Northampton County												
Total	14,835	64	7,710	505	7,567	505	9,870	477	9,566	484	0	64
White	6,972	845	4,208	456	4,137	453	5,135	481	5,011	478	0	64
Black	7,845	783	3,502	401	3,430	398	4,717	440	4,537	435	0	64
Onslow County												
Total	72,528	360	24,503	809	16,287	702	35,981	863	19,687	749	1,136	360
White	56,190	1,222	20,503	770	13,544	657	29,022	842	16,133	700	583	259
Excluding Spanish heritage	53,790	1,277	20,043	765	13,375	654	28,142	837	15,940	697	400	215
Excluding Spanish origin	53,821	1,276	20,140	766	13,414	655	28,303	838	15,987	698	341	198
Black	10,027	905	2,792	299	2,056	255	4,646	387	2,707	293	75	84
American Indian	5,494	679	1,069	191	611	146	2,054	261	755	162	0	37
Spanish heritage	3,123	521	650	149	283	101	1,191	199	306	105	281	157
Spanish origin	2,800	493	438	123	187	83	893	173	203	86	317	167
Pasquotank County												
Total	19,161	136	9,152	486	8,451	475	10,946	483	9,761	478	128	136
White	12,292	637	6,494	453	5,990	440	7,654	461	6,926	449	78	108
Black	6,637	579	2,582	260	2,410	249	3,203	283	2,772	263	12	38
Perquimans County												
Total	6,043	(*)	2,761	(*)	2,715	(*)	3,396	(*)	3,273	(*)	6	(*)
White	3,854	(*)	1,924	(*)	1,896	(*)	2,324	(*)	2,238	(*)	3	(*)
Black	2,157	(*)	824	(*)	806	(*)	1,057	(*)	1,021	(*)	2	(*)
Person County												
Total	18,813	23	8,485	496	8,426	496	12,074	480	11,710	485	9	23
White	13,291	717	6,282	470	6,246	470	8,926	494	8,654	494	0	48
Black	5,183	654	2,073	270	2,050	269	2,950	319	2,882	314	9	23
Pitt County												
Total	67,938	656	30,365	2,076	22,708	1,600	39,891	2,136	26,354	1,628	479	656
White	49,043	2,643	24,521	2,001	17,807	1,507	31,519	2,123	20,020	1,545	163	297
Black	17,685	2,328	5,256	809	4,705	768	7,653	1,069	6,072	863	0	183
Robeson County												
Total	59,398	175	30,990	1,126	30,666	1,127	39,211	1,061	37,910	1,077	183	175
White	26,208	1,305	14,521	875	14,274	869	17,816	896	16,744	889	85	134
Black	14,475	1,119	6,892	565	6,868	564	8,766	602	8,675	600	0	116
American Indian	18,612	1,338	9,551	770	9,498	769	12,603	824	12,464	822	0	116
Rockingham County												
Total	53,161	183	24,404	1,084	24,011	1,081	30,450	1,085	29,260	1,086	125	183
White	42,295	1,296	19,911	1,048	19,610	1,044	25,134	1,076	24,156	1,070	125	183
Black	10,131	1,149	4,126	457	4,072	455	4,949	488	4,775	478	0	87
Scotland County												
Total	18,680	92	7,749	380	7,297	370	9,950	387	9,163	379	82	92
White	11,381	587	5,506	351	5,216	340	6,861	369	6,345	358	0	33
Black	5,715	492	1,929	198	1,801	190	2,626	225	2,414	215	40	68
American Indian	1,567	326	297	90	264	85	446	110	388	103	0	33
Union County												
Total	41,122	159	20,618	902	19,869	896	25,429	867	23,779	879	170	159
White	34,232	930	18,684	897	17,987	890	22,445	880	21,027	883	115	132
Black	5,353	661	1,364	200	1,332	196	2,097	273	2,019	265	0	79
American Indian	1,536	606	570	232	550	229	887	288	733	264	0	79
Vance County												
Total	21,540	154	10,446	721	10,248	720	13,015	702	12,599	708	83	154
White	13,165	1,022	6,666	649	6,585	648	8,220	660	7,996	661	83	154
Black	7,978	912	3,553	450	3,436	444	4,549	490	4,356	483	0	88
American Indian	398	311	227	143	227	143	246	146	246	146	0	88
Washington County												
Total	9,669	(*)	4,743	(*)	4,622	(*)	5,959	(*)	5,612	(*)	37	(*)
White	6,110	(*)	3,313	(*)	3,210	(*)	4,122	(*)	3,830	(*)	20	(*)
Black	3,494	(*)	1,405	(*)	1,390	(*)	1,802	(*)	1,752	(*)	8	(*)
Wayne County												
Total	60,483	500	24,344	1,481	21,245	1,432	30,173	1,514	25,121	1,479	563	500
White	40,825	2,154	18,465	1,390	15,871	1,324	22,340	1,453	18,142	1,378	332	389
Black	18,092	1,903	5,248	729	4,863	695	7,081	833	6,378	782	60	154
American Indian	1,505	716	571	273	481	251	692	299	572	273	0	132

Table 1. NUMBER OF CITIZENS 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER REPORTED VOTING AND REGISTERED, BY RACE AND ETHNIC ORIGIN—Continued

(See text for definition of standard error. Asterisk (*) denotes census area)

Jurisdiction, race, and ethnic origin	U.S. citizen										Not a U.S. citizen	Standard error
			Reported voted				Reported registered					
	Total citizens	Standard error	Total	Standard error	In this jurisdiction	Standard error	Total	Standard error	In this jurisdiction	Standard error		
NORTH CAROLINA--Continued												
Wilson County												
Total	41,807	360	19,156	1,187	18,547	1,177	24,831	1,161	23,285	1,169	317	360
White	27,433	1,554	14,907	1,122	14,361	1,109	18,474	1,128	17,204	1,126	285	342
Black	13,454	1,377	4,056	559	3,993	556	5,798	664	5,575	653	33	104
OKLAHOMA												
Choctaw County												
Total	10,171	(*)	6,381	(*)	6,268	(*)	7,541	(*)	7,266	(*)	10	(*)
White	7,359	(*)	4,696	(*)	4,615	(*)	5,515	(*)	5,314	(*)	7	(*)
Excluding Spanish heritage	7,327	(*)	4,679	(*)	4,599	(*)	5,498	(*)	5,298	(*)	7	(*)
Excluding Spanish origin	7,347	(*)	4,692	(*)	4,611	(*)	5,508	(*)	5,307	(*)	7	(*)
Black	1,200	(*)	735	(*)	726	(*)	868	(*)	850	(*)	0	(*)
American Indian	1,554	(*)	920	(*)	898	(*)	1,124	(*)	1,069	(*)	0	(*)
Spanish heritage	70	(*)	39	(*)	38	(*)	40	(*)	39	(*)	2	(*)
Spanish origin	42	(*)	18	(*)	18	(*)	22	(*)	22	(*)	2	(*)
McCurtain County												
Total	21,205	(*)	11,798	(*)	11,658	(*)	14,934	(*)	14,396	(*)	124	(*)
White	15,139	(*)	8,680	(*)	8,576	(*)	10,854	(*)	10,451	(*)	27	(*)
Excluding Spanish heritage	15,061	(*)	8,636	(*)	8,532	(*)	10,804	(*)	10,401	(*)	27	(*)
Excluding Spanish origin	15,105	(*)	8,665	(*)	8,561	(*)	10,835	(*)	10,433	(*)	27	(*)
Black	1,953	(*)	1,078	(*)	1,071	(*)	1,377	(*)	1,344	(*)	0	(*)
American Indian	3,992	(*)	1,981	(*)	1,952	(*)	2,621	(*)	2,521	(*)	3	(*)
Spanish heritage	123	(*)	63	(*)	63	(*)	76	(*)	76	(*)	8	(*)
Spanish origin	74	(*)	32	(*)	32	(*)	44	(*)	43	(*)	8	(*)
SOUTH CAROLINA--Statewide												
Total	1,925,768	8,414	994,975	48,765	969,050	48,788	1,211,834	47,172	1,131,823	48,058	5,113	8,414
White	1,394,484	73,334	740,664	47,447	724,055	47,238	894,285	48,655	830,855	48,312	2,699	6,116
Black	490,126	65,968	240,322	30,101	231,748	29,634	297,105	32,902	283,736	32,284	1,767	4,583
American Indian	35,130	19,100	13,989	7,357	13,247	7,161	16,352	7,949	14,725	7,546	0	3,389
SOUTH DAKOTA												
Shannon County												
Total	4,493	(*)	1,560	(*)	1,510	(*)	2,428	(*)	2,294	(*)	11	(*)
White	552	(*)	338	(*)	307	(*)	411	(*)	354	(*)	3	(*)
American Indian	3,886	(*)	1,202	(*)	1,191	(*)	1,988	(*)	1,922	(*)	5	(*)
Todd County												
Total	3,745	(*)	1,775	(*)	1,726	(*)	2,339	(*)	2,204	(*)	7	(*)
White	1,169	(*)	793	(*)	758	(*)	920	(*)	845	(*)	1	(*)
American Indian	2,509	(*)	951	(*)	937	(*)	1,375	(*)	1,319	(*)	3	(*)
TEXAS--Statewide												
Total	8,151,042	108,249	4,607,656	152,076	4,417,492	152,450	5,449,881	146,685	5,123,289	149,516	402,973	108,249
White	6,836,708	204,657	3,946,484	152,076	3,775,153	151,479	4,638,528	151,986	4,360,789	152,503	361,542	102,794
Excluding Spanish heritage	5,531,430	244,223	3,291,005	148,424	3,135,981	147,004	3,839,338	151,731	3,588,019	150,540	67,799	45,305
Excluding Spanish origin	5,694,530	241,019	3,387,967	149,201	3,228,408	147,877	3,944,614	152,071	3,688,760	151,083	74,189	47,374
Black	872,222	143,136	446,249	63,393	436,657	62,745	558,019	70,399	529,514	68,699	11,491	17,325
American Indian	388,518	92,860	190,270	39,997	181,029	39,035	224,740	43,380	204,392	41,420	0	8,278
Spanish heritage	1,340,635	162,127	674,872	73,113	658,565	72,299	818,583	79,784	792,163	78,620	305,368	82,743
Spanish origin	1,160,956	152,739	567,680	67,510	555,908	66,856	703,077	74,491	681,192	73,425	297,931	81,766
VIRGINIA--Statewide												
Total	3,469,594	41,835	1,999,138	87,964	1,887,975	88,512	2,252,561	85,355	2,100,557	87,152	71,261	41,835
White	2,754,794	123,808	1,657,335	88,526	1,560,108	88,079	1,845,700	88,627	1,714,975	88,664	36,374	30,039
Black	564,022	100,931	283,954	45,029	274,659	44,349	342,266	48,992	326,618	47,976	4,523	9,851
American Indian	125,650	48,108	40,011	16,672	38,081	16,269	44,088	17,490	41,167	16,908	1	138
WISCONSIN												
Town of Komensky												
Total	227	(*)	95	(*)	93	(*)	126	(*)	119	(*)	0	(*)
White	71	(*)	27	(*)	27	(*)	33	(*)	30	(*)	0	(*)
American Indian	150	(*)	68	(*)	66	(*)	93	(*)	89	(*)	0	(*)

Table 2. PERCENT OF CITIZENS 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER REPORTED VOTING AND REGISTERED, BY RACE AND ETHNIC ORIGIN

(See text for definition of standard error. Asterisk (*) denotes census area)

Jurisdiction, race, and ethnic origin	Total citizens	Percent reported--							
		Voted				Registered			
		Total	Standard error	In this jurisdiction	Standard error	Total	Standard error	In this jurisdiction	Standard error
ALABAMA--Statewide									
Total	2,512,560	55.9	1.8	54.5	1.8	71.4	1.6	67.4	1.7
White	1,878,744	59.1	2.0	57.8	2.0	75.4	1.8	70.9	1.9
Black	540,103	45.0	3.6	44.4	3.6	58.1	3.6	56.0	3.6
American Indian	89,347	51.1	8.7	45.2	8.7	67.0	8.2	61.1	8.5
ALASKA--Statewide									
Total	241,176	57.4	1.6	52.7	1.6	70.5	1.4	61.9	1.5
White	186,115	59.6	1.8	54.2	1.8	72.8	1.6	63.1	1.7
Excluding Spanish heritage	183,639	59.9	1.8	54.5	1.8	73.0	1.6	63.4	1.8
Excluding Spanish origin	183,577	59.9	1.8	54.6	1.8	73.1	1.6	63.6	1.8
Black	9,789	44.7	7.6	42.2	7.5	63.6	7.3	53.2	7.6
Native Alaskan	41,671	51.3	3.6	48.8	3.6	62.8	3.5	59.2	3.5
Spanish heritage	3,532	40.3	12.1	38.3	12.0	56.5	12.2	47.1	12.3
Spanish origin	3,193	36.8	12.5	34.6	12.3	53.7	12.8	36.7	12.5
ARIZONA--Statewide									
Total	1,491,885	58.3	0.5	54.6	0.5	68.0	0.5	61.9	0.5
White	1,340,899	60.4	0.5	56.6	0.5	70.0	0.5	63.9	0.5
Excluding Spanish heritage	1,153,971	62.2	0.5	58.3	0.6	71.5	0.5	65.0	0.5
Excluding Spanish origin	1,179,294	62.0	0.5	58.1	0.5	71.4	0.5	64.9	0.5
Black	25,080	33.4	3.5	22.0	3.0	44.0	3.6	29.2	3.3
American Indian	107,088	38.2	1.7	37.0	1.1	48.0	1.7	43.9	1.7
Spanish heritage	206,926	49.7	1.2	47.1	1.2	60.9	1.2	57.3	1.2
Spanish origin	174,479	49.8	1.4	46.9	1.4	60.8	1.3	57.2	1.3
Apache County									
Total	23,282	50.7	1.0	47.6	1.0	58.2	1.0	53.2	1.0
White	6,088	69.9	1.5	63.9	1.6	78.5	1.4	69.0	1.5
Excluding Spanish heritage	5,150	70.2	1.7	63.4	1.8	78.7	1.6	68.4	1.7
Excluding Spanish origin	5,332	70.3	1.6	63.4	1.7	78.8	1.5	68.5	1.7
American Indian	16,783	43.4	1.2	41.6	1.2	50.6	1.2	47.4	1.2
Spanish heritage	1,347	57.8	3.0	55.0	2.9	66.6	3.0	61.0	3.0
Spanish origin	823	66.2	3.1	65.6	3.1	74.8	3.0	71.1	3.1
Cochise County									
Total	40,862	53.9	1.9	45.2	1.8	62.4	1.9	50.0	1.8
White	36,973	55.1	2.0	46.6	1.9	63.5	1.9	51.6	1.8
Excluding Spanish heritage	28,138	57.8	2.4	47.9	2.2	65.7	2.3	51.5	2.2
Excluding Spanish origin	29,228	57.8	2.3	47.7	2.1	65.6	2.2	51.5	2.1
Black	1,400	35.1	10.0	15.3	6.8	48.3	10.9	15.3	6.8
American Indian	1,636	55.5	8.4	48.9	8.2	64.2	8.9	55.3	8.8
Spanish heritage	9,423	46.6	3.4	42.3	3.3	56.6	3.4	51.6	3.3
Spanish origin	7,999	44.6	3.6	41.9	3.5	54.9	3.7	51.5	3.5
Coconino County									
Total	46,149	62.0	1.4	56.0	1.4	70.8	1.4	60.5	1.4
White	37,038	64.1	1.6	56.7	1.6	72.1	1.5	60.2	1.6
Excluding Spanish heritage	31,047	65.4	1.8	57.0	1.8	73.2	1.7	60.0	1.7
Excluding Spanish origin	31,983	64.8	1.7	56.7	1.7	72.7	1.6	59.9	1.7
Black	1,072	43.0	9.6	43.0	9.6	59.9	9.8	55.0	9.1
American Indian	7,900	54.7	3.6	54.4	3.6	65.9	3.5	62.6	3.5
Spanish heritage	6,214	57.2	3.5	54.6	3.4	66.5	3.4	61.1	3.3
Spanish origin	5,055	59.7	3.8	56.7	3.7	68.4	3.6	61.9	3.6
Mohave County									
Total	27,993	54.5	1.1	50.9	1.1	63.1	1.1	55.2	1.1
White	25,804	56.3	1.1	52.6	1.1	64.6	1.1	56.8	1.1
Excluding Spanish heritage	24,427	57.0	1.2	53.5	1.2	65.5	1.1	57.7	1.2
Excluding Spanish origin	24,833	57.2	1.2	53.6	1.2	65.7	1.1	57.9	1.2
American Indian	2,038	34.8	4.0	31.3	3.8	45.3	4.2	35.8	4.0
Spanish heritage	1,555	39.0	4.0	33.1	3.7	46.2	4.1	38.6	3.9
Spanish origin	994	30.4	4.5	24.7	3.7	36.0	4.6	29.4	4.0
Navajo County									
Total	34,792	51.1	1.1	48.1	1.1	60.5	1.1	55.2	1.1
White	18,666	58.3	1.5	54.5	1.5	67.2	1.4	59.9	1.5
Excluding Spanish heritage	16,014	60.3	1.6	56.1	1.6	69.2	1.5	61.4	1.6
Excluding Spanish origin	16,710	59.7	1.6	55.6	1.6	68.4	1.5	60.8	1.6
Black	480	52.7	7.3	51.5	7.4	65.8	7.4	64.6	7.4
American Indian	15,408	42.3	1.6	40.3	1.6	52.4	1.7	49.3	1.7
Spanish heritage	3,145	44.9	3.4	43.4	3.4	54.5	3.4	49.8	3.4
Spanish origin	2,068	46.2	4.1	45.4	4.1	56.7	4.1	52.2	4.1

Table 2. PERCENT OF CITIZENS 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER REPORTED VOTING AND REGISTERED, BY RACE AND ETHNIC ORIGIN—Continued

(See text for definition of standard error. Asterisk (*) denotes census area)

Jurisdiction, race, and ethnic origin	Total citizens	Percent reported--							
		Voted				Registered			
		Total	Standard error	In this jurisdiction	Standard error	Total	Standard error	In this jurisdiction	Standard error
ARIZONA--Continued									
Pima County									
Total	320,722	59.8	1.8	56.4	1.8	69.0	1.7	63.0	1.8
White	297,233	61.5	1.9	57.9	1.9	70.2	1.8	64.2	1.8
Excluding Spanish heritage	247,712	63.5	2.1	59.8	2.1	72.2	1.9	66.0	2.0
Excluding Spanish origin	253,780	62.9	2.0	59.2	2.1	71.7	1.9	65.4	2.0
Black	9,424	33.2	10.3	30.4	9.9	48.7	10.3	40.3	10.3
American Indian	11,250	39.8	8.9	39.8	8.9	56.0	9.3	53.6	9.4
Spanish heritage	52,558	50.7	4.0	48.1	4.0	59.5	4.0	54.9	4.0
Spanish origin	43,452	53.5	4.4	50.3	4.4	61.7	4.3	57.0	4.3
Pinal County									
Total	55,532	47.6	0.9	45.6	0.9	58.0	0.9	53.4	0.9
White	45,911	51.9	1.0	49.4	1.0	62.0	1.0	56.9	1.0
Excluding Spanish heritage	29,919	56.3	1.2	53.2	1.3	65.4	1.2	59.3	1.2
Excluding Spanish origin	32,402	54.3	1.2	51.4	1.2	64.1	1.1	58.1	1.2
Black	2,031	26.0	3.8	25.4	3.8	43.7	4.6	40.4	4.6
American Indian	7,205	28.1	2.3	27.7	2.2	38.9	2.4	36.7	2.4
Spanish heritage	17,523	41.7	1.6	40.6	1.6	53.3	1.6	50.5	1.6
Spanish origin	13,747	45.5	1.8	44.2	1.8	56.1	1.9	53.3	1.9
Santa Cruz County									
Total	7,588	67.8	3.2	65.0	3.3	73.5	3.0	69.7	3.2
White	7,358	67.8	3.2	64.9	3.3	73.5	3.1	69.8	3.2
Excluding Spanish heritage	3,077	72.4	4.7	67.2	5.1	76.4	4.6	69.7	5.1
Excluding Spanish origin	3,635	74.5	4.4	70.1	4.7	78.3	4.2	72.6	4.6
Spanish heritage	4,392	64.4	4.1	63.2	4.1	71.4	3.9	69.6	4.0
Spanish origin	3,754	61.2	4.4	59.9	4.4	69.0	4.2	67.0	4.3
Yuma County									
Total	48,003	51.3	1.4	37.6	1.3	62.5	1.3	42.9	1.3
White	42,967	53.6	1.4	38.9	1.4	64.8	1.4	44.1	1.4
Excluding Spanish heritage	34,761	56.4	1.6	38.9	1.6	67.5	1.5	43.5	1.6
Excluding Spanish origin	35,843	56.2	1.6	39.0	1.5	67.5	1.5	43.7	1.6
Black	748	34.4	10.4	25.4	9.4	48.4	10.8	33.6	9.9
American Indian	3,812	30.7	4.3	27.0	4.2	42.5	4.6	33.0	4.4
Spanish heritage	8,821	40.4	2.8	37.1	2.7	51.5	2.9	44.9	2.8
Spanish origin	7,327	40.1	3.0	37.9	3.0	50.1	3.1	45.7	3.1
CALIFORNIA									
Kings County									
Total	41,702	49.1	1.8	44.7	1.8	57.7	1.8	50.3	1.8
White	36,478	50.4	1.9	46.1	1.9	59.0	1.9	51.8	1.9
Excluding Spanish heritage	26,673	55.5	2.3	50.5	2.4	64.3	2.3	55.7	2.3
Excluding Spanish origin	28,953	55.0	2.2	50.2	2.2	63.1	2.2	55.0	2.2
Black	2,177	35.9	8.0	34.0	8.0	46.9	8.3	39.5	8.2
American Indian	2,346	42.0	7.8	35.2	7.5	50.0	7.9	40.8	7.7
Spanish heritage	10,088	37.0	3.0	34.3	2.9	45.2	3.2	41.4	3.1
Spanish origin	7,565	33.1	3.2	30.5	3.0	43.3	3.6	39.5	3.4
Merced County									
Total	75,287	51.7	1.7	47.6	1.7	59.6	1.7	52.0	1.7
White	64,426	53.3	1.9	49.5	1.9	60.3	1.8	53.4	1.9
Excluding Spanish heritage	49,170	56.4	2.2	52.1	2.2	64.1	2.1	56.3	2.1
Excluding Spanish origin	54,122	56.5	2.0	52.4	2.0	63.6	2.0	56.3	2.0
Black	4,213	40.6	7.0	32.7	6.7	58.7	7.2	45.9	7.1
American Indian	5,590	42.1	6.4	38.4	6.2	53.6	6.4	42.6	6.3
Spanish heritage	15,698	43.9	3.4	41.4	3.3	49.1	3.4	44.9	3.3
Spanish origin	10,305	36.2	3.8	34.2	3.7	43.1	4.0	38.2	3.8
Monterey County									
Total	171,476	55.0	1.6	49.7	1.6	62.8	1.6	54.8	1.6
White	144,197	57.1	1.7	51.5	1.7	64.5	1.7	56.3	1.7
Excluding Spanish heritage	121,450	60.1	1.9	53.8	1.9	67.5	1.8	58.3	1.9
Excluding Spanish origin	123,755	60.4	1.9	54.1	1.9	67.5	1.8	58.4	1.9
Black	9,412	36.6	6.1	28.4	5.5	48.0	6.7	34.8	5.9
American Indian	9,171	46.1	6.9	44.8	6.9	50.9	6.9	48.3	6.9
Spanish heritage	24,962	42.6	3.8	40.5	3.8	51.7	3.8	48.0	3.8
Spanish origin	20,572	37.2	4.1	35.6	4.1	46.2	4.2	43.7	4.2

Table 2. PERCENT OF CITIZENS 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER REPORTED VOTING AND REGISTERED, BY RACE AND ETHNIC ORIGIN—Continued

(See text for definition of standard error. Asterisk (*) denotes census area)

Jurisdiction, race, and ethnic origin	Total citizens	Percent reported-- Voted: Total	Voted: Standard error	Voted: In this jurisdiction	Voted: Standard error	Registered: Total	Registered: Standard error	Registered: In this jurisdiction	Registered: Standard error
CALIFORNIA--Continued									
Yuba County									
Total	29,517	47.1	(*)	42.1	(*)	55.1	(*)	46.1	(*)
White	24,785	49.4	(*)	44.1	(*)	57.0	(*)	47.9	(*)
Excluding Spanish heritage	22,978	50.1	(*)	44.8	(*)	57.7	(*)	48.6	(*)
Excluding Spanish origin	23,422	50.1	(*)	44.8	(*)	57.7	(*)	48.6	(*)
Black	1,377	28.4	(*)	21.1	(*)	43.1	(*)	26.9	(*)
American Indian	2,835	37.5	(*)	35.1	(*)	45.8	(*)	40.1	(*)
Chinese	130	46.9	(*)	46.2	(*)	52.3	(*)	50.8	(*)
Japanese	165	47.9	(*)	45.5	(*)	53.3	(*)	47.9	(*)
Filipino	121	41.3	(*)	35.5	(*)	44.6	(*)	37.2	(*)
Spanish heritage	2,033	38.6	(*)	34.0	(*)	46.7	(*)	38.6	(*)
Spanish origin	1,396	36.5	(*)	32.3	(*)	44.3	(*)	37.1	(*)
COLORADO									
El Paso County									
Total	191,605	55.3	1.1	45.9	1.0	64.6	1.0	49.6	1.0
White	169,460	58.3	1.1	48.7	1.1	67.1	1.1	52.3	1.1
Excluding Spanish heritage	155,706	59.3	1.1	49.7	1.2	68.1	1.1	53.2	1.2
Excluding Spanish origin	158,386	59.2	1.1	49.6	1.2	68.1	1.1	53.1	1.1
Black	9,440	33.7	4.4	26.6	4.1	47.1	4.7	30.5	4.3
American Indian	9,953	31.4	4.4	24.2	4.0	46.9	4.7	29.0	4.2
Spanish heritage	15,395	43.9	3.5	34.7	3.3	52.8	3.5	38.7	3.3
Spanish origin	11,630	43.9	4.0	36.1	3.8	51.0	4.0	40.1	3.9
FLORIDA									
Collier County									
Total	48,435	61.7	1.0	55.4	1.1	71.7	1.0	63.0	1.0
White	44,852	64.0	1.1	57.4	1.1	73.6	1.0	64.6	1.1
Excluding Spanish heritage	42,584	65.5	1.1	58.7	1.2	75.2	1.0	66.0	1.1
Excluding Spanish origin	42,720	65.6	1.1	58.9	1.1	75.4	1.0	66.2	1.1
Black	2,102	32.1	3.7	30.6	3.7	47.8	4.3	42.8	4.0
American Indian	1,396	29.9	5.9	27.9	5.8	46.9	6.4	41.0	6.3
Spanish heritage	2,330	36.4	4.3	33.1	4.2	42.4	4.4	37.6	4.3
Spanish origin	2,149	32.2	4.4	28.7	4.2	37.7	4.5	32.8	4.4
Glades County									
Total	3,505	62.9	(*)	57.7	(*)	74.3	(*)	64.9	(*)
White	2,812	65.8	(*)	59.6	(*)	76.6	(*)	66.2	(*)
Excluding Spanish heritage	2,698	66.3	(*)	60.2	(*)	77.2	(*)	66.8	(*)
Excluding Spanish origin	2,724	66.5	(*)	60.1	(*)	77.3	(*)	66.7	(*)
Black	518	51.0	(*)	49.0	(*)	63.5	(*)	56.4	(*)
American Indian	165	55.2	(*)	55.2	(*)	71.5	(*)	71.5	(*)
Spanish heritage	120	49.7	(*)	44.6	(*)	58.9	(*)	49.7	(*)
Spanish origin	97	41.2	(*)	40.2	(*)	51.5	(*)	45.4	(*)
Hardee County									
Total	10,413	51.1	(*)	49.8	(*)	59.3	(*)	56.3	(*)
White	9,241	52.7	(*)	51.4	(*)	61.0	(*)	57.9	(*)
Excluding Spanish heritage	8,096	58.3	(*)	56.9	(*)	66.7	(*)	63.5	(*)
Excluding Spanish origin	8,163	58.0	(*)	56.6	(*)	66.4	(*)	63.2	(*)
Black	671	38.7	(*)	38.2	(*)	46.6	(*)	44.4	(*)
American Indian	470	37.4	(*)	36.2	(*)	47.0	(*)	42.3	(*)
Spanish heritage	1,179	13.3	(*)	12.6	(*)	20.3	(*)	18.6	(*)
Spanish origin	1,094	12.7	(*)	12.0	(*)	19.7	(*)	17.9	(*)
Hendry County									
Total	9,058	50.8	(*)	48.3	(*)	60.1	(*)	54.5	(*)
White	7,240	54.4	(*)	51.4	(*)	64.4	(*)	58.1	(*)
Excluding Spanish heritage	6,580	56.3	(*)	53.3	(*)	66.4	(*)	60.0	(*)
Excluding Spanish origin	6,632	56.2	(*)	53.2	(*)	66.2	(*)	59.9	(*)
Black	1,469	37.7	(*)	36.8	(*)	43.0	(*)	40.6	(*)
American Indian	309	33.7	(*)	33.3	(*)	42.4	(*)	41.4	(*)
Spanish heritage	691	35.7	(*)	33.1	(*)	44.7	(*)	39.7	(*)
Spanish origin	629	34.7	(*)	32.3	(*)	44.2	(*)	38.8	(*)

Table 2. PERCENT OF CITIZENS 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER REPORTED VOTING AND REGISTERED, BY RACE AND ETHNIC ORIGIN—Continued

(See text for definition of standard error. Asterisk (*) denotes census area)

Jurisdiction, race, and ethnic origin	Total citizens	Percent reported-- Voted: Total	Voted: Standard error	Voted: In this jurisdiction	Voted: Standard error	Registered: Total	Registered: Standard error	Registered: In this jurisdiction	Registered: Standard error
FLORIDA--Continued									
Hillsborough County									
Total	392,481	53.5	1.2	50.7	1.2	62.9	1.2	57.6	1.2
White	322,251	55.4	1.3	52.2	1.3	64.5	1.3	58.8	1.3
Excluding Spanish heritage	283,473	55.3	1.5	51.8	1.4	64.5	1.4	58.1	1.4
Excluding Spanish origin	286,277	55.6	1.4	52.2	1.4	64.8	1.4	58.7	1.4
Black	46,073	47.1	3.1	45.9	3.1	59.7	3.1	55.4	3.1
American Indian	23,231	41.1	4.9	40.4	4.9	48.8	5.0	46.0	5.0
Spanish heritage	40,759	57.3	3.1	56.2	3.2	65.2	3.0	63.8	3.1
Spanish origin	36,720	53.9	3.5	52.4	3.5	61.9	3.4	59.6	3.4
Monroe County									
Total	36,858	60.4	1.1	54.0	1.1	72.7	1.0	61.7	1.1
White	32,691	61.6	1.1	54.8	1.2	73.4	1.0	62.1	1.1
Excluding Spanish heritage	27,849	60.9	1.2	53.2	1.3	73.3	1.1	60.3	1.2
Excluding Spanish origin	28,559	60.9	1.2	53.3	1.3	73.2	1.1	60.5	1.2
Black	2,559	51.7	3.7	50.8	3.7	69.3	3.4	65.9	3.5
American Indian	1,376	51.7	5.7	43.6	5.6	65.0	5.4	50.4	5.7
Spanish heritage	5,205	65.0	2.6	63.8	2.6	74.1	2.4	72.2	2.5
Spanish origin	4,253	65.7	2.9	64.5	2.9	74.6	2.6	72.3	2.7
GEORGIA--Statewide									
Total	3,348,372	55.9	1.6	54.0	1.6	69.2	1.4	65.0	1.5
White	2,506,406	60.1	1.8	58.0	1.8	73.2	1.6	68.5	1.7
Black	746,179	43.0	3.3	42.1	3.3	56.3	3.3	54.3	3.3
HAWAII									
Honolulu County									
Total	447,266	61.9	1.0	57.0	1.0	68.3	1.0	60.9	1.0
White	164,132	59.6	1.7	49.1	1.7	67.6	1.6	52.1	1.7
Excluding Spanish heritage	157,804	60.2	1.7	49.7	1.7	68.2	1.6	52.8	1.7
Excluding Spanish origin	152,491	60.8	1.7	50.0	1.8	69.0	1.7	53.0	1.8
Black	7,360	23.2	6.8	17.3	6.1	37.9	8.0	17.3	6.1
American Indian	8,052	43.8	7.5	32.1	6.9	50.1	7.6	33.1	6.9
Chinese	51,606	68.6	2.9	67.5	2.9	73.5	2.8	72.2	2.8
Japanese	136,053	67.1	1.8	66.0	1.8	72.5	1.7	70.8	1.7
Filipino	35,241	60.1	3.7	58.9	3.7	66.5	3.6	64.1	3.6
Korean	7,008	63.5	7.8	63.5	7.8	69.3	7.4	69.3	7.4
Spanish heritage	11,187	42.9	6.5	35.4	6.3	52.7	6.6	38.9	6.4
Spanish origin	17,795	45.5	5.1	39.6	5.0	51.7	5.1	42.6	5.0
LOUISIANA--Statewide									
Total	2,528,193	64.6	1.8	62.3	1.8	74.6	1.6	70.0	1.7
White	1,853,894	69.7	2.0	67.1	2.0	79.1	1.8	74.3	1.9
Excluding Spanish origin	1,793,558	69.3	2.0	66.6	2.1	78.8	1.8	73.8	1.9
Black	574,561	54.5	3.7	53.4	3.7	63.9	3.6	61.7	3.6
American Indian	97,898	29.4	8.0	26.1	7.7	52.3	8.7	40.5	8.6
Spanish origin	60,336	81.6	8.6	81.6	8.6	88.8	7.0	88.8	7.0
MAINE									
Caswell Plantation									
Total	357	47.6	(*)	39.2	(*)	67.5	(*)	56.0	(*)
White	343	48.1	(*)	40.2	(*)	68.2	(*)	57.4	(*)
Town of Cutler									
Total	422	52.8	(*)	45.5	(*)	68.7	(*)	57.8	(*)
White	411	54.0	(*)	46.5	(*)	70.3	(*)	59.1	(*)
Town of Limestone									
Total	5,844	42.3	(*)	16.4	(*)	58.6	(*)	19.0	(*)
White	5,087	44.9	(*)	18.2	(*)	60.9	(*)	21.2	(*)
Excluding Spanish heritage	4,922	45.3	(*)	18.7	(*)	61.4	(*)	21.7	(*)
Excluding Spanish origin	4,955	45.2	(*)	18.5	(*)	61.3	(*)	21.5	(*)
Black	400	23.0	(*)	4.0	(*)	45.0	(*)	4.0	(*)
American Indian	283	26.1	(*)	5.3	(*)	40.2	(*)	6.0	(*)
Spanish heritage	202	31.2	(*)	4.0	(*)	45.2	(*)	4.5	(*)
Spanish origin	154	32.1	(*)	7.1	(*)	45.2	(*)	8.4	(*)

Table 2. PERCENT OF CITIZENS 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER REPORTED VOTING AND REGISTERED, BY RACE AND ETHNIC ORIGIN—Continued

(See text for definition of standard error. Asterisk (*) denotes census area)

Jurisdiction, race, and ethnic origin	Total citizens	Percent reported--							
		Voted				Registered			
		Total	Standard error	In this jurisdiction	Standard error	Total	Standard error	In this jurisdiction	Standard error
MASSACHUSETTS									
Town of Ayer									
Total	4,543	54.2	(*)	47.3	(*)	65.2	(*)	51.7	(*)
White	4,113	56.1	(*)	49.4	(*)	66.9	(*)	53.8	(*)
Excluding Spanish heritage	4,025	56.3	(*)	49.6	(*)	67.3	(*)	54.2	(*)
Excluding Spanish origin	4,048	56.4	(*)	49.7	(*)	67.2	(*)	54.2	(*)
Black	339	37.8	(*)	28.3	(*)	50.4	(*)	33.6	(*)
American Indian	32	40.6	(*)	25.0	(*)	53.1	(*)	28.1	(*)
Spanish heritage	105	40.8	(*)	35.0	(*)	46.7	(*)	36.0	(*)
Spanish origin	73	33.3	(*)	27.8	(*)	44.4	(*)	30.5	(*)
Town of Harvard									
Total	6,816	48.7	(*)	27.5	(*)	61.8	(*)	28.9	(*)
White	6,109	51.9	(*)	30.4	(*)	64.2	(*)	32.0	(*)
Excluding Spanish heritage	5,940	52.7	(*)	31.2	(*)	65.0	(*)	32.7	(*)
Excluding Spanish origin	5,961	52.7	(*)	31.1	(*)	64.9	(*)	32.7	(*)
Black	456	20.2	(*)	3.5	(*)	43.8	(*)	3.5	(*)
American Indian	147	25.2	(*)	1.4	(*)	40.6	(*)	1.4	(*)
Spanish heritage	192	22.2	(*)	3.6	(*)	35.7	(*)	4.7	(*)
Spanish origin	162	18.2	(*)	1.2	(*)	36.8	(*)	2.5	(*)
Town of Shirley									
Total	3,037	56.6	(*)	51.0	(*)	67.8	(*)	56.7	(*)
White	2,768	58.9	(*)	53.5	(*)	70.0	(*)	59.6	(*)
Excluding Spanish heritage	2,692	59.8	(*)	54.3	(*)	70.8	(*)	60.5	(*)
Excluding Spanish origin	2,700	59.9	(*)	54.4	(*)	71.0	(*)	60.7	(*)
Black	196	35.9	(*)	27.0	(*)	47.6	(*)	28.1	(*)
Spanish heritage	86	29.1	(*)	20.9	(*)	43.0	(*)	24.4	(*)
Spanish origin	75	18.9	(*)	14.7	(*)	29.7	(*)	14.7	(*)
MICHIGAN									
Buena Vista Township									
Total	7,979	54.7	(*)	52.7	(*)	65.0	(*)	60.6	(*)
White	5,145	53.4	(*)	51.8	(*)	62.7	(*)	58.9	(*)
Excluding Spanish heritage	4,744	54.4	(*)	52.9	(*)	63.7	(*)	60.1	(*)
Excluding Spanish origin	4,730	54.5	(*)	53.0	(*)	63.7	(*)	60.2	(*)
Black	2,777	57.3	(*)	54.4	(*)	69.3	(*)	64.0	(*)
American Indian	52	46.2	(*)	44.2	(*)	55.8	(*)	50.0	(*)
Spanish heritage	420	43.1	(*)	39.8	(*)	52.4	(*)	46.0	(*)
Spanish origin	418	42.1	(*)	38.5	(*)	51.4	(*)	45.0	(*)
Chippewa Township[1]									
Total	2,049	50.4	(*)	47.7	(*)	61.7	(*)	56.7	(*)
White	1,891	52.4	(*)	49.6	(*)	63.1	(*)	58.4	(*)
American Indian	139	26.6	(*)	25.2	(*)	43.9	(*)	36.7	(*)
Clyde Township[2]									
Total	1,008	48.0	(*)	47.3	(*)	56.0	(*)	54.4	(*)
White	966	48.3	(*)	47.6	(*)	56.0	(*)	54.3	(*)
American Indian	31	38.7	(*)	38.7	(*)	48.4	(*)	48.4	(*)
MISSISSIPPI--Statewide									
Total	1,524,523	60.6	1.9	57.2	1.9	74.3	1.7	67.5	1.8
White	984,715	65.9	2.3	61.5	2.4	77.7	2.0	70.1	2.2
Black	486,994	50.9	3.3	49.2	3.3	67.4	3.1	62.5	3.2
American Indian	50,443	49.5	10.1	48.5	10.1	71.8	9.1	64.5	9.6
NEW YORK									
Bronx County									
Total	826,347	52.8	2.0	49.9	2.0	62.3	1.9	58.0	1.9
White	583,720	54.5	2.4	51.3	2.4	63.8	2.3	58.7	2.4
Excluding Spanish heritage	431,007	60.3	2.8	56.7	2.8	69.2	2.6	63.4	2.7
Excluding Spanish origin	418,220	60.5	2.8	56.8	2.9	69.4	2.7	63.4	2.8
Black	233,562	49.5	3.4	47.4	3.4	59.5	3.3	57.2	3.3
Spanish heritage	177,986	40.7	3.9	38.7	3.8	51.2	4.0	48.2	4.0
Spanish origin	197,408	40.8	3.7	39.2	3.7	50.7	3.8	48.3	3.8
Puerto Rican origin	180,296	40.5	3.9	38.8	3.8	51.1	4.0	48.5	3.9

[1] Isabella County.
[2] Allegan County.

Table 2. PERCENT OF CITIZENS 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER REPORTED VOTING AND REGISTERED, BY RACE AND ETHNIC ORIGIN—Continued

(See text for definition of standard error. Asterisk (*) denotes census area)

Jurisdiction, race, and ethnic origin	Total citizens	Percent reported--							
		Voted				Registered			
		Total	Standard error	In this jurisdiction	Standard error	Total	Standard error	In this jurisdiction	Standard error
NEW YORK--Continued									
Kings County									
Total	1,450,686	55.1	1.1	54.3	1.1	63.1	1.1	61.4	1.1
White	1,088,383	57.8	1.3	57.0	1.3	64.8	1.3	63.3	1.3
Excluding Spanish heritage	963,587	60.7	1.4	59.9	1.4	66.9	1.3	65.5	1.4
Excluding Spanish origin	948,132	60.9	1.4	60.0	1.4	67.1	1.4	65.6	1.4
Black	327,201	48.6	2.3	48.3	2.3	59.4	2.3	57.7	2.3
Spanish heritage	143,648	34.7	2.9	34.0	2.9	47.7	3.1	45.3	3.1
Spanish origin	170,612	37.5	2.8	37.0	2.8	50.2	2.9	47.6	2.9
Puerto Rican origin	145,129	35.1	2.9	34.4	2.9	48.0	3.1	45.6	3.1
New York County									
Total	975,574	60.7	1.2	56.1	1.2	69.2	1.1	62.5	1.2
White	719,641	64.4	1.3	58.9	1.4	72.0	1.3	64.0	1.4
Excluding Spanish heritage	613,149	67.9	1.5	61.6	1.5	74.7	1.4	66.0	1.5
Excluding Spanish origin	586,846	68.4	1.5	61.8	1.5	75.1	1.4	66.0	1.5
Black	218,629	53.0	2.5	51.2	2.5	65.0	2.4	62.2	2.4
Spanish heritage	117,258	44.4	2.9	43.1	2.9	56.2	3.0	52.4	2.9
Spanish origin	150,079	46.3	2.7	45.4	2.7	57.4	2.7	54.6	2.7
Puerto Rican origin	111,721	44.1	3.0	42.9	3.0	56.1	3.0	52.2	3.0
NORTH CAROLINA									
Anson County									
Total	15,994	47.9	2.0	46.6	2.0	59.4	1.9	56.7	1.9
White	9,224	58.3	2.6	56.9	2.6	71.2	2.3	69.0	2.3
Black	6,524	33.6	2.8	32.3	2.8	42.9	2.9	39.9	2.9
Beaufort County									
Total	26,744	45.3	2.2	43.8	2.2	59.3	2.2	56.2	2.2
White	19,314	50.3	2.8	48.6	2.8	64.8	2.7	61.4	2.7
Black	7,331	32.0	3.1	31.3	3.1	45.1	3.3	42.6	3.2
Bertie County									
Total	13,344	43.7	2.2	42.8	2.2	62.6	2.1	59.8	2.2
White	5,974	48.3	3.6	48.0	3.6	69.1	3.3	66.5	3.4
Black	7,123	40.6	2.7	39.4	2.6	58.0	2.7	54.9	2.7
Bladen County									
Total	19,012	46.8	1.9	46.2	1.9	59.3	1.8	57.4	1.8
White	12,241	48.2	2.4	48.0	2.4	60.9	2.3	58.9	2.3
Black	6,565	44.1	2.9	42.9	2.9	56.8	2.9	55.1	2.9
Camden County									
Total	3,798	49.5	(*)	48.7	(*)	62.7	(*)	60.2	(*)
White	2,675	52.9	(*)	51.8	(*)	66.4	(*)	63.3	(*)
Black	1,116	41.5	(*)	41.4	(*)	54.0	(*)	53.0	(*)
Caswell County									
Total	12,575	48.3	2.1	47.5	2.1	58.4	2.1	56.6	2.1
White	7,388	51.0	2.7	50.1	2.7	61.6	2.7	59.1	2.7
Black	5,063	45.1	3.2	44.4	3.2	54.5	3.2	53.6	3.2
Chowan County									
Total	8,254	45.2	2.8	44.7	2.8	62.4	2.7	60.0	2.7
White	5,297	55.9	3.9	55.4	3.9	74.3	3.5	71.1	3.5
Black	2,886	26.0	3.0	25.7	3.0	41.0	3.3	40.3	3.3
Cleveland County									
Total	52,996	48.4	1.7	47.2	1.7	61.1	1.6	58.7	1.6
White	41,739	52.8	2.0	51.4	2.0	65.8	1.9	63.2	1.9
Black	9,090	31.4	2.8	31.1	2.7	41.5	2.9	40.4	2.9
American Indian	2,167	34.6	7.7	34.6	7.7	52.8	8.1	50.5	8.1
Craven County									
Total	45,201	43.6	1.2	36.1	1.2	56.7	1.2	42.5	1.2
White	32,716	46.5	1.5	37.9	1.4	60.2	1.5	44.1	1.5
Excluding Spanish heritage	32,059	46.7	1.5	38.4	1.5	60.5	1.5	44.6	1.5
Excluding Spanish origin	32,138	46.8	1.5	38.3	1.5	60.5	1.5	44.5	1.5
Black	10,443	36.8	2.2	33.7	2.2	48.2	2.3	41.0	2.3
American Indian	1,752	32.6	5.4	19.7	4.5	46.7	5.8	25.6	5.0
Spanish heritage	812	35.7	7.8	17.6	6.3	45.8	8.2	18.6	6.3
Spanish origin	705	30.5	8.1	16.9	6.5	42.1	9.2	16.9	6.5

Table 2. PERCENT OF CITIZENS 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER REPORTED VOTING AND REGISTERED, BY RACE AND ETHNIC ORIGIN—Continued

(See text for definition of standard error. Asterisk (*) denotes census area)

Jurisdiction, race, and ethnic origin	Total citizens	Percent reported--							
		Voted				Registered			
		Total	Standard error	In this jurisdiction	Standard error	Total	Standard error	In this jurisdiction	Standard error
NORTH CAROLINA--Continued									
Cumberland County									
Total	151,037	38.8	1.1	30.6	1.1	49.6	1.2	34.8	1.1
White	108,198	41.4	1.4	32.1	1.3	52.8	1.4	36.1	1.3
Excluding Spanish heritage	103,777	42.4	1.4	33.0	1.3	53.7	1.4	37.2	1.4
Excluding Spanish origin	104,277	42.4	1.4	33.0	1.3	53.6	1.4	37.2	1.4
Black	35,117	33.5	2.1	29.1	2.0	43.0	2.2	33.7	2.1
American Indian	5,601	25.1	5.1	12.3	3.8	32.5	5.4	17.5	4.5
Spanish heritage	5,342	15.3	4.4	9.3	3.5	26.4	5.2	9.9	3.6
Spanish origin	4,614	13.6	4.5	6.7	3.2	26.8	5.7	6.7	3.2
Edgecombe County									
Total	35,427	44.1	2.2	43.1	2.2	55.6	2.2	52.3	2.2
White	19,618	52.9	3.0	51.7	3.0	64.9	2.9	60.9	3.0
Black	15,516	33.1	2.9	32.3	2.9	43.4	3.0	40.9	3.0
Franklin County									
Total	19,166	51.0	2.0	47.9	2.0	66.7	1.8	60.1	1.9
White	12,730	59.4	2.4	55.0	2.4	75.4	2.1	67.0	2.3
Black	6,302	34.1	3.0	33.5	3.0	49.0	3.2	46.0	3.2
Gaston County									
Total	106,964	47.3	1.2	46.3	1.2	58.2	1.2	55.2	1.2
White	87,009	49.7	1.4	48.6	1.4	61.1	1.4	57.9	1.4
Black	11,366	38.1	2.4	37.4	2.4	47.8	2.5	45.4	2.4
American Indian	8,492	35.2	4.3	34.7	4.3	43.3	4.4	40.8	4.4
Gates County									
Total	5,689	55.8	(*)	55.2	(*)	71.5	(*)	69.0	(*)
White	2,996	60.2	(*)	59.6	(*)	74.3	(*)	71.7	(*)
Black	2,678	50.9	(*)	50.4	(*)	68.3	(*)	66.2	(*)
Granville County									
Total	20,707	45.4	2.1	43.9	2.1	62.9	2.1	57.3	2.1
White	11,002	53.3	3.0	51.1	3.0	74.9	2.6	67.1	2.8
Black	9,477	37.1	2.9	36.5	2.9	50.2	3.0	47.0	3.0
Greene County									
Total	9,762	44.6	(*)	43.6	(*)	57.6	(*)	54.4	(*)
White	5,873	54.4	(*)	53.3	(*)	68.4	(*)	64.8	(*)
Black	3,868	29.8	(*)	28.8	(*)	41.3	(*)	38.7	(*)
Guilford County									
Total	203,992	54.1	2.0	51.5	2.0	63.6	1.9	58.2	1.9
White	149,038	57.7	2.4	55.2	2.4	66.1	2.3	61.5	2.3
Black	46,954	46.0	3.5	42.8	3.5	59.3	3.5	50.9	3.5
American Indian	8,000	34.4	8.8	34.4	8.8	42.4	8.9	39.7	9.0
Halifax County									
Total	36,843	47.8	2.4	47.1	2.4	60.3	2.3	56.8	2.4
White	22,502	58.6	3.5	57.8	3.5	73.0	3.0	67.9	3.3
Black	13,105	31.3	2.9	31.3	2.9	40.8	3.1	40.4	3.1
Harnett County									
Total	36,264	45.3	1.5	42.7	1.5	58.6	1.5	52.6	1.5
White	28,587	48.9	1.7	46.3	1.7	62.6	1.6	56.2	1.7
Black	6,354	32.2	3.0	30.3	2.9	44.3	3.2	41.1	3.2
American Indian	1,190	29.2	7.0	27.9	6.9	41.4	7.6	34.0	7.4
Hertford County									
Total	16,802	43.0	2.1	42.4	2.1	59.7	2.1	56.4	2.1
White	8,076	49.9	3.3	48.7	3.3	66.2	3.2	60.7	3.2
Black	8,035	36.2	2.7	36.2	2.7	53.3	2.8	52.1	2.9
American Indian	651	41.8	10.3	39.8	10.2	56.7	9.6	54.7	9.6
Hoke County									
Total	11,143	41.7	(*)	40.2	(*)	51.4	(*)	47.5	(*)
White	5,452	50.0	(*)	47.5	(*)	59.2	(*)	53.4	(*)
Black	4,435	36.0	(*)	35.3	(*)	45.3	(*)	43.2	(*)
American Indian	1,150	24.7	(*)	24.3	(*)	38.3	(*)	36.3	(*)

Table 2. PERCENT OF CITIZENS 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER REPORTED VOTING AND REGISTERED, BY RACE AND ETHNIC ORIGIN—Continued

(See text for definition of standard error. Asterisk (*) denotes census area)

Jurisdiction, race, and ethnic origin	Total citizens	Percent reported--							
		Voted				Registered			
		Total	Standard error	In this jurisdiction	Standard error	Total	Standard error	In this jurisdiction	Standard error
NORTH CAROLINA--Continued									
Jackson County									
Total	18,533	58.9	(*)	50.1	(*)	73.7	(*)	57.5	(*)
White	16,759	60.3	(*)	51.1	(*)	75.1	(*)	58.3	(*)
Black	361	44.6	(*)	38.5	(*)	62.6	(*)	42.7	(*)
American Indian	1,372	46.1	(*)	41.6	(*)	60.1	(*)	51.8	(*)
Lee County									
Total	22,357	47.8	1.4	46.8	1.4	60.3	1.4	56.9	1.4
White	18,070	50.9	1.6	49.8	1.6	63.8	1.5	60.2	1.6
Black	3,921	36.0	2.9	35.7	2.9	47.5	3.0	45.0	3.0
American Indian	334	23.1	9.2	21.0	9.0	27.5	9.6	23.4	9.2
Lenoir County									
Total	38,062	44.3	2.0	41.9	2.0	57.6	2.0	52.8	2.0
White	25,533	50.8	2.6	48.4	2.6	64.0	2.5	58.6	2.5
Black	12,224	30.9	3.0	28.7	2.9	44.6	3.2	41.1	3.1
Martin County									
Total	17,029	48.0	2.1	47.0	2.0	65.1	1.9	61.9	2.0
White	10,387	54.6	2.7	53.5	2.7	73.2	2.4	69.5	2.5
Black	6,313	37.7	3.0	36.7	3.0	52.7	3.1	50.0	3.1
Nash County									
Total	44,433	47.0	2.0	44.4	2.0	62.2	1.9	55.1	2.0
White	32,990	53.2	2.3	50.3	2.3	68.7	2.1	61.1	2.2
Black	10,753	30.0	3.6	28.5	3.6	43.9	3.8	38.7	3.8
Northampton County									
Total	14,835	52.0	2.5	51.0	2.5	66.5	2.3	64.5	2.4
White	6,972	60.4	3.5	59.3	3.6	73.7	3.2	71.9	3.3
Black	7,845	44.6	3.3	43.7	3.3	60.1	3.2	57.8	3.2
Onslow County									
Total	72,528	33.8	0.8	22.5	0.7	49.6	0.8	27.1	0.7
White	56,190	36.5	0.9	24.1	0.8	51.6	1.0	28.7	0.9
Excluding Spanish heritage	53,790	37.3	0.9	24.9	0.8	52.3	1.0	29.6	0.9
Excluding Spanish origin	53,821	37.4	0.9	24.9	0.8	52.6	1.0	29.7	0.9
Black	10,027	27.8	1.9	20.5	1.7	46.3	2.1	27.0	1.9
American Indian	5,494	19.5	2.3	11.1	1.8	37.4	2.8	13.7	2.0
Spanish heritage	3,123	20.8	3.1	9.1	2.2	38.1	3.7	9.8	2.3
Spanish origin	2,800	15.6	2.9	6.7	2.0	31.9	3.8	7.3	2.1
Pasquotank County									
Total	19,161	47.8	1.9	44.1	1.9	57.1	1.9	50.9	1.9
White	12,292	52.8	2.6	48.7	2.5	62.3	2.5	56.3	2.5
Black	6,637	38.9	2.7	36.3	2.6	48.3	2.8	41.8	2.7
Perquimans County									
Total	6,043	45.7	(*)	44.9	(*)	56.2	(*)	54.2	(*)
White	3,854	49.9	(*)	49.2	(*)	60.3	(*)	58.1	(*)
Black	2,157	38.2	(*)	37.4	(*)	49.0	(*)	47.3	(*)
Person County									
Total	18,813	45.1	1.9	44.8	1.9	64.2	1.8	62.2	1.8
White	13,291	47.3	2.3	47.0	2.3	67.2	2.1	65.1	2.2
Black	5,183	40.0	3.1	39.6	3.1	56.9	3.2	55.6	3.2
Pitt County									
Total	67,938	44.7	2.2	33.4	1.6	58.7	2.3	38.8	1.7
White	49,043	50.0	2.7	36.3	2.0	64.3	2.8	40.8	2.0
Black	17,685	29.7	2.8	26.6	2.7	43.3	3.5	34.3	2.9
Robeson County									
Total	59,398	52.2	1.7	51.6	1.7	66.0	1.6	63.8	1.7
White	26,208	55.4	2.6	54.5	2.6	68.0	2.5	63.9	2.5
Black	14,475	47.6	3.0	47.4	3.0	60.6	2.9	59.9	2.9
American Indian	18,612	51.3	3.1	51.0	3.1	67.7	2.9	67.0	3.0

Table 2. PERCENT OF CITIZENS 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER REPORTED VOTING AND REGISTERED, BY RACE AND ETHNIC ORIGIN—Continued

(See text for definition of standard error. Asterisk (*) denotes census area)

Jurisdiction, race, and ethnic origin	Total citizens	Percent reported--							
		Voted				Registered			
		Total	Standard error	In this jurisdiction	Standard error	Total	Standard error	In this jurisdiction	Standard error
NORTH CAROLINA--Continued									
Rockingham County									
Total	53,161	45.9	1.5	45.2	1.5	57.3	1.5	55.0	1.5
White	42,295	47.1	1.7	46.4	1.7	59.4	1.7	57.1	1.7
Black	10,131	40.7	2.8	40.2	2.8	48.9	2.9	47.1	2.9
Scotland County									
Total	18,680	41.5	1.6	39.1	1.5	53.3	1.6	49.1	1.5
White	11,381	48.4	2.1	45.8	2.0	60.3	2.1	55.8	2.0
Black	5,715	33.8	2.4	31.5	2.3	45.9	2.5	42.2	2.5
American Indian	1,567	19.0	4.2	16.8	4.0	28.5	4.8	24.8	4.6
Union County									
Total	41,122	50.1	1.7	48.3	1.6	61.8	1.6	57.8	1.6
White	34,232	54.6	1.9	52.5	1.8	65.6	1.8	61.4	1.8
Black	5,353	25.5	2.7	24.9	2.7	39.2	3.3	37.7	3.3
American Indian	1,536	37.1	8.9	35.8	8.9	57.7	9.0	47.7	9.1
Vance County									
Total	21,540	48.5	2.4	47.6	2.4	60.4	2.3	58.5	2.3
White	13,165	50.6	3.1	50.0	3.1	62.4	3.0	60.7	3.0
Black	7,978	44.5	3.4	43.1	3.4	57.0	3.4	54.6	3.4
American Indian	398	57.0	17.2	57.0	17.2	61.8	16.6	61.8	16.6
Washington County									
Total	9,669	49.1	(*)	47.8	(*)	61.6	(*)	58.0	(*)
White	6,110	54.2	(*)	52.5	(*)	67.5	(*)	62.7	(*)
Black	3,494	40.2	(*)	39.8	(*)	51.6	(*)	50.1	(*)
Wayne County									
Total	60,483	40.2	1.6	35.1	1.6	49.9	1.7	41.5	1.6
White	40,825	45.2	2.1	38.9	2.0	54.7	2.1	44.4	2.0
Black	18,092	29.0	2.5	26.9	2.4	39.1	2.8	35.3	2.7
American Indian	1,505	37.9	9.9	32.0	9.5	46.0	10.3	38.0	9.9
Wilson County									
Total	41,807	45.8	2.2	44.4	2.2	59.4	2.2	55.7	2.2
White	27,433	54.3	2.9	52.3	2.9	67.3	2.8	62.7	2.8
Black	13,454	30.1	3.0	29.7	3.0	43.1	3.3	41.4	3.3
OKLAHOMA									
Choctaw County									
Total	10,171	62.7	(*)	61.6	(*)	74.1	(*)	71.4	(*)
White	7,359	63.8	(*)	62.7	(*)	74.9	(*)	72.2	(*)
Excluding Spanish heritage	7,327	63.9	(*)	62.8	(*)	75.0	(*)	72.3	(*)
Excluding Spanish origin	7,347	63.9	(*)	62.8	(*)	75.0	(*)	72.2	(*)
Black	1,200	61.3	(*)	60.5	(*)	72.3	(*)	70.8	(*)
American Indian	1,554	59.2	(*)	57.8	(*)	72.3	(*)	68.8	(*)
Spanish heritage	70	55.7	(*)	54.3	(*)	57.1	(*)	55.7	(*)
Spanish origin	42	42.9	(*)	42.9	(*)	52.4	(*)	52.4	(*)
McCurtain County									
Total	21,205	55.6	(*)	55.0	(*)	70.4	(*)	67.9	(*)
White	15,139	57.3	(*)	56.6	(*)	71.7	(*)	69.0	(*)
Excluding Spanish heritage	15,061	57.3	(*)	56.6	(*)	71.7	(*)	69.1	(*)
Excluding Spanish origin	15,105	57.4	(*)	56.7	(*)	71.7	(*)	69.1	(*)
Black	1,953	55.2	(*)	54.8	(*)	70.5	(*)	68.8	(*)
American Indian	3,992	49.6	(*)	48.9	(*)	65.7	(*)	63.2	(*)
Spanish heritage	123	51.2	(*)	51.2	(*)	61.8	(*)	61.8	(*)
Spanish origin	74	43.2	(*)	43.2	(*)	59.5	(*)	58.1	(*)
SOUTH CAROLINA--Statewide									
Total	1,925,768	51.7	1.6	50.3	1.6	62.9	1.6	58.8	1.6
White	1,394,484	53.1	1.9	51.9	1.9	64.1	1.8	59.6	1.9
Black	490,126	49.0	3.1	47.3	3.1	60.6	3.1	57.9	3.1
American Indian	35,130	39.8	11.2	37.7	11.1	46.5	11.4	41.9	11.3

Table 2. PERCENT OF CITIZENS 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER REPORTED VOTING AND REGISTERED, BY RACE AND ETHNIC ORIGIN—Continued

(See text for definition of standard error. Asterisk (*) denotes census area)

Jurisdiction, race, and ethnic origin	Total citizens	Percent reported--							
		Voted				Registered			
		Total	Standard error	In this jurisdiction	Standard error	Total	Standard error	In this jurisdiction	Standard error
SOUTH DAKOTA									
Shannon County									
Total	4,493	34.7	(*)	33.6	(*)	54.0	(*)	51.1	(*)
White	552	61.2	(*)	55.6	(*)	74.5	(*)	64.1	(*)
American Indian	3,886	30.9	(*)	30.6	(*)	51.2	(*)	49.5	(*)
Todd County									
Total	3,745	47.4	(*)	46.1	(*)	62.5	(*)	58.9	(*)
White	1,169	67.8	(*)	64.8	(*)	78.7	(*)	72.3	(*)
American Indian	2,509	37.9	(*)	37.3	(*)	54.8	(*)	52.6	(*)
TEXAS--Statewide									
Total	8,151,042	56.5	1.2	54.2	1.2	66.9	1.1	62.9	1.2
White	6,836,708	57.7	1.3	55.2	1.3	67.8	1.2	63.8	1.3
Excluding Spanish heritage	5,531,430	59.5	1.4	56.7	1.5	69.4	1.4	64.9	1.4
Excluding Spanish origin	5,694,530	59.5	1.4	56.7	1.4	69.3	1.3	64.8	1.4
Black	872,222	51.2	3.6	50.1	3.6	64.0	3.4	60.7	3.5
American Indian	388,518	49.0	5.2	46.6	5.2	57.8	5.1	52.6	5.2
Spanish heritage	1,340,635	50.3	2.8	49.1	2.8	61.1	2.7	59.1	2.8
Spanish origin	1,160,956	48.9	3.0	47.9	3.0	60.6	2.9	58.7	3.0
VIRGINIA--Statewide									
Total	3,469,594	57.6	1.6	54.4	1.6	64.9	1.5	60.5	1.6
White	2,754,794	60.2	1.8	56.6	1.8	67.0	1.7	62.3	1.7
Black	564,022	50.3	3.8	48.7	3.8	60.7	3.8	57.9	3.8
American Indian	125,650	31.8	7.4	30.3	7.3	35.1	7.6	32.8	7.4
WISCONSIN									
Town of Komensky									
Total	227	41.9	(*)	41.0	(*)	55.5	(*)	52.4	(*)
White	71	38.0	(*)	38.0	(*)	46.5	(*)	42.3	(*)
American Indian	150	45.3	(*)	44.0	(*)	62.0	(*)	59.3	(*)

Table 3. NUMBER OF CITIZENS 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER VOTING IN THE NOVEMBER 1976 ELECTION

Jurisdiction	Total citizens (a)	1976 election returns		Survey results				Percentage point difference: voting in this jurisdiction minus election returns (g)-(c) (h)
				Total voters		Voting in this jurisdiction		
		Number of voters (b)	Percent of citizens (c)	Number (d)	Percent of citizens (e)	Number (f)	Percent of citizens (g)	
ALABAMA								
Statewide	2,512,560	[1]1,182,850	47.1	1,404,152	55.9	1,370,223	54.5	7.4
ALASKA								
Statewide	241,176	[2]127,877	53.0	138,351	57.4	126,983	52.7	-0.3
ARIZONA								
Statewide	1,491,885	[3]764,886	51.3	870,311	58.3	815,124	54.6	3.3
Apache County	23,282	[3]10,878	46.7	11,793	50.7	11,089	47.6	0.9
Cochise County	40,862	[3]20,392	49.9	22,035	53.9	18,458	45.2	-4.7
Coconino County	46,149	[3]22,074	47.8	28,620	62.0	25,832	56.0	8.2
Mohave County	27,993	[3]14,944	53.4	15,268	54.5	14,245	50.9	-2.5
Navajo County	34,792	[3]15,025	43.2	17,765	51.1	16,742	48.1	4.9
Pima County	320,722	[3]158,387	49.4	191,796	59.8	180,765	56.4	7.0
Pinal County	55,532	[3]22,466	40.5	26,452	47.6	25,301	45.6	5.1
Santa Cruz County	7,588	[3]4,913	64.7	5,146	67.8	4,934	65.0	0.3
Yuma County	48,003	[3]18,380	38.3	24,641	51.3	18,033	37.6	-0.7
CALIFORNIA								
Kings County	41,702	[3]17,254	41.4	20,490	49.1	18,626	44.7	3.3
Merced County	75,287	[3]32,702	43.4	38,950	51.7	35,844	47.6	4.2
Monterey County	171,476	[3]82,340	48.0	94,321	55.0	85,150	49.7	1.7
Yuba County	29,517	[3]12,711	43.1	13,911	47.1	12,422	42.1	-1.0
COLORADO								
El Paso County	191,605	[2]86,906	45.4	105,922	55.3	87,921	45.9	0.5
FLORIDA								
Collier County	48,435	[2]23,967	49.5	29,866	61.7	26,847	55.4	5.9
Glades County	3,505	[2]1,979	56.5	2,206	62.9	2,023	57.7	1.2
Hardee County	10,413	[2]5,145	49.4	5,316	51.1	5,187	49.8	0.4
Hendry County	9,058	[2]4,368	48.2	4,605	50.8	4,374	48.3	0.1
Hillsborough County	392,481	[2]180,502	46.0	210,165	53.5	199,097	50.7	4.7
Monroe County	36,858	[2]22,146	60.1	22,245	60.4	19,893	54.0	-6.1
GEORGIA								
Statewide	3,348,372	[1]1,467,458	43.8	1,870,817	55.9	1,808,866	54.0	10.2
HAWAII								
Honolulu County	447,266	[3]234,088	52.3	276,675	61.9	254,997	57.0	4.7
LOUISIANA								
Statewide	2,528,193	[1]1,278,439	50.6	1,633,295	64.6	1,576,278	62.3	11.7
MAINE								
Caswell Plantation	357	[1]132	37.0	170	47.6	140	39.2	2.2
Town of Cutler	422	[2]213	50.5	223	52.8	192	45.5	-5.0
Town of Limestone	5,844	[1]957	16.4	2,472	42.3	960	16.4	-
MASSACHUSETTS								
Town of Ayer	4,543	[3]2,208	48.6	2,464	54.2	2,147	47.3	-1.3
Town of Harvard	6,816	[4]1,991	29.2	3,318	48.7	1,877	27.5	-1.7
Town of Shirley	3,037	[3]1,653	54.4	1,718	56.6	1,548	51.0	-3.4
MICHIGAN								
Buena Vista township	7,979	[3]4,099	51.4	4,366	54.7	4,202	52.7	1.3
Chippewa township[5]	2,049	[3]969	47.3	1,032	50.4	977	47.7	0.4
Clyde township[6]	1,008	[3]481	47.7	484	48.0	477	47.3	-0.4

- Represents zero.

Table 3. NUMBER OF CITIZENS 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER VOTING IN THE NOVEMBER 1976 ELECTION—Continued

Jurisdiction	Total citizens (a)	1976 election returns		Survey results				Percentage point difference: voting in this jurisdiction minus election returns (g)-(c) (h)
				Total voters		Voting in this jurisdiction		
		Number of voters (b)	Percent of citizens (c)	Number (d)	Percent of citizens (e)	Number (f)	Percent of citizens (g)	
MISSISSIPPI								
Statewide	1,524,523	[1]769,380	50.5	924,274	60.6	872,383	57.2	6.7
NEW YORK								
Bronx County	826,347	[3]351,146	42.5	436,251	52.8	412,755	49.9	7.4
Kings County	1,450,686	[3]635,058	43.8	799,172	55.1	787,624	54.3	10.5
New York County	975,574	[3]491,396	50.4	591,960	60.7	547,580	56.1	5.7
NORTH CAROLINA								
Anson County	15,994	[1]6,422	40.2	7,663	47.9	7,452	46.6	6.4
Beaufort County	26,744	[2]10,593	39.6	12,122	45.3	11,722	43.8	4.2
Bertie County	13,344	[1]5,470	41.0	5,826	43.7	5,714	42.8	1.8
Bladen County	19,012	[1]7,589	39.9	8,906	46.8	8,781	46.2	6.3
Camden County	3,798	[1]1,809	47.6	1,881	49.5	1,850	48.7	1.1
Caswell County	12,575	[2]5,683	45.2	6,072	48.3	5,973	47.5	2.3
Chowan County	8,254	[2]3,214	38.9	3,728	45.2	3,691	44.7	5.8
Cleveland County	52,996	[1]22,588	42.6	25,664	48.4	25,032	47.2	4.6
Craven County	45,201	[2]14,683	32.5	19,700	43.6	16,321	36.1	3.6
Cumberland County	151,037	[2]40,332	26.7	58,527	38.8	46,166	30.6	3.9
Edgecombe County	35,427	[2]13,328	37.6	15,625	44.1	15,252	43.1	5.5
Franklin County	19,166	[4]8,093	42.2	9,778	51.0	9,176	47.9	5.7
Gaston County	106,964	[1]42,764	40.0	50,572	47.3	49,509	46.3	6.3
Gates County	5,689	[2]3,060	53.8	3,172	55.8	3,139	55.2	1.4
Granville County	20,707	[2]8,467	40.9	9,403	45.4	9,094	43.9	3.0
Greene County	9,762	[2]4,197	43.0	4,354	44.6	4,253	43.6	0.6
Guilford County	203,992	[2]96,519	47.3	110,358	54.1	105,087	51.5	4.2
Halifax County	36,843	[2]13,576	36.8	17,597	47.8	17,356	47.1	10.3
Harnett County	36,264	[2]15,125	41.7	16,425	45.3	15,488	42.7	1.0
Hertford County	16,802	[2]6,042	36.0	7,233	43.0	7,127	42.4	6.4
Hoke County	11,143	[2]4,124	37.0	4,649	41.7	4,475	40.2	3.2
Jackson County	18,533	[2]8,949	48.3	10,911	58.9	9,283	50.1	1.8
Lee County	22,357	[1]8,831	39.5	10,693	47.8	10,473	46.8	7.3
Lenoir County	38,062	[2]15,692	41.2	16,847	44.3	15,959	41.9	0.7
Martin County	17,029	[2]6,914	40.6	8,174	48.0	7,997	47.0	6.4
Nash County	44,433	[2]17,616	39.6	20,867	47.0	19,737	44.4	4.8
Northampton County	14,835	[1]6,379	43.0	7,710	52.0	7,567	51.0	8.0
Onslow County	72,528	[2]14,008	19.3	24,503	33.8	16,287	22.5	3.2
Pasquotank County	19,161	[2]7,421	38.7	9,152	47.8	8,451	44.1	5.4
Perquimans County	6,043	[1]2,580	42.7	2,761	45.7	2,715	44.9	2.2
Person County	18,813	[2]7,611	40.5	8,485	45.1	8,426	44.8	4.3
Pitt County	67,938	[2]21,590	31.8	30,365	44.7	22,708	33.4	1.6
Robeson County	59,398	[1]25,699	43.3	30,990	52.2	30,666	51.6	8.3
Rockingham County	53,161	[2]23,340	43.9	24,404	45.9	24,011	45.2	1.3
Scotland County	18,680	[2]6,564	35.1	7,749	41.5	7,297	39.0	3.9
Union County	41,122	[2]17,009	41.4	20,618	50.1	19,869	48.3	6.9
Vance County	21,540	[1]9,461	43.9	10,446	48.5	10,248	47.6	3.7
Washington County	9,669	[1]4,361	45.1	4,743	49.1	4,622	47.8	2.7
Wayne County	60,483	[2]20,290	33.5	24,344	40.2	21,245	35.1	1.6
Wilson County	41,807	[2]15,565	37.2	19,156	45.8	18,547	44.4	7.2
OKLAHOMA								
Choctaw County	10,171	[3]6,322	62.2	6,381	62.7	6,268	61.6	-0.6
McCurtain County	21,205	[3]11,304	53.3	11,798	55.6	11,658	55.0	1.7

Table 3. NUMBER OF CITIZENS 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER VOTING IN THE NOVEMBER 1976 ELECTION—Continued

Jurisdiction		1976 election returns		Survey results				Percentage point difference: voting in this jurisdiction minus election returns (g)-(c) (h)
				Total voters		Voting in this jurisdiction		
	Total citizens (a)	Number of voters (b)	Percent of citizens (c)	Number (d)	Percent of citizens (e)	Number (f)	Percent of citizens (g)	
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Statewide	1,925,768	[2]816,007	42.4	994,975	51.7	969,050	50.3	7.9
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Shannon County	4,493	[1]1,081	24.1	1,560	34.7	1,510	33.6	9.5
Todd County	3,745	[2]1,543	41.2	1,775	47.4	1,726	46.1	4.9
TEXAS								
Statewide	8,151,042	[1]4,071,884	50.0	4,607,656	56.5	4,417,492	54.2	4.2
VIRGINIA								
Statewide	3,469,594	[2]1,716,182	49.5	1,999,138	57.6	1,887,975	54.4	4.9
WISCONSIN								
Town of Komensky	227	[3]96	42.3	95	41.9	93	41.0	-1.3

[1] Vote for President from Election Research Center, Washington, D.C.

[2] Total vote from U.S. Bureau of the Census survey of Registrars (RAV-750).

[3] Total vote from Election Research Center, Washington, D.C.

[4] Vote for President from U.S. Bureau of the Census survey of Registrars (RAV-750).

[5] Isabella County.

[6] Allegan County.

Table 4. ADJUSTED PERCENT OF CITIZENS 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER REPORTED VOTING, BY RACE AND ETHNIC ORIGIN

(See text for definition of standard error. Asterisk (*) denotes census area)

Jurisdiction, race, and ethnic origin	Total citizens	Reported voted			
		Total	Standard error	In this jurisdiction	Standard error
ALABAMA--Statewide					
Total	2,512,560	48.2	0	47.1	0
White	1,878,744	51.5	1.0	50.4	1.0
Black	540,103	37.4	3.2	36.9	3.2
American Indian	89,347	43.5	8.6	37.8	8.6
ALASKA--Statewide					
Total	241.176	57.8	0	53.0	0
White	186,115	60.0	0.9	54.6	0.9
Excluding Spanish heritage	183,639	60.3	0.9	54.8	0.9
Excluding Spanish origin	183,577	60.3	0.9	54.9	0.9
Black	9,789	45.1	7.4	42.6	7.4
Native Alaskan	41,671	51.7	3.3	49.2	3.3
Spanish heritage	3,532	40.7	12.0	38.7	11.9
Spanish origin	3,193	37.2	12.4	35.0	12.3
ARIZONA--Statewide					
Total	1,491,885	54.7	0	51.3	0
White	1,340,899	56.8	0.2	53.2	0.2
Excluding Spanish heritage	1,153,971	58.6	0.3	54.9	0.3
Excluding Spanish origin	1,179,294	58.4	0.3	54.7	0.3
Black	25,080	29.8	3.4	18.6	3.0
American Indian	107,088	34.6	1.6	33.6	1.6
Spanish heritage	206,926	46.1	1.2	43.7	1.2
Spanish origin	174,479	46.2	1.3	43.5	1.3
Apache County					
Total	23,282	49.7	0.2	46.7	0.2
White	6,088	69.0	1.5	63.0	1.5
Excluding Spanish heritage	5,150	69.2	1.6	62.5	1.7
Excluding Spanish origin	5,332	69.3	1.6	62.5	1.6
American Indian	16,783	42.4	0.7	40.7	0.7
Spanish heritage	1,347	56.9	3.0	54.1	3.0
Spanish origin	823	65.3	3.2	64.7	3.2
Cochise County					
Total	40,862	59.6	1.2	49.9	1.0
White	36,973	60.8	1.4	51.4	1.2
Excluding Spanish heritage	28,138	63.4	1.7	52.6	1.5
Excluding Spanish origin	29,228	63.4	1.7	52.5	1.5
Black	1,400	40.7	9.9	20.0	6.8
American Indian	1,636	61.2	8.3	53.6	8.1
Spanish heritage	9,423	52.3	3.4	47.0	3.2
Spanish origin	7,999	50.3	3.6	46.7	3.4
Coconino County					
Total	46,149	53.0	0.3	47.8	0.3
White	37,038	55.1	0.8	48.5	0.8
Excluding Spanish heritage	31,047	56.4	1.1	48.9	1.0
Excluding Spanish origin	31,983	55.8	1.0	48.5	1.0
Black	1,072	34.0	9.5	34.9	9.5
American Indian	7,900	45.7	3.3	46.2	3.3
Spanish heritage	6,214	48.2	3.3	46.5	3.2
Spanish origin	5,055	50.6	3.6	48.5	3.6
Mohave County					
Total	27,993	57.2	0.4	53.4	0.4
White	25,804	58.9	0.5	55.1	0.5
Excluding Spanish heritage	24,427	59.7	0.6	56.0	0.6
Excluding Spanish origin	24,833	59.9	0.6	56.1	0.5
American Indian	2,038	37.5	3.9	33.8	3.8
Spanish heritage	1,555	41.7	4.0	35.6	3.7
Spanish origin	994	33.1	4.5	27.3	3.8
Navejo County					
Total	34,792	45.8	0.2	43.2	0.2
White	18,666	53.1	1.1	49.6	1.1
Excluding Spanish heritage	16,014	55.1	1.2	51.2	1.2
Excluding Spanish origin	16,710	54.5	1.2	50.7	1.2
Black	480	47.4	7.3	46.4	7.4
American Indian	15,408	37.1	1.3	35.4	1.3
Spanish heritage	3,145	39.6	3.3	38.5	3.3
Spanish origin	2,068	41.0	4.0	40.4	4.0
ARIZONA--Continued					
Pima County					
Total	320,722	52.4	0.8	49.4	0.8
White	297,233	54.1	1.0	50.9	0.9
Excluding Spanish heritage	247,712	56.1	1.3	52.8	1.2
Excluding Spanish origin	253,780	55.5	1.2	52.2	1.2
Black	9,424	25.8	10.2	23.4	9.8
American Indian	11,250	32.4	8.8	32.9	8.8
Spanish heritage	52,558	43.3	3.9	41.4	3.9
Spanish origin	43,452	46.1	4.2	43.3	4.2
Pinal County					
Total	55,532	42.3	0.3	40.5	0.3
White	45,911	46.5	0.5	44 3	0.5
Excluding Spanish heritage	29,919	50.9	0.9	48.1	0.9
Excluding Spanish origin	32,402	49.0	0.8	46.3	0.8
Black	2,031	20.7	3.8	20.3	3.8
American Indian	7,205	22.8	2.2	22.6	2.2
Spanish heritage	17,523	36.4	1.3	35.4	1.3
Spanish origin	13.747	40.1	1.6	39.1	1.6
Santa Cruz County					
Total	7,588	67.5	5.7	64.7	5.4
White	7.358	67.5	5.7	64.7	5.5
Excluding Spanish heritage	3.077	72.1	6.8	66.9	6.7
Excluding Spanish origin	3,635	74.2	6.6	69.8	6.4
Spanish heritage	4,392	64.1	6.3	63.0	6.1
Spanish origin	3,754	60.9	6.5	59.6	6.4
Yuma County					
Total	48,003	52.3	1.1	38.3	0.8
White	42,967	54.6	1.2	39.6	0.9
Excluding Spanish heritage	34,761	57.4	1.4	39.7	1.1
Excluding Spanish origin	35,843	57.2	1.3	39.7	1.1
Black	748	35.3	10.4	26.1	9.4
American Indian	3,812	31.7	4.3	27.8	4.1
Spanish heritage	8,821	41.4	2.8	37.8	2.7
Spanish origin	7,327	41.1	3.1	38.6	2.9
CALIFORNIA					
Kings County					
Total	41,702	45.5	0.9	41.4	0.8
White	36,478	46.8	1.1	42.8	1.1
Excluding Spanish heritage	26,673	51.9	1.6	47.2	1.5
Excluding Spanish origin	28,953	51.4	1.5	46.9	1.4
Black	2,177	32.3	7.9	30.8	7.8
American Indian	2,346	38.4	7.6	31.9	7.3
Spanish heritage	10,088	33.4	3.0	31.0	2.9
Spanish origin	7,565	29.4	3.3	27.2	3.1
Merced County					
Total	75,287	47.2	0.9	43.4	0.8
White	64,426	48.8	1.1	45.3	1.1
Excluding Spanish heritage	49.170	51.9	1.5	47.9	1.5
Excluding Spanish origin	54,122	52.0	1.4	48.2	1.3
Black	4,213	36.1	6.9	28.5	6.6
American Indian	5,590	37.5	6.2	34.2	6.1
Spanish heritage	15,698	39.3	3.2	37.2	3.2
Spanish origin	10,305	31.7	3.8	30.0	3.7
Monterey County					
Total	171,476	53.2	1.1	48.0	1.0
White	144,197	55.3	1.3	49.8	1.2
Excluding Spanish heritage	121,450	58.3	1.5	52.2	1.4
Excluding Spanish origin	123,755	58.6	1.5	52.5	1.4
Black	9,412	34.8	6.1	26.7	5.5
American Indian	9,171	44.3	6.8	43.2	6.8
Spanish heritage	24,962	40.8	3.8	38.9	3.7
Spanish origin	20,572	35.4	4.1	33.9	4.0

Table 4. ADJUSTED PERCENT OF CITIZENS 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER REPORTED VOTING, BY RACE AND ETHNIC ORIGIN—Continued

(See text for definition of standard error. Asterisk (*) denotes census area)

Jurisdiction, race, and ethnic origin	Total citizens	Reported voted			
		Total	Standard error	In this jurisdiction	Standard error
CALIFORNIA--Continued					
Yuba County					
Total	29,517	48.2	(*)	43.1	(*)
White	24,785	50.5	(*)	45.1	(*)
Excluding Spanish heritage	22,978	51.2	(*)	45.8	(*)
Excluding Spanish origin	23,422	51.2	(*)	45.8	(*)
Black	1,377	29.5	(*)	22.1	(*)
American Indian	2,835	38.6	(*)	36.0	(*)
Chinese	130	48.0	(*)	47.1	(*)
Japanese	165	49.0	(*)	46.4	(*)
Filipino	121	42.4	(*)	36.5	(*)
Spanish heritage	2,033	39.7	(*)	35.0	(*)
Spanish origin	1,396	37.6	(*)	33.3	(*)
COLORADO					
El Paso County					
Total	191,605	54.6	0.3	45.4	0.3
White	169,460	57.7	0.5	48.2	0.5
Excluding Spanish heritage	155,706	58.7	0.6	49.2	0.6
Excluding Spanish origin	158,386	58.6	0.6	49.0	0.5
Black	9,440	33.1	4.4	26.1	4.1
American Indian	9,953	30.8	4.3	23.6	3.9
Spanish heritage	15,395	43.2	3.4	34.2	3.2
Spanish origin	11,630	43.3	3.9	35.6	3.7
FLORIDA					
Collier County					
Total	48,435	55.0	0.4	49.5	0.4
White	44,852	57.4	0.5	51.5	0.5
Excluding Spanish heritage	42,584	58.9	0.6	52.8	0.5
Excluding Spanish origin	42,720	59.0	0.6	52.9	0.5
Black	2,102	25.5	3.7	24.6	3.7
American Indian	1,396	23.2	5.8	21.9	5.7
Spanish heritage	2,330	29.8	4.2	27.2	4.2
Spanish origin	2,149	25.6	4.3	22.7	4.2
Glades County					
Total	3,505	61.6	(*)	56.5	(*)
White	2,812	64.4	(*)	58.4	(*)
Excluding Spanish heritage	2,698	65.0	(*)	58.9	(*)
Excluding Spanish origin	2,724	65.1	(*)	58.9	(*)
Black	518	49.5	(*)	47.9	(*)
American Indian	165	53.8	(*)	53.9	(*)
Spanish heritage	120	48.3	(*)	43.4	(*)
Spanish origin	97	40.0	(*)	39.0	(*)
Hardee County					
Total	10,413	50.6	(*)	49.4	(*)
White	9,241	52.3	(*)	51.0	(*)
Excluding Spanish heritage	8,096	57.9	(*)	56.5	(*)
Excluding Spanish origin	8,163	57.6	(*)	56.2	(*)
Black	671	38.4	(*)	37.8	(*)
American Indian	470	37.1	(*)	35.9	(*)
Spanish heritage	1,179	12.9	(*)	12.2	(*)
Spanish origin	1,094	12.3	(*)	11.6	(*)
Hendry County					
Total	9,058	50.8	(*)	48.2	(*)
White	7,240	54.3	(*)	51.4	(*)
Excluding Spanish heritage	6,580	56.2	(*)	53.2	(*)
Excluding Spanish origin	6,632	56.2	(*)	53.1	(*)
Black	1,469	37.7	(*)	36.7	(*)
American Indian	309	33.6	(*)	33.3	(*)
Spanish heritage	691	35.6	(*)	33.0	(*)
Spanish origin	629	34.5	(*)	32.1	(*)
Hillsborough County					
Total	392,481	48.5	0.4	46.0	0.4
White	322,251	50.4	0.7	47.5	0.7
Excluding Spanish heritage	283,473	50.3	0.8	47.0	0.8
Excluding Spanish origin	286,277	50.6	0.8	47.5	0.8
Black	46,073	42.1	3.0	41.1	3.0
American Indian	23,231	36.1	4.8	35.7	4.8
Spanish heritage	40,759	52.3	3.1	51.5	3.1
Spanish origin	36,720	48.9	3.4	47.7	3.4
FLORIDA--Continued					
Monroe County					
Total	36,858	67.2	0.6	60.1	0.6
White	32,691	68.4	0.7	61.0	0.7
Excluding Spanish heritage	27,849	67.8	0.9	59.4	0.8
Excluding Spanish origin	28,559	67.7	0.8	59.4	0.8
Black	2,559	58.5	3.7	56.9	3.7
American Indian	1,376	58.6	5.6	49.7	5.6
Spanish heritage	5,205	71.8	2.5	69.9	2.5
Spanish origin	4,253	72.6	2.8	70.7	2.8
GEORGIA--Statewide					
Total	3,348,372	45.3	0	43.8	0
White	2,506,406	49.6	0.9	47.8	0.9
Black	746,179	32.4	2.8	31.9	2.8
HAWAII					
Honolulu County					
Total	447,266	56.8	0.8	52.3	0.7
White	164,132	54.5	1.6	44.4	1.5
Excluding Spanish heritage	157,804	55.2	1.6	45.1	1.6
Excluding Spanish origin	152,491	55.7	1.6	45.4	1.6
Black	7,360	18.1	6.8	12.6	6.1
American Indian	8,052	38.8	7.5	27.5	6.9
Chinese	51,606	63.5	2.9	62.8	2.9
Japanese	136,053	62.0	1.7	61.4	1.7
Filipino	35,241	55.0	3.6	54.2	3.6
Korean	7,008	58.4	7.8	58.8	7.8
Spanish heritage	11,187	37.8	6.5	30.7	6.2
Spanish origin	17,795	40.4	5.1	34.9	4.9
LOUISIANA--Statewide					
Total	2,528,193	52.4	0	50.6	0
White	1,853,894	57.4	1.1	55.3	1.1
Excluding Spanish origin	1,793,558	57.0	1.2	54.8	1.2
Black	574,561	42.3	3.2	41.6	3.3
American Indian	97,898	17.2	7.8	14.3	7.6
Spanish origin	60,336	69.4	8.6	69.8	8.6
MAINE					
Caswell Plantation					
Total	357	44.9	(*)	37.0	(*)
White	343	45.4	(*)	38.0	(*)
Town of Cutler					
Total	422	58.6	(*)	50.5	(*)
White	411	59.8	(*)	51.4	(*)
Town of Limestone					
Total	5,844	42.2	(*)	16.4	(*)
White	5,087	44.8	(*)	18.2	(*)
Excluding Spanish heritage	4,922	45.2	(*)	18.7	(*)
Excluding Spanish origin	4,955	45.1	(*)	18.5	(*)
Black	400	22.9	(*)	4.0	(*)
American Indian	283	26.1	(*)	5.3	(*)
Spanish heritage	202	31.1	(*)	3.9	(*)
Spanish origin	154	32.0	(*)	7.1	(*)
MASSACHUSETTS					
Town of Ayer					
Total	4,543	55.8	(*)	48.6	(*)
White	4,113	57.6	(*)	50.7	(*)
Excluding Spanish heritage	4,025	57.9	(*)	51.0	(*)
Excluding Spanish origin	4,048	58.0	(*)	51.1	(*)
Black	339	39.5	(*)	29.8	(*)
American Indian	32	42.2	(*)	26.4	(*)
Spanish heritage	105	42.4	(*)	36.4	(*)
Spanish origin	73	34.9	(*)	29.1	(*)

Table 4. ADJUSTED PERCENT OF CITIZENS 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER REPORTED VOTING, BY RACE AND ETHNIC ORIGIN—Continued

(See text for definition of standard error. Asterisk (*) denotes census area)

Jurisdiction, race, and ethnic origin	Total citizens	Reported voted			
		Total	Standard error	In this jurisdiction	Standard error
MASSACHUSETTS--Continued					
Town of Harvard					
Total	6,816	51.6	(*)	29.2	(*)
White	6,109	54.8	(*)	32.1	(*)
Excluding Spanish heritage	5,940	55.6	(*)	32.8	(*)
Excluding Spanish origin	5,961	55.7	(*)	32.8	(*)
Black	456	23.3	(*)	5.2	(*)
American Indian	147	28.0	(*)	3.1	(*)
Spanish heritage	192	25.2	(*)	5.4	(*)
Spanish origin	162	21.2	(*)	2.9	(*)
Town of Shirley					
Total	3,037	60.4	(*)	54.4	(*)
White	2,768	62.8	(*)	56.9	(*)
Excluding Spanish heritage	2,692	63.6	(*)	57.8	(*)
Excluding Spanish origin	2,700	63.7	(*)	57.9	(*)
Black	196	39.8	(*)	30.5	(*)
Spanish heritage	86	32.9	(*)	24.4	(*)
Spanish origin	75	22.7	(*)	18.3	(*)
MICHIGAN					
Buena Vista Township					
Total	7,979	53.4	(*)	51.4	(*)
White	5,145	52.1	(*)	50.5	(*)
Excluding Spanish heritage	4,744	53.1	(*)	51.6	(*)
Excluding Spanish origin	4,730	53.1	(*)	51.7	(*)
Black	2,777	55.9	(*)	53.1	(*)
American Indian	52	45.9	(*)	44.0	(*)
Spanish heritage	420	41.8	(*)	38.4	(*)
Spanish origin	418	40.7	(*)	37.2	(*)
Chippewa Township[1]					
Total	2,049	50.0	(*)	47.3	(*)
White	1,891	52.0	(*)	49.2	(*)
American Indian	139	26.2	(*)	24.8	(*)
Clyde Township[2]					
Total	1,008	48.4	(*)	47.7	(*)
White	966	48.8	(*)	48.0	(*)
American Indian	31	39.2	(*)	39.2	(*)
MISSISSIPPI--Statewide					
Total	1,524,523	53.5	0	50.5	0
White	984,715	58.8	1.4	54.8	1.4
Black	486,994	43.7	2.8	42.5	2.8
American Indian	50,443	42.3	9.9	41.8	9.9
NEW YORK					
Bronx County					
Total	826,347	44.9	1.2	42.5	1.2
White	583,720	46.6	1.7	43.9	1.7
Excluding Spanish heritage	431,007	52.4	2.2	49.2	2.2
Excluding Spanish origin	418,220	52.6	2.3	49.3	2.3
Black	233,562	41.6	3.2	39.9	3.2
Spanish heritage	177,986	32.8	3.7	31.2	3.7
Spanish origin	197,408	32.9	3.6	31.8	3.5
Puerto Rican origin	180,296	32.6	3.7	31.4	3.7
Kings County					
Total	1,450,686	44.4	0.7	43.8	0.7
White	1,088,383	47.2	1.0	46.5	1.0
Excluding Spanish heritage	963,587	50.1	1.1	49.3	1.1
Excluding Spanish origin	948,132	50.2	1.1	49.5	1.1
Black	327,201	38.0	2.2	37.8	2.2
Spanish heritage	143,648	24.0	2.9	23.5	2.9
Spanish origin	170,612	26.9	2.8	26.5	2.8
Puerto Rican origin	145,129	24.4	2.9	23.9	2.9
New York County					
Total	975,574	54.5	0.9	50.4	0.9
White	719,641	58.2	1.2	53.1	1.1
Excluding Spanish heritage	613,149	61.6	1.3	55.8	1.3
Excluding Spanish origin	586,846	62.2	1.3	56.1	1.3
Black	218,629	46.7	2.4	45.4	2.3
Spanish heritage	117,258	38.2	3.0	37.4	2.9
Spanish origin	150,079	40.1	2.7	39.6	2.7
Puerto Rican origin	111,721	37.9	3.0	37.1	3.0
NORTH CAROLINA					
Anson County					
Total	15,994	41.3	0.1	40.2	0.1
White	9,224	51.6	1.7	50.4	1.7
Black	6,524	27.0	2.4	25.8	2.3
Beaufort County					
Total	26,744	41.0	1.5	39.6	1.5
White	19,314	46.0	1.2	44.4	1.2
Black	7,331	27.6	3.0	27.1	3.0
Bertie County					
Total	13,344	41.8	1.5	41.0	1.4
White	5,974	46.5	2.5	46.1	2.5
Black	7,123	38.8	2.1	37.5	2.1
Bladen County					
Total	19,012	40.5	0.2	39.9	0.2
White	12,241	42.0	1.4	41.7	1.4
Black	6.565	37.7	2.5	36.7	2.5
Camden County					
Total	3,798	48.4	(*)	47.6	(*)
White	2,675	51.8	(*)	50.7	(*)
Black	1,116	40.4	(*)	40.3	(*)
Caswell County					
Total	12,575	45.9	0.1	45.2	0.1
White	7,388	48.6	1.8	47.8	1.8
Black	5,063	42.7	2.5	42.1	2.5
Chowan County					
Total	8,254	39.3	2.1	38.9	2.1
White	5,297	50.1	1.9	49.6	1.9
Black	2,886	20.1	3.3	19.9	3.3
Cleveland County					
Total	52,996	43.7	0.3	42.6	0.3
White	41,739	48.1	0.8	46.8	0.8
Black	9,090	26.7	2.8	26.5	2.8
American Indian	2,167	29.9	7.6	30.0	7.6
Craven County					
Total	45,201	39.2	0.2	32.5	0.2
White	32,716	42.1	0.8	34.3	0.7
Excluding Spanish heritage	32,059	42.3	0.8	34.8	0.8
Excluding Spanish origin	32,138	42.4	0.8	34.7	0.7
Black	10,443	32.4	2.1	30.1	2.0
American Indian	1,752	28.3	5.3	16.1	4.5
Spanish heritage	812	31.3	7.8	14.0	6.3
Spanish origin	705	26.1	8.1	13.3	6.5
Cumberland County					
Total	151,037	33.9	0.3	26.7	0.2
White	108,198	36.5	0.7	28.2	0.7
Excluding Spanish heritage	103,777	37.5	0.8	29.1	0.7
Excluding Spanish origin	104,277	37.5	0.8	29.1	0.7
Black	35,117	28.6	1.9	25.3	1.8
American Indian	5,601	20.2	5.0	8.5	3.8
Spanish heritage	5,342	10.4	4.4	5.4	3.5
Spanish origin	4,614	8.7	4.5	2.8	3.3
Edgecombe County					
Total	35,427	38.5	0.2	37.6	0.2
White	19,618	47.3	1.9	46.2	1.9
Black	15,516	27.6	2.4	26.9	2.4
Franklin County					
Total	19,166	45.0	0.1	42.2	0.1
White	12,730	53.4	1.4	49.3	1.4
Black	6,302	28.1	2.6	27.9	2.6
Gaston County					
Total	106,964	40.8	0.2	40.0	0.2
White	87,009	43.2	0.5	42.3	0.5
Black	11,366	31.6	2.4	31.1	2.4
American Indian	8,492	28.7	4.1	28.4	4.1

[1] Isabella County
[2] Allegan County

Table 4. ADJUSTED PERCENT OF CITIZENS 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER REPORTED VOTING, BY RACE AND ETHNIC ORIGIN—Continued

(See text for definition of standard error. Asterisk (*) denotes census area)

Jurisdiction, race, and ethnic origin	Total citizens	Reported voted			
		Total	Standard error	In this jurisdiction	Standard error
NORTH CAROLINA--Continued					
Gates County					
Total	5,689	54.3	(*)	53.8	(*)
White	2,996	58.8	(*)	58.2	(*)
Black	2,678	49.5	(*)	49.0	(*)
Granville County					
Total	20,707	42.3	0.4	40.9	0.4
White	11,002	50.2	2.0	48.1	2.0
Black	9,477	34.0	2.3	33.4	2.3
Greene County					
Total	9,762	44.0	(*)	43.0	(*)
White	5,873	53.8	(*)	52.8	(*)
Black	3,868	29.2	(*)	28.3	(*)
Guilford County					
Total	203,992	49.7	0.4	47.3	0.3
White	149,038	53.3	1.2	51.0	1.2
Black	46,954	41.6	3.3	38.6	3.2
American Indian	8,000	30.0	8.7	30.2	8.7
Halifax County					
Total	36,843	37.4	1.3	36.8	1.3
White	22,502	48.2	1.8	47.5	1.8
Black	13,105	20.9	2.9	21.0	2.9
Harnett County					
Total	36,264	44.2	0.3	41.7	0.3
White	28,587	47.9	0.8	45.3	0.8
Black	6,354	31.2	2.8	29.3	2.8
American Indian	1,190	28.1	7.0	26.9	6.9
Hertford County					
Total	16,802	36.5	0.1	36.0	0.1
White	8,076	43.3	2.2	42.2	2.2
Black	8,035	29.6	2.2	29.7	2.2
American Indian	651	35.2	10.1	33.3	10.0
Hoke County					
Total	11,143	38.5	(*)	37.0	(*)
White	5,452	46.7	(*)	44.3	(*)
Black	4,435	32.7	(*)	32.1	(*)
American Indian	1,150	21.5	(*)	21.2	(*)
Jackson County					
Total	18,533	56.8	(*)	48.3	(*)
White	16,759	58.2	(*)	49.3	(*)
Black	361	42.5	(*)	36.7	(*)
American Indian	1,372	44.0	(*)	39.8	(*)
Lee County					
Total	22,357	40.3	0.2	39.5	0.2
White	18,070	43.4	0.7	42.5	0.7
Black	3,921	28.5	2.7	28.3	2.7
American Indian	334	15.7	9.2	13.6	8.9
Lenoir County					
Total	38,062	43.5	0.4	41.2	0.3
White	25,533	50.1	1.4	47.7	1.4
Black	12,224	30.2	2.7	28.0	2.7
Martin County					
Total	17,029	41.5	0.1	40.6	0.1
White	10,387	48.1	1.6	47.1	1.6
Black	6,313	31.2	2.6	30.3	2.5
Nash County					
Total	44,433	41.9	0.1	39.6	0.1
White	32,990	48.1	1.2	45.5	1.2
Black	10,753	25.0	3.3	23.8	3.3
Northampton County					
Total	14,835	43.8	1.9	43.0	1.9
White	6,972	52.2	2.6	51.3	2.6
Black	7,845	36.5	2.4	35.7	2.4
NORTH CAROLINA--Continued					
Onslow County					
Total	72,528	29.1	0.2	19.3	0.1
White	56,190	31.8	0.4	21.0	0.4
Excluding Spanish heritage	53,790	32.5	0.5	21.7	0.4
Excluding Spanish origin	53,821	32.7	0.5	21.8	0.4
Black	10,027	23.1	1.8	17.4	1.6
American Indian	5,494	14.7	2.2	8.0	1.8
Spanish heritage	3,123	16.1	3.1	5.9	2.3
Spanish origin	2,800	10.9	2.9	3.5	2.1
Pasquotank County					
Total	19,161	41.9	0.3	38.7	0.3
White	12,292	47.0	1.4	43.4	1.4
Black	6,637	33.1	2.5	30.9	2.4
Perquimans County					
Total	6,043	43.4	(*)	42.7	(*)
White	3,854	47.7	(*)	47.0	(*)
Black	2,157	35.9	(*)	35.1	(*)
Person County					
Total	18,813	40.7	0.1	40.5	0.1
White	13,291	42.9	1.2	42.7	1.2
Black	5,183	35.6	2.8	35.2	2.8
Pitt County					
Total	67,938	42.5	0.4	31.8	0.3
White	49,043	47.8	1.3	34.7	1.0
Black	17,685	27.5	3.0	25.0	2.5
Robeson County					
Total	59,398	43.7	0.2	43.3	0.2
White	26,208	47.0	1.9	46.1	1.9
Black	14,475	39.2	2.7	39.1	2.7
American Indian	18,612	42.9	2.6	42.7	2.6
Rockingham County					
Total	53,161	44.6	0.2	43.9	0.2
White	42,295	45.8	0.7	45.1	0.7
Black	10,131	39.4	2.7	38.9	2.7
Scotland County					
Total	18,680	37.3	0.2	35.1	0.2
White	11,381	44.2	1.2	41.9	1.2
Black	5,715	29.6	2.2	27.6	2.1
American Indian	1,567	14.8	4.1	12.9	3.9
Union County					
Total	41,122	42.9	0.2	41.4	0.2
White	34,232	47.4	0.7	45.6	0.7
Black	5,353	18.3	2.9	17.9	2.8
American Indian	1,536	29.9	8.8	28.9	8.7
Vance County					
Total	21,540	44.8	0.3	43.9	0.3
White	13,165	46.9	1.9	46.4	1.9
Black	7,978	40.8	3.0	39.4	2.9
American Indian	398	53.4	17.0	53.4	17.0
Washington County					
Total	9,669	46.3	(*)	45.1	(*
White	6,110	51.5	(*)	49.8	(*)
Black	3,494	37.4	(*)	37.1	(*)
Wayne County					
Total	60,483	38.4	0.3	33.5	0.3
White	40,825	43.4	1.1	37.3	1.1
Black	18,092	27.2	2.3	25.3	2.2
American Indian	1,505	36.1	9.8	30.4	9.4
Wilson County					
Total	41,807	38.5	0.4	37.2	0.4
White	27,433	47.0	1.6	45.2	1.5
Black	13,454	22.8	2.9	22.5	2.9

Table 4. ADJUSTED PERCENT OF CITIZENS 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER REPORTED VOTING, BY RACE AND ETHNIC ORIGIN—Continued

(See text for definition of standard error. Asterisk (*) denotes census area)

Jurisdiction, race, and ethnic origin	Total citizens	Reported voted			
		Total	Standard error	In this jurisdiction	Standard error
OKLAHOMA					
Choctaw County					
Total	10,171	63.3	(*)	62.2	(*)
White	7,359	64.3	(*)	63.2	(*)
Excluding Spanish heritage	7,327	64.4	(*)	63.3	(*)
Excluding Spanish origin	7,347	64.4	(*)	63.3	(*)
Black	1,200	61.8	(*)	61.0	(*)
American Indian	1,554	59.7	(*)	58.3	(*)
Spanish heritage	70	56.3	(*)	54.8	(*)
Spanish origin	42	43.4	(*)	43.4	(*)
McCurtain County					
Total	21,205	53.9	(*)	53.3	(*)
White	15,139	55.6	(*)	55.0	(*)
Excluding Spanish heritage	15,061	55.7	(*)	55.0	(*)
Excluding Spanish origin	15,105	55.7	(*)	55.0	(*)
Black	1,953	53.5	(*)	53.2	(*)
American Indian	3,992	47.9	(*)	47.2	(*)
Spanish heritage	123	49.5	(*)	49.6	(*)
Spanish origin	74	41.6	(*)	41.6	(*)
SOUTH CAROLINA--Statewide					
Total	1,925,768	43.5	0	42.4	0
White	1,394,484	45.0	1.0	44.0	1.0
Black	490,126	40.9	2.7	39.3	2.7
American Indian	35,130	31.7	11.1	29.8	11.0
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Shannon County					
Total	4,493	24.9	(*)	24.1	(*)
White	552	51.4	(*)	46.0	(*)
American Indian	3,886	21.1	(*)	21.1	(*)
SOUTH DAKOTA--Continued					
Todd County					
Total	3,745	42.4	(*)	41.2	(*)
White	1,169	62.8	(*)	60.0	(*)
American Indian	2,509	32.9	(*)	32.5	(*)
TEXAS--Statewide					
Total	8,151,042	52.1	0	50.0	0
White	6,836,708	53.3	0.5	51.0	0.5
Excluding Spanish heritage	5,531,430	55.1	0.8	52.5	0.8
Excluding Spanish origin	5,694,530	55.1	0.8	52.5	0.8
Black	872,222	46.7	3.4	45.8	3.4
American Indian	388,518	44.6	5.1	42.4	5.1
Spanish heritage	1,340,635	45.9	2.6	44.9	2.6
Spanish origin	1,160,956	44.5	2.8	43.6	2.8
VIRGINIA--Statewide					
Total	3,469,594	52.4	0	49.5	0
White	2,754,794	54.9	0.8	51.7	0.8
Black	564,022	45.1	3.5	43.7	3.5
American Indian	125,650	26.6	7.3	25.4	7.2
WISCONSIN					
Town of Komensky					
Total	227	43.2	(*)	42.3	(*)
White	71	39.4	(*)	39.3	(*)
American Indian	150	46.7	(*)	45.3	(*)

Appendix

EFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

olitical jurisdictions. These consist of States and political ıbdivisions. Political subdivisions have been defined by the .S. Department of Justice for the purposes of the Act as ounties or independent cities, except for the following: ities and towns in New England; cities and townships in lichigan; and cities, towns, and villages in Wisconsin. A ırisdiction was determined to be covered if it met the follow-ıg conditions under Title II of the 1975 amendments:

- A.1. More than 5 percent of the citizens of voting age in the jurisdiction were members of a single-language minority, and
  - 2. less than 50 percent of the citizens of voting age in the jurisdiction voted in the Presidential election of 1972, and
  - 3. the jurisdiction was certified for coverage by the U.S. Department of Justice.
- B. The jurisdiction was previously covered under the 1965 Voting Rights Act or by the 1970 amendments.

xcluded from the survey were jurisdictions which met the onditions under Title II of the 1975 amendments but which ad been dropped by a declaratory judgment of the U.S. istrict Court prior to November 1976, or jurisdictions in hich there was not substantial language minority popula-on according to the 1970 Census of Population.

ace. The initial classification of all respondents as White, lack (Negro), or other race was made by enumerator obser-ıtion. Persons identified as White or as Black in the tables e those classified as such by the enumerator and who did ot identify themselves in the ethnic origin question as merican Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Korean, or leut or Eskimo.

thnic origin. Respondents were asked to identify their hnic origin from a list provided by the enumerator. Per-ns who identified their ethnic origin as American Indian, ninese, Japanese, Filipino, Korean, or Aleut or Eskimo are own in these categories for jurisdictions with a sufficiently rge population to provide statistical reliability.

anish heritage. Persons of Spanish heritage were defined as the 1970 census. In Florida, Hawaii, Maine, Massachusetts, ichigan, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Wisconsin, persons Spanish heritage are those who reported that Spanish was e language usually spoken in their homes when they were ildren, or are persons in families in which the husband or wife reported Spanish as his or her mother tongue. In addition to the above, Spanish heritage also includes persons with Spanish surnames in Arizona, California, and Colorado.[1] In New York State, persons of Spanish heritage are persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage. Persons of Spanish heritage may be of any race. A separate category of "White, excluding Spanish heritage" is shown for all jurisdictions for which Spanish heritage is shown separately.

Spanish origin. Persons of Spanish origin are persons who reported themselves as Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish origin or descent in the ethnic origin question. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. A separate category of "White, excluding Spanish origin" is shown for all jurisdictions for which Spanish origin is shown separately.

Native Alaskan. In Alaska, Native Alaskans consist of American Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos as a group.

Citizenship. Citizenship was determined for all persons 18 years old and over by a direct question. Noncitizens were not asked the voting and registration questions.

Voting. Citizens 18 years old and over were asked if they had voted in the November 1976 election. All persons who reported that they had voted were asked if they had voted in their jurisdiction of residence.

Registration. Citizens who reported that they had not voted in the November 1976 election were asked if they had been registered to vote in the election. Persons who reported that they were registered were asked if they were registered in their jurisdiction of residence. Registered persons include those who voted and those who had not voted but were registered to vote.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Survey Design

The estimates in this report were obtained from data collected by the Census Bureau for 87 jurisdictions in the 1976 Survey of Registration and Voting. These jurisdictions consisted of 7 towns, 3 townships, 68 counties, and 9 States. For each jurisdiction, the universe surveyed included all people residing in the jurisdiction, including both military and institutionalized persons. A complete census was conducted in the 25 jurisdictions (all 10 of the towns or townships and 15 counties) for which the esimated cost for a complete census was less than or approximately equal to that of a sample survey that would meet the required reliability. Due to the same type of cost and reliability considerations, a census was conducted in portions of four other jurisdictions (the Arizona counties of Apache and Mohave, and the States of Arizona and Virginia), whereas a sample survey was conducted in the remainder of these four jurisdictions. A sample survey was also conducted in the remaining 58 jurisdictions. Enumeration occurred within 2 months of the November 1976 Presidential election in the census jurisdictions and within 2 to 6 months in both the mixed census/sample and sample jurisdictions. Table A lists the number of interviewed sample households in each of the 4 mixed census/sample jurisdictions and in each of the 58 sample jurisdictions.

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[1] Spanish surname is coded in five Southwestern States only, namely, Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas, and is included as part of Spanish heritage for those States.

The 1976 Survey of Registration and Voting was concerned with measuring the voting and registration rates for specified minorities of interest in each jurisdiction. These minorities, which varied by jurisdiction, included the Black, Spanish heritage, American Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, and Native Alaskan ethnic groups. The survey was designed so that the estimated minority of interest voting rate within each jurisdiction would have about a 10 percent relative standard error (standard error of the estimated minority of interest voting rate divided by the actual minority of interest voting rate). For each selected jurisdiction, each of the minorities listed above which consisted of 5 percent or more of the population 18 years old and over in the jurisdiction were, by definition, minorities of interest. In those jurisdictions with more than one minority of interest, the survey was so designed that the voting rate for each minority of interest would have a 10 percent relative standard error. In census areas, the relative standard error is zero for all estimates.

The sample was selected using essentially a single stage of sampling in the county jurisdictions and two stages of sampling in the statewide jurisdictions. In the county jurisdictions in which a sample survey was conducted, the sample was selected from three basic sampling frames which are normally used by the Census Bureau to select general population samples. These three sampling frames or strata are known as the old construction, the new construction, and the area sampling frames. The old construction frame consists of units in existence and enumerated in the 1970 census in the building permit-issuing portion of the jurisdiction. For sampling efficiency purposes, this frame was divided into essentially two strata, those 1970 housing units with and without a minority of interest head of household. An unclustered systematic sample of housing units was then selected from each of these two strata, except in the sample portion of Mohave County, Arizona, where clusters of approximately four units each were selected. The new construction frame consists of units, constructed since the 1970 census in permit-issuing portions of counties, for which building permits were issued between January 1970 and August 1976. Units within this frame were selected for each jurisdiction by chronologically ordering the building permit within the jurisdiction by month issued. Clusters of approximately four housing units each were then created and thes clusters were systematically sampled. The area sample fram consists of all housing units in areas which do not issue building permits. The enumeration districts within this frame wer divided into segments, i.e., small land areas with well-define boundaries, having an expected size of four or a multiple o four housing units. These small land areas were then systematically sampled. Those sample segments with an expecte size which was a multiple of four were further subsample prior to enumeration so that an expected four housing unit were chosen for interview.

The first of the two stages of sample selection in the nin State jurisdictions was the selection of primary samplin units (PSU's). Each PSU consisted of a single county, paris (Louisiana), or census division (Alaska) in each State excep Virginia, where PSU's consisted of one or more counties o independent cities. PSU's were selected with certainty i two ways. First, nine counties in Arizona and one in Virgini became certainty sample PSU's since they were also count jurisdictions in the 1976 Voting Rights Survey. Second, th PSU's with the largest measures of size (usually total age 1 and over minority population) were selected for sample wit certainty in each of the nine States. The remaining PSU's i each State were placed into strata and one PSU was selecte to represent each stratum with probabilities of selectio proportional to optimally determined measures of size. Th total number of sample PSU's in each State varied betwee 9 and 16.

The second stage of sample selection for the nine statewide jurisdictions was the selection of a sample of housin units within the sample PSU's. With the exception of fiv PSU's in Alaska, this within-PSU selection was performed i a manner similar to the sample selection in the count jurisdictions. The only important difference was that cluster of four housing units each were selected from the old construction frame in the statewide PSU's (except for most o the Arizona PSU's which were county jurisdictions themselves) instead of an unclustered sample, as was done in th sampled county jurisdictions. In Alaska, a modification o the area sample frame, which consisted of prelisting and subsampling, was used exclusively for five PSU's due to cos and climatic considerations. Here, clusters of expected fou housing units each were systematically selected.

Estimation

The procedure employed in estimating the voting and registration statistics in this report consisted of two parts for th census areas, three parts for noncensus county jurisdictions and five parts for the statewide jurisdictions. In each of th three situations the first two stages were the same. The first step was the inflation of the sample data by the reciprocal o the probability of selecting a unit, which was one for censu units. The second step, which was also applied to censu jurisdictions and census portions of jurisdictions, was a adjustment to account for occupied living quarters that were eligible for the survey, but for which an interview was no

Table A. Effective Sample Sizes (Number of Interviewed Households) in the Sample Portions of the Surveyed Jurisdictions

Jurisdiction	Interviews
Arizona	
Apache County	[1]1,390
Cochise County	737
Coconino County	1,026
Mohave County	[1]692
Navajo County	1,599
Pima County	774
Pinal County	2,470
Santa Cruz County	313
Yuma County	1,507
California	
Kings County	798
Merced County	899
Monterey County	1,040
Colorado	
El Paso County	2,166
Florida	
Collier County	1,975
Hillsborough County	1,855
Monroe County	1,856
Hawaii	
Honolulu County	2,291
New York	
Bronx County	706
Kings County	2,157
New York County	2,029
North Carolina	
Anson County	567
Beaufort County	476
Bertie County	528
Bladen County	723
Caswell County	535
Chowan County	312
Cleveland County	966

Jurisdiction	Interviews
North Carolina--Con.	
Craven County	1,846
Cumberland County	2,040
Edgecombe County	565
Franklin County	689
Gaston County	1,813
Granville County	578
Guilford County	665
Halifax County	498
Harnett County	1,179
Hertford County	569
Lee County	1,273
Lenoir County	614
Martin County	593
Nash County	729
Northampton County	397
Onslow County	3,745
Pasquotank County	691
Person County	722
Pitt County	127
Robeson County	760
Rockingham County	1,166
Scotland County	1,153
Union County	990
Vance County	453
Wayne County	956
Wilson County	545

Statewide jurisdictions	Interviews
Alabama	1,156
Alaska	1,747
Arizona	[2]11,019
Georgia	1,316
Louisiana	954
Mississippi	1,000
South Carolina	1,265
Texas	2,228
Virginia	[3]1,137

[1] Excludes the census portion of the county.

[2] Excludes the census portion of Apache and Mohave Counties.

[3] Excludes the census county of Charles City.

tained because no one was found at home or the respond- ts refused to participate. This noninterivew adjustment in- lved grouping the interviewed and noninterviewed living arters according to similar characteristics and proportion- y inflating the interviewed living quarters in the group. e noninterview rate for virtually all jurisdictions was trivial ways less than 5 percent and usually less than 1 percent). addition, when data were missing or incomplete for inter- wed persons, imputations and allocation procedures were complete these cases.

For the noncensus county jurisdictions, the next and final step was a precision increasing ratio adjustment to an independently derived value of the total population in the county. The remaining three steps for the statewide jurisdictions were also ratio adjustments designed to improve the precision of the estimates. These ratios, which consisted of population controls from independent sources divided by unadjusted survey estimates, decreased both the within and between PSU variability of the estimates. The first of these three adjustments was performed at the PSU level (separately for each PSU) and was identical to the final adjustment in the county jurisdictions. The second adjustment involved 1970 census totals for the State. The final adjustment applied to the statewide jurisdictions was an adjustment to an indepedent estimate, as of November 1976, of persons 18 years old and over for the entire State.

Adjusted voting rates. Since overreporting of voting is a common survey phenomenon,[2] an independent records check was conducted in 12 sample jurisdictions and 12 census jurisdictions to test for the existence and size of the overreporting bias in the 1976 Survey of Registration and Voting.[3] In the selected jurisdictions a subset of total repondents was checked against jurisdiction registration and voting records. Although there were some matching problems in the records check procedures as far as determining whether or not a person actually voted, the results from the records check provided little evidence of underreporting but showed overreporting rates of 5 to 10 percent and occasionally higher. In addition, these overreporting rates differ by ethnic subgroups in most of the 24 jurisdictions.

In an attempt to provide a correction for the effects of overreporting, two types of adjusted voting rates were computed for this report and are shown in table 4. The first type of adjusted rate is for all resident voters regardless of whether they voted inside or outside the jurisdiction in question, and the second type of adjusted rate applies only to resident voters who voted within the jurisdiction in question. Both types of adjusted rates were computed by subtracting the appropriate estimate of overreporting from the unadjusted rates. Since the calculation of overreporting estimators required independent counts of voters, which were available only for jurisdictions as a whole, overreporting estimators were calculated for entire jurisdictions and applied both to entire jurisdictions and to the racial and ethnic subgroups within the jurisdictions.

The overreporting estimator for the second type of adjusted rate (i.e., for citizens voting within the jurisdiction) is simply the within-jurisdiction voting rate derived from the survey minus the voting rate for the jurisdiction derived from an independent count of voters; this estimator is shown in column (h) of table 3. The overreporting estimator for the first type of adjusted rate (i.e., for all voters regardless of where they voted) is the survey rate for all voters in the jurisdiction minus an inflated voting rate derived from the independent voter count. The latter rate was inflated to compensate for the fact that the independent count did not include citizens who voted in other jurisdictions. Independent counts of voters were obtained either from the Election Research Center, Inc., Washington, D.C. or from a special questionnaire designed by the Census Bureau to obtain jurisdictional voting counts (see the footnotes to table for specific source references).

In 73 of the 87 jurisdictions covered in this report, th Registration and Voting Survey produced estimated rates o voter participation that were higher than (or, in one jurisdiction, equal to) the rates derived from independent counts o voters. In eight census jurisdictions and five sample jurisdictions, however, the survey estimates of voter participation were lower than those derived from independent vot counts. Possible contributing factors for this unusual occurrence of a survey underestimate of voting rates are (1) failur of the survey to represent all absentee voters, (2) undercoverage of the population in the survey, (3) inaccuracies in th independent vote count, and (4) sampling error, in sampl areas only. Except for sampling error, reliable independen data do not exist for each of these components; thus, it i impossible to establish how much each factor may have contributed to the survey underestimates of voting.

The adjusted rates, with some exceptions, generally reduce the overreporting bias in both the census and sampl jurisdictions, and they decrease the variance to some exten in the sample areas. Moreover, the adjustment procedur preserves the original absolute difference between an two subgroup voting rates within a jurisdiction. Unadjuste voting rates are shown in table 2, and adjusted rates ar shown in table 4. Table 2 also presents unadjusted registration rates, as reported in the survey. However, no estimate are available concerning the extent of overreporting o registration.

Assuming that the independent count of voters in eac jurisdiction is generally a more accurate estimate of th true number of votes cast than is the survey estimate, it i likely that the adjusted rates in table 4 provide better reflections of levels of voter participation than do the unadjusted rates in table 2. Therefore, for some uses it may b preferable to employ the adjusted rates rather than th unadjusted rates. In any case, the absolute difference in voting rates between subgroups within a particular jurisdictio remains the same because of the method of adjustment.

Reliability of the Estimates

There are two types of possible errors assoicated with estimates based on data from sample surveys, sampling and nonsampling errors. In those jurisdictions in which a complet census was conducted, only nonsampling errors may b present. The following is a description of the sampling errors in the sample jurisdictions and of the nonsampling errors i all jurisdictions.

Sampling errors. The particular sample used for each of the sample survey jurisdictions is one of a large number of possible samples of the same size that could have been selecte using the same sample design. Even if the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators were used, estimates from each of the different samples would differ from each other. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is defined as the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate attempts to provide a measure of is variation among the estimates from the possible samples d, thus, is an approximation of the precision with which a mple estimates the average results of all possible samples.

---

[2] For a discussion of overreporting of voting in surveys, see the sources cited in the section "Comparison of Survey Results and Election Returns" in the introductory text of this report.

[3] See H. Woltman and C. Isaki, "Measurement Error and Sample Design Research for the 1976 Registration and Voting Survey," a paper presented at the 1978 American Association of Public Opinion Research Conference, Roanoke, Virginia.

The sample estimate and its estimated standard error enle one to construct interval estimates such that the conusion that the interval includes the average result of all posble samples would be correct with a known probability. or example, if all possible samples were selected, each suryed under essentially the same general conditions, and an timate and its estimated standard error were calculated om each sample, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one standard error below the estimate to one standard error above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples;
2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples;
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two standard errors below the estimate to two standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

The average result of all possible samples either is or is t contained in any particular computed interval. Hower, for a particular sample one can say with specified conlence that the average result of all possible samples is inuded in the constructed interval.

Each estimate in this report arising from a sample area is compnied by its standard error. Several approximations ve been used in estimating the sampling errors, or equivatly, in computing the standard errors. Standard errors re computed using the same basic technique for each invidual item in this report. Hence, the standard errors prented in the tables provide a general order of magnitude ther than the exact sampling error for any specific item.

ustration of the use of the standard errors in the tables for rming confidence intervals. Table 2 of this report shows at the estimated voting rate for Blacks in Bladen County, C. was 44.1 percent with a standard error of 2.9 perntage points. Consequently, the 68 percent confidence inrval, as shown by these data, is from 41.2 to 47.0 percent. ierefore, a conclusion that the average estimate, derived om all possible samples, of the Black voting rate in Bladen unty lies within an interval computed in this way would correct for roughly 68 percent of all possible samples. nilarly, we could conclude that the average estimate deed from all possible samples lies within an interval from .5 to 48.7 with 90 percent confidence and that the avere estimate lies within the interval from 38.3 to 49.9 with percent confidence.

fferences. Standard errors can be computed for estimated fferences. Within a given jurisdiction, and considering a ecific absolute number or a particular type of voting or registration rate, the standard error for the estimated difference between the particular absolute number or rate for any two nonoverlapping subgroups is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of each estimate considered separately. For differences between absolute numbers, this will give an underestimate of the standard error for subgroups that do not overlap, such as White and Black, or Spanish origin and White non-Spanish origin. Conversely, if the subgroups overlap, the above computing technique produces an overestimate of the standard error for the estimated difference for both absolute numbers and rates. Thus, for differences in rates, it is recommended that nonoverlapping subgroups be used whenever possible.

Illustration of the Computation of the Standard Error of a Difference. Table 2 of this report shows that the estimated voting rate for the Whites in Bladen County, N.C. was 48.2 percent and the standard error of this estimate was 2.4 percentage points. Thus, the apparent difference between the voting rate for the Whites and the Blacks in Bladen County was 4.1 percent and its standard error is about

$$\sqrt{(2.9)^2 + (2.4)^2} = 3.8$$

percentage points. Consequently, the 68 percent confidence interval for the difference is from .3 to 7.9 percent. Therefore, a conclusion that the average estimate of this difference, derived from all possible samples, lies within an interval computed in this way would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all possible samples. Since the 90 percent confidence interval is from -2.0 to 10.2 percent, which includes 0, we cannot conclude with 90 percent confidence that the White voting rate was different from the Black voting rate.

Nonsampling Errors. The estimates for both the census and the sample portions of the surveyed jurisdictions in this report are subject to nonsampling error. Some types of nonsampling error are peculiar to both sample surveys and censuses while others are peculiar to only one or the other survey methods. In general, nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources: inability to obtain information about all cases, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, inability or unwillingness to provide correct information on the part of respondents, mistakes in recording or coding the data, and other errors of collection, response, processing, coverage, and estimation for missing data.

With respect to errors of coverage and estimation for missing data in the sample portions of the surveyed jurisdictions, the new construction sample had deficiencies with regard to the representation of new construction in permit-issuing areas. During the sampling of building permits, only those issued between January 1, 1970 and August 1, 1976 were eligible to be sampled to represent new construction in permit-issuing areas. It had been assumed that units with permits issued prior to 1970 would have been completed by the time of the 1970 census, and therefore would have been represented in the sample selected from the 1970 census units. However, it has been estimated that nationally, about five percent of the new construction built after the 1970 census was missed because the permits for these units were issued before 1970. Since this is a national estimate, the actual percent missed for a given jurisdiction may be quite different. In addition, new construction units with permits issued after August 1, 1976, that were built before the time of enumeration, would have no change of selection.

Unlike the procedure for conventional new construction, there is no sampling procedure specificially designed for obtaining new construction mobile homes in the sample portions of the jurisdictions. However, new mobile homes in segments where area sampling methods were used do come into the sample. In addition, new mobile homes in segments sampled from the 1970 census list also come into sample if the mobile homes are located in mobile home parks, identified as such in the 1970 census. However, new mobile homes in permit-issuing areas that are located in mobile home parks not in existence at the time of the 1970 census have no chance of coming into the sample.

The old construction sample in permit-issuing areas also had deficiencies. These deficiencies, believed to be minor, are caused by the failure to enumerate all units that existed at the time of the 1970 census. The undercoverage caused by the failure to enumerate all units may also exist in the census portions of the surveyed jurisdictions.

Deficiencies also exist where area sampling or prelisting and subsampling methods are used. It is always possible that a samll percentage of units were not listed during either the canvassing for the area sampling or during the prelisting operation for the five prelisted PSU's in Alaska.

The surveys (both census and sample portions) also have deficiencies with respect to within household undercoverage of persons. This occurs whenever the household respondent fails to account for all persons residing in the household at the time of interview. The household respondent may also provide inaccurate information about other persons residing in the household.

The ratio estimation procedures used in deriving the estimates have tended to correct for the deficiency in undercoverage of the total population. However, errors still remain in the estimates of characteristics, if the characteristics of the undercovered persons differ from those of the covered persons in the surveys.

Finally, there is evidence, as discussed earlier, that people tend to overreport voting participation. This problem exists in both the census and the sample portions of the surveyed jurisdictions. Use of a difference adjustment has been applied to the voting rates in an attempt to compensate for this overreporting phenomenon and these results are given in table 4.

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Social and Economic Characteristics of the Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Population: 1977 and 1970

Introduction

This report presents a broad range of data on differences and similarities between the characteristics of the population living in central cities, suburbs and nonmetropolitan areas in 1977, and the changes that have occurred since 1970. Data are presented for selected social and economic characteristics of the population, by type of residence for 1977 and 1970, from the March 1977 Current Population Survey (CPS) and from the 1-in-100 sample of the 1970 Census of Population.

The definition of metropolitan territory used in this report corresponds to that for the 243 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) used in the 1970 Census of Population. Between 1970 and December 1973, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defined an additional 25 SMSA's and added territory to some existing SMSA's. Data for this new metropolitan territory are included separately in this report, for both 1977 and 1970.[1] Population characteristics are presented as well for three groups of nonmetropolitan counties, based on the 1970 size of the largest place (incorporated city, town, village or borough) in the county. These groups are (1) counties with no place of 2,500 or more population, (2) counties with a place of 2,500 to 24,999 population, and (3) counties with a place of 25,000 or more population.

The major subjects featured in this report are population, marital status, household relationship, family size, migration, educational attainment, labor force status, occupation, industry, income and poverty. Most tables present data for the White and Black populations, and selected tables have been repeated for the population of Spanish origin as well.

Highlights

- The Nation's metropolitan population grew by only about 4 percent between 1970 and 1977, but has not changed significantly since 1975, using the 1970 metropolitan area boundaries. Nonmetropolitan counties as a group grew by about 11 percent between 1970 and 1977. This is in marked contrast to the pattern for several decades prior to 1970 when the metropolitan population grew faster than the nonmetropolitan.
- Although the population of many central cities continued to increase, the population of central cities as a group declined by 5 percent from 1970 to 1977, while the suburban population increased by 12 percent.
- Not all age groups in cities declined in number, however. The number of young adults, particularly in the 25 to 34 age group, increased, while the number of children under 14 years and adults 35 to 44 years of age decreased between 1970 and 1977.
- The Black population in cities did not grow significantly between 1974 and 1977, marking at least a temporary end to the pronounced growth in the number of Blacks in cities that has characterized the past several decades.
- Although the number of Blacks living in suburbs increased by 34 percent between 1970 and 1977, suburban Blacks still represent only 25 percent of the Black metropolitan population, and only 6 percent of the Nation's suburban population.
- Black migration to suburbs appears, however, to be accelerating; between 1975 and 1977, Black movement to suburbs accounted for 14 percent of the net increase in suburban population attributable to migration, compared with only 7 percent in the 1970-75 period.
- The Nation's Spanish population was more concentrated in metropolitan areas than either the White population as a whole or the Black population; however, it was more evenly distributed between central cities and suburbs than was the Black population.

---

[1] Since January 1974, nine new SMSA's have been designated, and additional territory has been added to a few existing SMSA's. In this report, these SMSA's are included as part of the nonmetropolitan territory but not as part of the "in counties designated metropolitan since 1970" column. The population in this most recently designated SMSA territory was about 1.5 million in 1976, representing only about 14 percent of the total population added to metropolitan territory since 1970.

- Not only were more families moving out of than into cities during the 1970's, but also the average income of the outmigrants was higher than those moving into cities.
- As a result, $18 billion less income in 1976 was available to families and unrelated individuals living in cities in 1977 than would have been the case if there had been no migration in and out of cities between 1975 and 1977.
- Families living in cities and in suburbs are more similar in composition than is often depicted. There is little or no difference between city and suburban families in the average size of family, average number of children, or in the proportion of families with children under 18 living at home.
- However, the proportion of families maintained by women with no husband present was nearly twice as great in the Nation's cities as in its suburbs. As a result about 1 of every 4 city children lived in families maintained by women, compared with about 1 of every 8 suburban children.
- The number of households in cities occupied by families has declined during the 1970's, while the number maintained by persons living alone or living only with nonrelatives increased by 31 percent between 1970 and 1977. Thus, by 1977, 1 of every 3 households in cities was maintained by unrelated individuals, compared with about 1 of every 5 households in suburbs.
- Even though central cities as a whole experienced a net loss in population between 1970 and 1977, the number of college graduates living in cities increased by 44 percent during this period.
- The labor force participation rate for suburban women began in the mid-1970's to exceed that for women living in cities, reversing the tendency of the 1960's.
- The stereotypical image of suburban men being a largely white-collar group is a misconception. About 47 percent of suburban men were employed in such occupations in 1977, not much different than the white-collar rate of 44 percent for men in cities.
- Although suburbs do not contain a disproportionate share of the Nation's white-collar workers, they do account for a disproportionate share of those who earn higher than average incomes.
- After adjusting for price increases between 1969 and 1976, the median income of suburban families showed no change, the median income of city families declined slightly, and the median income for nonmetropolitan families showed a modest increase.
- The poverty rate in cities was slightly higher in 1976 than in 1969, while the poverty rate in suburbs declined a little and the rate in nonmetropolitan areas declined substantially. The majority (62 percent) of the Nation's metropolitan poor lived in cities in 1976, in sharp contrast to the distribution of the total population (42 percent in cities).

Metropolitan Population Growth

Changes in the proportion of the U.S. population that is characterized as metropolitan are not only contingent on the basic demographic components of births, deaths, and net migration, but also upon changes in the total land area that is considered to be metropolitan (i.e., included within SMSA's). During the past quarter century the land area that is designated metropolitan has doubled, from 7 percent to nearly 14 percent of the total U.S. land area.

The original 168 SMSA's delineated in 1950 contained 56 percent of the Nation's population (table A). In 1977,

Table A. Population in Metropolitan Areas Using Current Metropolitan Area Definition: Selected Years

(Metropolitan area definition as of 1974 for the years 1974 and 1977; otherwise as for year shown. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Year[1]	Number of SMSA's	Population (thousands)	Numerical change over previous year shown	Percent change over previous year shown	Metropolitan population as percent of total United States population	Metropolitan land area as percent of U.S. total land area
1977	264	153,087	247	0.2	72.0	13.8
1974	264	151,286	14,228	10.4	72.8	13.8
1970	243	137,058	24,173	21.4	68.6	11.0
1960	209	112,885	28,384	33.6	63.0	8.7
1950	168	84,501	15,222	22.0	56.1	7.0
1940[2]	168	69,279	...	...	52.6	7.0

[1] Data for the years between 1977 and 1970 exclude inmates of institutions and Armed Forces in barracks. Data for 1950 and 1940 are for the total resident population.

[2] 1950 metropolitan area definition.

including only the 243 SMSA's recognized in the 1970 census publications, the metropolitan population of 143 million people represented 67 percent of the U.S. population (table B). Adding in the population living in territory designated as metropolitan between 1970 and 1974 would raise the population living in SMSA's to 153 million, or 72 percent of the total population in 1977.[2]

Since 1975, the population in metropolitan areas has not increased significantly excluding the population in territory added since 1970 (table B). Between 1960 and 1970, SMSA's as a group grew by about 1.4 percent on an average annual basis. Between 1975 and 1977, annual metropolitan growth slowed to between two-tenths and three-tenths of 1 percent.

Nonmetropolitan Population Growth Since 1970

The population living in nonmetropolitan counties increased by about 11 percent between 1970 and 1977, a substantially larger percentage increase in population than the 4 percent recorded for metropolitan areas (table C). This is in marked contrast to several decades prior to 1970 when the metropolitan population grew faster than the nonmetropolitan. The population in nonmetropolitan counties which have been designated metropolitan since 1970 has increased by 19 percent during this time, while the population in those counties remaining nonmetropolitan increased by only 9 percent. However, nonmetropolitan counties with no urban population grew at about the same rate as those designated metropolitan since 1970, perhaps indicating that the deconcentration of population long evidenced in metropolitan areas now extends to nonmetropolitan areas.[3]

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[2] An additional 1.5 million persons in 1976 lived in territory designated metropolitan between 1974 and January 1978.

[3] See "The Deconcentration of Nonmetropolitan Population" by John F. Long, a paper presented at the 1978 annual meeting of the Population Association of America in Atlanta, Georgia. Copies can be obtained by writing Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. For a more detailed discussion of recent nonmetropolitan population change, see "The Revival of Population Growth in Nonmetropolitan America" by Calvin L. Beale, Economic Development Division, Economic Research Service, U.S.D.A., ERS-605.

Table B. Changes in Population in Metropolitan Areas: 1960, 1970, and 1974 to 1977

(Numbers in thousands. 1970 metropolitan area definition. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Year	Population	Numerical change over previous year shown	Percent change over previous year shown
1977	143,107	287	0.2
1976	142,820	359	0.3
1975	142,461	418	0.3
1974	142,043	4,985	[1]0.9
1970	137,058	17,477	[1]1.4
1960[2]	119,581	...	...

[1] Average annual percent change since previous year shown.

[2] Data for 1960 are for the total resident population. Data for all other years exclude inmates of institutions and Armed Forces in barracks.

Table C. Change in Population of Nonmetropolitan Counties, by Size of Largest Place in County: 1977 and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. 1970 metropolitan area definition. Size of place as of 1970)

Size of largest place	1977	1970	Numerical change 1970 to 1977	Percent change 1970 to 1977	Percent distribution	
					1977	1970
Total, nonmetropolitan	69,459	62,761	6,698	10.7	100.0	100.0
n counties with:						
A place of 25,000 or more	17,547	15,845	1,702	10.7	25.3	25.2
A place of 2,500 to 24,999	43,331	39,725	3,606	9.1	62.4	63.3
No place of 2,500 or more	8,582	7,191	1,391	19.3	12.4	11.5
n counties designated metropolitan since 1970	9,980	8,373	1,607	19.2	14.4	13.3
ther nonmetropolitan counties	59,479	54,388	5,091	9.4	85.6	86.7

There has been little change since 1970 in the distribution of the nonmetropolitan population by size of the largest place (incorporated city, town, borough) in the county (table C). Only about 12 percent of the nonmetropolitan population lived in rural counties with no place of 2,500 or more population in 1977. The majority (62 percent) lived in counties with a place of 2,500 to 24,999 population and the remaining 25 percent lived in counties containing a relatively large city of 25,000 or more population.

Central City and Suburban Population Changes

In 1960, the metropolitan population was nearly equally divided between persons who resided in central cities and persons who lived in suburban areas.[4] By 1970, however, more than half of metropolitan residents lived in suburban areas and by 1977 about 58 percent lived in suburbs.

Even though many cities annexed territory between 1960 and 1970 (which had the effect of transferring population to central cities from suburban areas), the population living in cities increased by only about 5 percent during that decade, compared with a 28 percent increase for the suburban population. Since 1970 the population living in central cities of metropolitan areas has declined by about 5 percent, from 62.9 million to 60 million (table D).[5] The suburban population, however, has continued to increase, reaching 83.1 million in 1977, a 12 percent increase over the 1970 figure.

Changes in the Age Composition of Cities and Suburban Areas

Although the total population of cities decreased during the 1970's, the number of young adults, particularly those 25 to 34 years of age, increased (Table E). The growth of this group is largely attributable to aging of the "baby boom" cohort rather than inmigration to cities (see the **Current Population Reports**, Series P-20, Nos. 285 and 320). Furthermore, the increase in this age group between 1970 and 1977 was much larger in the Nation's suburbs (38 percent) than in its cities (19 percent). Nevertheless, persons 25 to 34 years old represented about the same proportion of the population in both cities and suburbs (16 percent).

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[4] For convenience's sake, the territory inside metropolitan areas but outside central cities is referred to here as "suburban." It should be remembered, however, that some metropolitan areas include considerable population and territory beyond what would ordinarily be considered "suburban."

[5] These data do not reflect annexations to these cities since 1970, but other information indicates that population of annexed areas has not been large enough to offset this decrease. See Richard L. Forstall and Joel C. Miller, "Annexations and Corporate Changes: 1970-76," **The Municipal Yearbook 1978,** International City Management Association, Washington, D.C., 1978.

Table D. Population, by Type of Residence: 1977 and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. 1970 metropolitan area definition)

Type of residence	1977	1970	Numerical change 1970 to 1977	Percent change 1970 to 1977	Percent distribution	
					1977	1970
United States...........	212,566	199,819	12,747	6.4	100.0	100.0
Metropolitan areas............	143,107	137,058	6,049	4.4	67.3	68.6
Central cities..............	59,993	62,876	-2,883	-4.6	28.2	31.5
Suburban areas..............	83,114	74,182	8,932	12.0	39.1	37.1
Metropolitan areas of 1 million or more............	82,367	79,489	2,878	3.6	38.7	39.8
Central cities............	31,898	34,322	-2,424	-7.1	15.0	17.2
Suburban areas............	50,469	45,166	5,303	11.7	23.7	22.6
Metropolitan areas of less than 1 million.............	60,739	57,570	3,169	5.5	28.6	28.8
Central cities............	28,095	28,554	-459	-1.6	13.2	14.3
Suburban areas............	32,644	29,016	3,628	12.5	15.4	14.5
Nonmetropolitan areas..........	69,459	62,761	6,698	10.7	32.7	31.4
Counties designated metropolitan since 1970.....	9,980	8,373	1,607	19.2	4.7	4.2
Other nonmetropolitan counties.	59,479	54,388	5,091	9.4	28.0	27.2

Table E. Population, by Age for Central Cities and Suburban Areas: 1977 and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. 1970 metropolitan area definition)

Age	Central cities		Suburban areas		Percent change, 1970 to 1977	
	1977	1970	1977	1970	Central cities	Suburban areas
Total	59,993	62,876	83,114	74,182	-4.6	12.0
nder 14 years	12,705	15,887	18,887	21,009	-20.0	-10.1
4 to 17 years	4,273	4,506	6,730	6,114	-5.2	10.1
8 to 24 years	8,304	7,779	10,553	7,659	6.7	37.8
5 to 34 years	9,367	7,855	13,148	9,532	19.2	37.9
5 to 44 years	5,960	6,802	9,831	9,242	-12.4	6.4
5 to 64 years	12,542	13,407	16,961	14,922	-6.5	13.7
5 years and over	6,842	6,640	7,004	5,704	3.0	22.8

The number of children under 14 years and adults tween the ages of 35 and 44 years declined in cities in the 970-77 period.[6] The number of young children (under 14 ars old) living in suburban areas has decreased as well due declining fertility, although the loss represented only a 10 rcent decline to suburbs compared with a 20 percent cline in central cities. All other age groups have shown creases in suburban areas.

hanges in Racial and Ethnic Composition

ne Nation's Black population is only slowly becoming more burban. Although the number of Blacks living in suburbs creased by 34 percent between 1970 and 1977, suburban acks still represent only 19 percent of the Nation's total ack population (up from 16 percent in 1970) and only 25 rcent of the Black metropolitan population (up from 21 rcent) (table F). Furthermore, while Blacks were 12 rcent of the U.S. total population, they represented only out 6 percent of the Nation's suburban population.

The Black population in cities, while growing by about 6 rcent between 1970 and 1974, has shown no change since at time. This marks at least a temporary end to the onounced growth of the Black population in cities that had aracterized the past several decades.

The White population in cities declined by 8 percent tween 1970 and 1977, while the White suburban popu- ion increased by 10 percent. However, this loss has been nfined, since 1974, to central cities of large metropolitan as. The White population of central cities in smaller tropolitan areas (under 1 million population), while clining about 3 percent between 1970 and 1974, has owed no change since that time.

The Nation's Spanish population is more concentrated in metropolitan areas than either the White population as a whole or the Black population: about 84 percent of persons of Spanish origin lived in metropolitan areas in 1977 (table G). Within metropolitan areas, the Spanish population was more evenly distributed between cities and suburbs than was the Black population: 41 percent of the metropolitan Spanish population lived in suburbs in 1977.

Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Migration

The net outmigration from metropolitan to nonmetropolitan areas experienced in the early 1970's appears to be continuing into the latter half of the decade, representing a distinct change from the migration trend of the 1950's and 1960's. Between 1975 and 1977, net outmigration from the Nation's metropolitan areas totaled about 600,000.[7] Between 1970 and 1977 metropolitan areas lost a net of about 2.3 million persons to nonmetropolitan counties (table H). Neither central cities nor suburban areas had a net increase due to migration from nonmetropolitan areas between 1975 and 1977. While 1.2 million persons moved from nonmetropolitan areas to cities, 1.8 million moved in the opposite direction between 1975 and 1977. About the same number of persons moved from suburban areas to nonmetropolitan counties as moved from nonmetropolitan counties to suburbs (2 million).

While central cities lost a net of 10.5 million persons due to migration between 1970 and 1977, suburban areas gained about 8.2 million as a result of migration. Three out of four outmigrants from cities moved to suburban areas in both the 1970-75 and 1975-77 migration periods, with the remainder moving to nonmetropolitan areas.

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[6] The apparent loss in central cities of population 14 to 17 years l was significant at the 90 percent significance level.

[7] International migration is excluded here. Including such movement, metropolitan areas are still gaining population through migration.

Table F. Population, by Race and Type of Residence: 1977 and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. 1970 metropolitan area definition)

Race and type of residence	1977	1970	Numerical change 1970 to 1977	Percent change 1970 to 1977	Percent distribution	
					1977	1970
WHITE						
United States	184,335	175,276	9,059	5.2	100.0	100.
Metropolitan areas	122,177	118,938	3,239	2.7	66.3	67.
Central cities	44,951	48,909	-3,958	-8.1	24.4	27.
Suburban areas	77,226	70,029	7,197	10.3	41.9	40.
Metropolitan areas of 1 million or more	68,674	67,721	953	1.4	37.3	38.
Central cities	21,939	25,007	-3,068	-12.3	11.9	14.
Suburban areas	46,735	42,714	4,021	9.4	25.4	24.
Metropolitan areas of less than 1 million	53,503	51,217	2,286	4.5	29.0	29.
Central cities	23,012	23,903	-891	-3.7	12.5	13.
Suburban areas	30,491	27,315	3,176	11.6	16.5	15.
Nonmetropolitan areas	62,158	56,338	5,820	10.3	33.7	32.
Counties designated metropolitan since 1970	9,064	7,685	1,379	17.9	4.9	4.
Other nonmetropolitan counties	53,094	48,653	4,441	9.1	28.8	27.
BLACK						
United States	24,474	22,056	2,418	11.0	100.0	100.
Metropolitan areas	18,048	16,342	1,706	10.4	73.7	74.
Central cities	13,451	12,909	542	4.2	55.0	58.
Suburban areas	4,596	3,433	1,163	33.9	18.8	15.
Metropolitan areas of 1 million or more	11,819	10,715	1,104	10.3	48.3	48.
Central cities	8,863	8,664	199	2.3	36.2	39.
Suburban areas	2,956	2,051	905	44.1	12.1	9.
Metropolitan areas of less than 1 million	6,228	5,628	600	10.7	25.4	25.
Central cities	4,588	4,245	343	8.1	18.7	19.
Suburban areas	1,640	1,383	257	18.6	6.7	6.
Nonmetropolitan areas	6,427	5,714	713	12.5	26.3	25.
Counties designated metropolitan since 1970	874	647	227	35.1	3.6	2.
Other nonmetropolitan counties	5,553	5,067	486	9.6	22.7	23.

Table G. Persons of Spanish Origin, by Type of Residence: 1977 and 1974

(Numbers in thousands. 1970 metropolitan area definition)

Type of residence	1977	1974	Numerical change 1974 to 1977	Percent change 1974 to 1977	Percent distribution	
					1977	1974
United States	11,269	10,795	474	4.4	100.0	100.0
Metropolitan areas	9,491	8,784	707	8.0	84.2	81.4
Central cities	5,570	5,316	254	4.8	49.4	49.2
Suburban areas	3,922	3,468	454	13.1	34.8	32.1
Metropolitan areas of 1 million or more	6,210	5,761	449	7.8	55.1	53.4
Central cities	3,513	3,469	44	1.3	31.2	32.1
Suburban areas	2,697	2,292	405	17.7	23.9	21.2
Metropolitan areas of less than 1 million	3,281	3,023	258	8.5	29.1	28.0
Central cities	2,057	1,847	210	11.4	18.3	17.1
Suburban areas	1,224	1,176	48	4.1	10.9	10.9
Nonmetropolitan areas	1,777	2,011	-234	-11.6	15.8	18.6

Table H. Net Migration Between 1970 and 1977, by Type of Residence and Race

(Numbers in thousands. 1970 metropolitan area definition. Excludes net immigration from abroad)

Type of residence	All races	White	Black
Metropolitan areas	-2,260	-2,411	145
Central cities	-10,451	-9,533	-653
Suburban areas	8,190	7,122	798
Nonmetropolitan areas	2,260	2,411	-145

The movement of Whites between cities and suburbs is nore complex and less unidirectional than it is sometimes haracterized. Although 4.7 million Whites did leave their omes in cities for suburban residences between 1975 and 1977, 2.5 million left the suburbs and moved to cities (table 3). Furthermore, 2 of every 5 White city-to-suburb movers vere not simply moving to suburbs of the city in which they ived in 1975, but rather to suburbs in a different metro-olitan area.

There was a net inmigration of about 800,000 Blacks to uburbs between 1970 and 1977, with about half of this net crease occurring between 1975 and 1977.

During the 1970's Blacks have accounted for an increasingly large proportion of the net increase in suburban population attributable to migration. Between 1975 and 1977, for example, Black movement to suburbs accounted for 14 percent of the net increase in suburban population attributable to migration, compared with only 7 percent in the 1970-75 period. Blacks who moved to suburbs between 1975 and 1977 comprised 16 percent of the total Black population living in suburbs in 1977.

Income of Movers to and from Cities

The economic problems of cities have been further compounded during the 1970's by the fact that not only did more families move out of cities than into cities but that the average income of outmigrants was higher than those moving to cities (table I). For example, the mean income in 1976 of families which moved out of cities between 1975 and 1977 was about $16,000 while that for families moving to cities was about $15,000.[8] The average income of those families remaining in cities at both dates was about the same as that for outmigrants.

If there had been no migration in and out of cities between 1975 and 1977, about $18 billion more income in

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[8] The mobility status of persons who were family heads in 1977 is here used as an approximation to the mobility status of families. It should be noted that family formation and dissolution between 1975 and 1977 changed both the household relationship and household income of some of these persons.

Table I. Income in 1976 of Families and Unrelated Individuals 14 Years Old and Over Who Migrated To and From Central Cities Between 1975 and 1977

(1970 metropolitan area definition. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Subject	Living in cities in 1975	Living in cities in both 1975 and 1977	Moved out of cities between 1975 and 1977	Moved to cities between 1975 and 1977	Net cha between and 19
amilies....................(thousands)..	16,359	14,356	2,003	985	-
Mean income.................(dollars)..	$16,120	$16,139	$15,986	$14,992	
Aggregate income....(billion dollars)..	$263.7	$231.7	$32.0	$14.8	-
nrelated individuals.......(thousands)..	8,812	7,818	994	940	
Mean income.................(dollars)..	$7,388	$7,303	$8,055	$7,612	
Aggregate income....(billion dollars)..	$65.1	$57.1	$8.0	$7.2	

Table J. Selected Characteristics of Families, by Race and Type of Residence: 1977 and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. 1970 metropolitan area definition)

Selected characteristics of families	1977		1970	
	Central cities	Suburban areas	Central cities	Suburban areas
ALL RACES				
All families..............................	15,529	22,426	15,816	19,065
Percent maintained by women..................	20.7	10.9	15.7	8.4
Percent without children under 18 years old....	46.3	42.8	45.1	39.5
Mean size of family..........................	3.30	3.42	3.50	3.68
Mean number of children for families with children..............................	2.10	2.05	2.29	2.34
Percent of family heads under 25 years.........	8.0	6.0	7.9	6.2
Percent of family heads 65 years or more.......	14.6	11.8	14.4	11.1
WHITE				
All families..............................	11,924	21,010	12,655	18,168
Percent maintained by women..................	15.4	9.9	12.3	7.9
Percent without children under 18 years old....	50.7	43.9	48.3	40.0
Mean size of family..........................	3.18	3.39	3.35	3.60
Mean number of children for families with children..............................	1.99	2.03	2.21	2.30
Percent of family heads under 25 years.........	7.4	5.7	7.6	6.2
Percent of family heads 65 years or more.......	15.7	12.1	15.6	11.1
BLACK				
All families..............................	3,240	1,148	2,917	744
Percent maintained by women..................	41.4	28.7	30.5	22.2
Percent without children under 18 years old....	31.5	27.0	31.5	29.2
Mean size of family..........................	3.69	3.80	3.96	4.23
Mean number of children for families with children..............................	2.39	2.31	2.66	2.80
Percent of family heads under 25 years.........	10.8	11.8	9.4	7.1
Percent of family heads 65 years or more.......	10.8	7.8	9.6	10.9

1976 would have been available to families and unrelated individuals living in cities in 1977 than was actually the case (assuming no income change due to migration). This figure represents a loss between 1975 and 1977 to cities of about 5 percent of the total aggregate income in 1976 of families and unrelated individuals living in cities in 1975.

Household and Family Composition

Families living in cities and suburbs are more similar in composition than is often depicted. The child-oriented image of suburban areas, for example, masks the high proportion of suburban families with no children under 18 years living at home (43 percent) compared with an only slightly higher proportion in cities (46 percent). Furthermore, there was little difference in the average size of family between city and suburban families in 1977 and no difference in the average number of children under 18 years of age (table J). Why then does the family-oriented image of suburban areas compared with cities continue? It is at least, in part, attributable to the difference in proportion of households occupied by unrelated persons between cities and suburbs. In 1977, 1 of 3 households in cities was maintained by a person living alone or only with nonrelatives compared with about 1 of 5 households in suburbs (table K). Moreover, while the number of households in cities maintained by families declined between 1970 and 1977, the number maintained by primary individuals increased by about 31 percent.

In the 1970-77 period, the number of families maintained by women with no husband present rose by 2.1 million nationwide, about 1½ times the increase in their numbers during the entire decade of the 1960's. In 1977, the proportion of families maintained by women was nearly twice as great in the Nation's cities as in its suburbs (21 percent compared with 11 percent), due in part to the differences in racial composition between central cities and suburban areas. Blacks constitute a larger proportion of all families in cities than in suburbs, and the incidence of

Table K. Households, by Type and Race of Head and Type of Residence: 1977 and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. 1970 metropolitan area definition)

Subject	1977		1970	
	Central cities	Suburban areas	Central cities	Suburban areas
ALL RACES				
All households[1]	22,827	27,768	21,400	22,450
Family heads[1]	15,529	22,426	15,816	19,065
Primary individuals	7,298	5,342	5,584	3,385
Percent primary individuals	32.0	19.2	26.1	15.1
WHITE				
All households[1]	17,766	26,016	17,254	21,369
Family heads[1]	11,924	21,010	12,665	18,168
Primary individuals	5,842	5,006	4,589	3,201
Percent primary individuals	32.9	19.2	26.6	15.0
BLACK				
All households[1]	4,594	1,431	3,833	901
Family heads[1]	3,240	1,148	2,917	744
Primary individuals	1,354	283	916	157
Percent primary individuals	29.5	19.8	23.9	17.4

[1] Includes the relatively small number (under 200,000 nationwide) of secondary family heads, ho are not household heads.

families headed by women is considerably higher among Black than White families. In cities, for example, the proportion of Black families maintained by a woman was 41 percent compared with 15 percent of White families. As a consequence, city children under 18 years were more than twice as likely to live in families maintained by a woman than suburban children; about 1 of every 4 city children and 1 of every 8 suburban children were members of such families. The rate of growth in the number of families maintained by women has, however, been faster in suburban areas than in either central cities or nonmetropolitan areas (table L). Between 1970 and 1977, the number of suburban families maintained by women with no husband present increased by 51 percent, compared with a 30 percent increase in cities and an increase of about 34 percent in nonmetropolitan areas (which was not significantly different from the increase in cities).

Educational Attainment

Central cities, suburbs, and nonmetropolitan areas all experienced increases in the educational attainment levels of their populations during the 1960's, and this trend has continued into the 1970's. Between 1970 and 1977, the proportion of city residents 25 years of age and over who had completed high school (including those who had completed 1 or more years of college) rose from about 51 percent to 63 percent; this proportion increased from 59 percent to 72 percent for suburban residents, and from 46 percent fo 58 percent for persons living in nonmetropolitan areas (table M).

Even though central cities as a whole experienced a net loss in population between 1970 and 1977, the number of college graduates living in cities increased by about 44 percent. (However, the number of college graduates increased by 69 percent in the Nation's suburbs.) Thus, the proportion of city residents who had completed 4 or more years of college increased from about 11 percent to 16 percent during this period. In large SMSA's, the proportion of college graduates in the population was somewhat higher in the suburbs (about 20 percent) than in central cities (16 percent). However, in the smaller SMSA's (under 1 million population), there was no significant difference between cities and suburban areas in 1977 in the percent of adults who were college graduates.

In nonmetropolitan counties the proportion of the population completing 4 years of high school or more tended to increase as the size of the largest place in the county increased. For example, in 1977, this proportion was 52 percent in nonmetropolitan counties with no city larger than 2,500 but about 63 percent in nonmetropolitan counties with a city of 25,000 or more (table 9).

The Labor Force

In the mid-1970's, the labor force participation rate for suburban women began to exceed that for women living in cities, reversing the tendency of the 1960's. By March 1977, 50 percent of suburban women were in the civilian labor force, compared with about 48 percent of women living in cities (table N).[9] Both of these figures represent increases

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[9] The labor force figures cited here are not seasonally adjusted.

Table L. Families Maintained by Women, by Type of Residence: 1977 and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. 1970 metropolitan area definition)

Type of residence	1977	1970	Numerical change 1970 to 1977	Percent change 1970 to 1977
United States	7,713	5,629	2,084	37.0
Metropolitan areas	5,655	4,088	1,567	38.3
Central cities	3,221	2,480	741	29.9
Suburban areas	2,434	1,608	826	51.4
Metropolitan areas of 1 million or more	3,387	2,487	900	36.2
Central cities	1,850	1,478	372	25.2
Suburban areas	1,537	1,010	527	52.2
Metropolitan areas of less than 1 million	2,267	1,601	666	41.6
Central cities	1,371	1,003	368	36.7
Suburban areas	896	598	298	49.8
Nonmetropolitan areas	2,058	1,541	517	33.5

Table M. Years of School Completed by the Population 25 Years Old and Over, by Type of Residence: 1977 and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. 1970 metropolitan area definition)

Years of school completed	1977			1970		
	Central cities	Suburban areas	Nonmetropolitan areas	Central cities	Suburban areas	Nonmetropolitan areas
Total, 25 years old and over....................	34,711	46,944	39,215	34,705	39,400	33,580
Percent..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Elementary: 0 to 4 years.....	4.5	2.2	4.9	6.0	3.6	6.8
5 to 7 years.....	7.5	4.8	8.8	10.7	7.6	11.9
8 years..........	9.1	7.3	11.9	11.8	10.5	15.8
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	16.3	13.5	16.1	20.5	18.5	19.0
4 years..........	33.2	38.2	36.1	29.3	34.4	29.5
College: 1 to 3 years.....	13.8	15.3	10.9	10.8	12.2	9.1
4 years..........	9.1	10.9	6.8	5.9	7.5	4.7
5 years or more..	6.7	7.7	4.4	5.0	5.6	3.2
Percent high school graduates..	62.7	72.1	58.3	51.4	59.3	46.4

since 1970. The number of suburban women in the civilian labor force increased by 44 percent between 1970 and 1977, from 10.9 to 15.7 million, while the number of city women in the civilian labor force increased from 10.8 to 11.7 million, an 8 percent increase.

The number of men in the civilian labor force in cities has been relatively stable during the 1970's, numbering about 15.4 million in March 1977. The labor force participation rate for men in cities has declined slightly between April 1970 and March 1977, but still about 3 of every 4 men 16 years old and over living in cities were in the civilian labor force in March 1977. The labor force participation rate for men living in suburban areas has remained slightly higher than that for their city counterparts and has not changed significantly in the 1970's, remaining at about 79 percent. The number of suburban men in the civilian labor force has, however, increased by about 3.4 million, from 18.9 to 23.2 million. In cities, suburban areas, and nonmetropolitan counties, Blacks represented a disproportionate share of the unemployed. In cities, for example, Black men represented about 18 percent of the civilian labor force, but 32 percent of the unemployed in March 1977; Blacks living in suburbs epresented 5 percent of the civilian labor force but 9 percent of the unemployed.

The civilian labor force in nonmetropolitan areas experienced a large increase during the 1970's, from 23.4 to 29.8 million. The labor force participation rate for men in such areas was comparable to that for men living in cities in March 1977, while that for nonmetropolitan women (45 percent) was somewhat lower than for women in cities. Women living in nonmetropolitan counties with a relatively large town (25,000 or more) did, however, participate in the labor force at the same rate (48 percent) as women living in central cities of SMSA's in March 1977 (table 11).

Occupation and Earnings

The stereotypical image of suburban men being a largely white-collar group is a misconception.[10] Only 47 percent of suburban men were employed in such occupations in March 1977, not much different from the 44 percent for men in cities (table O). Furthermore, the single largest major occupation group for suburban men was craft and kindred workers (4.6 million), not professionals (3.8 million) or managerial workers (3.4 million). Professionals and

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[10] As used here, "white-collar" refers to the major occupation groups of professional, managerial, sales and clerical workers combined.

Table N. Labor Force Status of Persons 16 Years Old and Over, by Sex and Type of Residence: March 1977 and April 1970

(Numbers in thousands. 1970 metropolitan area definition)

Race, sex, and labor force status	March 1977			April 1970		
	Central cities	Suburban areas	Nonmetropolitan areas	Central cities	Suburban areas	Nonmetropolitan areas
ALL RACES						
Male						
In civilian labor force........	15,363	23,181	17,848	15,395	18,908	14,756
Percent of total 16 years old and over..................	73.5	78.9	73.6	75.1	79.4	72.3
Employed..................	13,967	21,648	16,572	14,702	18,269	14,168
Unemployed................	1,397	1,534	1,275	693	639	588
Unemployment rate........	9.1	6.6	7.1	4.5	3.4	4.0
Not in civilian labor force....	5,526	6,214	6,408	5,106	4,915	5,651
Female						
In civilian labor force........	11,688	15,732	11,955	10,796	10,944	8,645
Percent of total 16 years old and over..................	48.2	50.0	45.4	44.7	41.8	38.6
Employed..................	10,627	14,440	10,967	10,241	10,432	8,148
Unemployed................	1,061	1,291	988	555	513	497
Unemployment rate........	9.1	8.2	8.3	5.1	4.7	5.7
Not in civilian labor force....	12,578	15,738	14,369	13,365	15,237	13,757
BLACK AS PERCENT OF TOTAL						
Male						
In civilian labor force........	17.9	4.5	7.0	16.7	3.5	6.7
Employed....................	16.5	4.2	6.7	16.3	3.4	6.5
Unemployed..................	32.1	8.7	10.7	25.4	6.6	10.5
Not in civilian labor force....	23.8	5.9	9.8	19.2	5.6	9.8
Female						
In civilian labor force........	20.9	5.7	8.7	20.1	5.2	9.0
Employed....................	19.6	5.5	8.2	19.7	5.0	8.6
Unemployed..................	33.9	9.0	14.8	28.6	8.0	15.5
Not in civilian labor force....	20.5	4.3	8.8	17.1	3.7	7.7

managerial workers represented about 33 percent of employed suburban men, but a similar proportion (29 percent) of comparable city dwellers were employed in these two major occupation groups as well. In fact there were only slight differences in 1977, where differences did occur, in the distribution of employed persons by major occupation group between city and suburban residents (table O).

However the average earnings in 1976 of men living in suburbs and employed as white-collar workers exceeded the mean earnings of their city counterparts, suggesting that though suburbs do not contain a disproportionate share of the Nation's white-collar workers, they do account for a disproportionate share of those who earn higher than average incomes. For men who worked 50 to 52 weeks in 1976, for example, the mean earnings of suburban professionals was about $21,200 compared with $19,500 in cities (table P). This earnings differential for men carried over to some but not all blue-collar major occupational groups as well.[11]

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[11] These differences are not simply a function of dissimilarities in racial composition between central cities and suburbs. The mean earnings in 1973 of White men in suburbs, for example, tended to be higher than earnings for White men in cities.

Table O. Percent Distribution of Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over, by Major Occupation and Industry Group, and Type of Residence: 1977 and 1970

(1970 metropolitan area definition)

Major occupation and industry group	1977				1970			
	United States, total	Central cities	Suburban areas	Nonmetropolitan areas	United States, total	Central cities	Suburban areas	Nonmetropolitan areas
OCCUPATION								
Percent Distribution Within Type of Residence								
Employed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	15.5	15.8	17.5	12.5	15.0	15.4	17.0	12.0
Managers and administrators, except farm	10.8	10.5	11.8	9.9	8.4	7.7	9.4	7.9
Sales workers	6.3	6.4	7.2	4.9	7.2	7.5	8.1	5.8
Clerical workers	17.9	20.9	19.1	13.8	18.1	21.7	19.0	13.1
Craft and kindred workers	12.8	11.1	13.2	13.7	13.9	12.2	15.0	14.5
Operatives, except transport	11.5	10.8	9.7	14.6	13.9	13.0	12.4	16.7
Transport equipment operatives	3.9	3.7	3.5	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.6	4.3
Laborers, except farm	4.5	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.5	4.5	3.9	5.3
Farmers and farm managers	1.6	0.1	0.6	4.1	1.9	0.1	0.8	5.2
Farm laborers and supervisors	1.2	0.2	0.7	2.8	1.2	0.3	0.8	2.9
Service workers, except private household	12.8	14.9	11.5	12.7	10.4	11.9	9.1	10.5
Private household workers	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.0	1.9
Percent Distribution by Type of Residence								
Employed	100.0	27.9	40.9	31.2	100.0	32.7	37.9	29.4
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	100.0	28.5	46.2	25.3	100.0	33.6	42.8	23.6
Managers and administrators, except farm	100.0	27.1	44.5	28.4	100.0	30.0	42.3	27.6
Sales workers	100.0	28.5	47.2	24.3	100.0	33.9	42.5	23.6
Clerical workers	100.0	32.4	43.6	23.9	100.0	39.2	39.6	21.2
Craft and kindred workers	100.0	24.1	42.3	33.5	100.0	28.6	40.7	30.7
Operatives, except transport	100.0	26.1	34.4	39.5	100.0	30.8	33.9	35.4
Transport equipment operatives	100.0	26.8	37.5	35.7	100.0	32.8	35.1	32.1
Laborers, except farm	100.0	26.7	37.3	36.0	100.0	32.9	32.4	34.6
Farmers and farm managers	100.0	1.2	16.9	81.9	100.0	1.9	16.4	81.7
Farm laborers and supervisors	100.0	3.7	23.0	73.4	100.0	6.9	24.9	68.2
Service workers, except private household	100.0	32.3	36.7	31.0	100.0	37.5	33.0	29.5
Private household workers	100.0	31.5	33.5	35.1	100.0	38.5	24.0	37.5
INDUSTRY								
Employed	100.0	27.9	40.9	31.2	100.0	32.7	37.9	29.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	100.0	4.6	23.3	72.1	100.0	6.5	22.1	71.4
Mining	100.0	19.6	22.3	58.0	100.0	16.0	24.1	59.9
Construction	100.0	22.1	40.7	37.2	100.0	27.0	39.0	34.0
Manufacturing	100.0	25.2	41.6	33.2	100.0	29.8	40.4	29.8
Transport., communications, & other pub. utilities	100.0	29.8	42.3	27.9	100.0	35.7	39.3	25.0
Wholesale trade	100.0	31.1	46.7	22.1	100.0	37.7	42.1	20.1
Retail trade	100.0	28.3	41.4	30.3	100.0	33.1	37.7	29.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	100.0	35.0	45.5	19.5	100.0	42.2	40.2	17.6
Business and repair services	100.0	34.6	44.9	20.5	100.0	39.3	41.5	19.2
Personal services	100.0	31.6	33.6	34.8	100.0	39.0	29.0	32.0
Entertainment and recreation services	100.0	35.2	45.2	19.5	100.0	40.1	38.6	21.3
Professional and related services	100.0	29.8	40.9	29.2	100.0	35.4	37.0	27.6
Public administration	100.0	32.1	42.0	25.9	100.0	37.7	38.3	24.0

The average earnings for women, however, were about the ame for those living in either cities or suburbs. Women arned, on the average, less than their male counterparts in both cities and suburbs, for each major occupation group. Men and women have, however, tended to work in different etailed occupations within the major groups and women end to work fewer hours, for part year and for fewer years. Analysis of earnings differentials between men and women is herefore complex and over-simplified when data for only major occupation groups are examined.

For both men and women, the earnings by major occupation group of persons living in cities were either larger han or not significantly different from those for persons living in nonmetropolitan counties. For example, men who worked 50 to 52 weeks as professionals earned in 1976 an average of $19,500 in cities but $16,700 in nonmetropolitan areas.

Income of Families

After adjusting for the increase in prices between 1969 and 1976, as reflected by the Consumer Price Index, there was no significant change in the median income for suburban families during that period, in terms of constant dollars, while median income for city families declined slightly and that for nonmetropolitan families increased from $11,900 in 1969 to about $12,800 in 1976 (table Q).

Table P. Mean Earnings in 1976, by Major Occupation Group for Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over Who Worked 50 to 52 Weeks in 1976, by Sex and Type of Residence: 1977

(1970 metropolitan area definition. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Sex and major occupation group	1977		
	Central cities	Suburban areas	Nonmetropolitan areas
MALE			
Employed with earnings	$14,397	$16,382	$12,217
Professional, technical & kindred workers	19,484	21,180	16,714
Managers & administrators, except farm	19,201	20,680	16,008
Sales workers	14,883	16,884	14,452
Clerical workers	11,811	13,339	12,453
Craft & kindred workers	13,299	15,057	12,412
Operatives, except transport	11,508	12,273	10,497
Transport equipment operatives	12,178	13,648	11,077
Laborers, except farm	9,569	9,997	8,386
Farmers and farm managers	(B)	10,707	7,657
Farm laborers and supervisors	(B)	8,289	5,366
Service workers, except private household	9,515	10,652	8,535
Private household workers	(B)	(B)	(B)
FEMALE			
Employed with earnings	$8,113	$8,129	$6,590
Professional, technical & kindred workers	11,242	11,357	9,190
Managers & administrators, except farm	10,665	10,555	7,848
Sales workers	5,977	5,999	5,092
Clerical workers	8,155	7,910	6,861
Craft & kindred workers	7,621	8,466	7,015
Operatives, except transport	6,853	7,337	6,590
Transport equipment operatives	(B)	(B)	(B)
Laborers, except farm	(B)	6,833	(B)
Farmers and farm managers	(B)	(B)	(B)
Farm laborers and supervisors	(B)	(B)	(B)
Service workers, except private household	5,596	5,263	4,571
Private household workers	2,286	2,055	1,515

The median income in 1976 of city families (about $14,000) continued (as in the 1960's) to be less than that of suburban families ($17,100). Although this difference between the income of city and suburban families is to some degree related to differences in racial composition and the proportion of families maintained by women with no husband present (which on the average have lower incomes than those maintained by men alone or husband-wife families), the difference did not disappear when both of these factors were controlled. For example, the median income of White families maintained by a man was about $16,000 in central cities but $18,300 in suburban areas.

Nevertheless, there were many families with relatively high incomes in 1976 living in cities. About 4.3 million, or 1 of every 4 city families had an income of $20,000 or more in 1976 and these families represented about one-third of all metropolitan families with comparably high income.

The income in 1976 of nonmetropolitan families tended to increase as the size of the largest city in the county increased (table 17). For example, the median income of families living in nonmetropolitan counties with no urban population was about $11,400 compared with $14,000 for families living in nonmetropolitan counties with a place of 25,000 or more population.

Regardless of type of residence, between 85 percent and 90 percent of families had some form of income from earnings in 1976, and earnings income accounted for

Table Q. Median Income in 1976 and 1969 of Families, by Sex and Race of Head and Type of Residence: 1977 and 1970

(In 1976 dollars. 1970 metropolitan area definition)

Sex and race of family head	Median income in 1976			Median income in 1969		
	Central cities	Suburban areas	Nonmetropolitan areas	Central cities	Suburban areas	Nonmetropolitan areas
ALL FAMILIES						
Total....................	$13,952	$17,101	$12,831	$14,566	$17,160	$11,931
White.........................	15,069	17,371	13,318	15,601	17,413	12,406
Black.........................	9,361	12,037	7,435	10,188	10,745	6,155
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD						
Total....................	$15,630	$18,138	$13,720	$15,779	$17,815	$12,500
White.........................	16,048	18,319	14,023	16,305	17,990	12,866
Black.........................	13,796	15,122	9,615	12,291	12,203	7,174
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD						
Total....................	$6,658	$8,539	$6,542	$7,586	$9,351	$6,082
White.........................	7,914	8,985	7,411	9,014	9,842	6,815
Black.........................	5,125	5,789	4,569	5,494	5,425	3,843

Table R. Families, by Type of Income in 1976 and 1969 and Percent Distribution of Aggregate Income, by Type of Residence: 1977 and 1970

(1970 metropolitan area definition)

Type of income	1977			1970		
	Central cities	Suburban areas	Nonmetropolitan areas	Central cities	Suburban areas	Nonmetropolitan areas
PERCENT OF FAMILIES WITH INCOME BY TYPE						
Total[1]..................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earnings, total...............	84.5	90.2	87.7	89.5	93.0	89.1
Wage or salary..............	81.9	86.9	81.0	86.6	89.4	81.8
Nonfarm self-employment......	9.8	12.8	14.3	9.2	10.8	11.6
Farm self-employment.........	0.6	2.4	10.8	0.6	2.3	11.3
Income other than earnings.....	75.3	78.7	74.5	48.9	48.1	43.2
Social Security.............	22.6	19.1	26.0	20.5	16.8	22.6
Public assistance...........	12.4	5.3	8.0	7.3	3.5	5.7
All other income............	62.3	72.6	64.3	35.8	40.1	28.4
No income.....................	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.7
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE INCOME						
Total[1]..................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earnings, total...............	83.1	86.7	83.0	88.3	90.6	89.6
Wage or salary..............	77.1	79.8	72.7	80.8	82.3	76.3
Nonfarm self-employment......	5.9	6.3	7.0	7.4	7.7	8.7
Farm self-employment.........	0.1	0.6	3.3	0.1	0.6	4.7
Income other than earnings.....	16.9	13.3	17.0	11.7	9.4	10.4
Social Security.............	5.2	3.8	6.2	3.2	2.2	4.0
Public assistance...........	2.0	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.7
All other income............	9.8	8.9	9.8	7.5	6.9	5.7

[1] Detail does not add to total because some families have income from more than one source.

between 80 and 85 percent of the total aggregate income in cities, suburbs, and nonmetropolitan counties (table R). Although a larger proportion of city families received some form of public assistance income in 1976 (about 12 percent), such income was also received by about 5 percent of suburban families, and the latter group accounted for over one-third of families receiving public assistance income in metropolitan areas. Public assistance income was a comparatively small percentage of the total aggregate income in both types of residence, considerably less, for example, than Social Security, which was received by about 1 of every 5 families in both cities and suburbs.

Poverty Population

About 9.5 million persons, representing about 16 percent of the population of central cities, were classified as below the poverty level in 1976.[12] Both of these figures are higher than the comparable ones for 1969 (table S).[13] In suburban areas, the number of poor persons was about the same in 1976 as in 1969, but since the total population has increased, the poverty rate has declined to about 7 percent. In nonmetropolitan counties, both the number of persons below the poverty level in 1976 (9.7 million) and the poverty rate (14 percent) represent decreases since 1969.

Table S. Distribution of the Poverty Population and Percent Below the Poverty Level in 1976 and 1969 by Type of Residence: 1977 and 1970

(1970 metropolitan area definition)

Type of residence	1977	1970
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RESIDENCE		
United States (thousands)..	24,975	27,204
Percent.................	100.0	100.0
Metropolitan areas, total......	61.0	56.0
Central cities...............	38.0	34.0
Suburban areas...............	23.0	22.0
Nonmetropolitan areas..........	39.0	44.0
PERCENT BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL		
United States............	11.8	13.8
Metropolitan areas, total......	10.7	11.2
Central cities...............	15.8	14.9
Suburban areas...............	6.9	8.1
Nonmetropolitan areas..........	14.0	19.3

The proportion of the Nation's poverty population living in metropolitan areas has thus increased from about 56 percent in 1969 to 61 percent by 1976, although still remaining below that for the total population (67 percent). The majority (62 percent) of the Nation's metropolitan poor lived in cities in 1976, unlike the distribution of the total metropolitan population (42 percent in cities).

Table T. Poverty Status in 1976 and 1969 and Whether Living In or Outside Poverty Areas: 1977 and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Poverty area and metropolitan area definition as of 1970 census)

Poverty area States	Income below poverty level				Income above poverty level				Percent below poverty level	
	1976		1969		1976		1969			
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	1976	1969
United States.....................	24,975	100.0	27,204	100.0	187,327	100.0	170,603	100.0	11.8	13.8
In poverty areas........................	10,526	42.1	13,754	50.6	29,810	15.9	29,177	17.1	26.1	32.0
Outside poverty areas...................	14,449	57.9	13,450	49.4	157,517	84.1	141,426	82.9	8.4	8.7
Metropolitan areas......................	15,229	100.0	15,224	100.0	127,702	100.0	120,666	100.0	10.7	11.2
In poverty areas......................	5,302	34.8	6,415	42.1	10,919	8.6	13,747	11.4	32.7	31.8
Outside poverty areas.................	9,927	65.2	8,809	57.9	116,783	91.4	106,919	88.6	7.8	7.6
Central cities...	9,482	100.0	9,247	100.0	50,441	100.0	52,937	100.0	15.8	14.9
In poverty areas....................	4,306	45.4	5,029	54.4	7,430	14.7	10,460	19.8	36.7	32.5
Outside poverty areas...............	5,176	54.6	4,218	45.6	43,011	85.3	42,477	80.2	10.7	9.0
Suburban areas.	5,747	100.0	5,977	100.0	77,262	100.0	67,728	100.0	6.9	8.1
In poverty areas....	996	17.3	1,386	23.2	3,489	4.5	3,287	4.9	22.2	29.7
Outside poverty areas...............	4,751	82.7	4,591	76.8	73,773	95.5	64,441	95.1	6.1	6.6
Nonmetropolitan areas..................	9,747	100.0	11,981	100.0	59,626	100.0	49,938	100.0	14.0	19.3
In poverty areas......................	5,224	53.6	7,340	61.3	18,892	31.7	15,431	30.9	21.7	32.2
Outside poverty areas.................	4,523	46.4	4,641	38.7	40,734	68.3	34,507	69.1	10.0	11.9

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[12] Families and unrelated individuals are classified as above or below the low-income or poverty level based on income in the preceding year using the poverty index adopted by the Office of Management and Budget as the official definition of poverty for statistical purposes. Changes involving comparisons of 1970 poverty data with later years are greatly influenced by whether the 1970 source is the Decennial census or the 1970 Current Population Survey. See **Current Population Reports,** Series P-60, No. 115, "Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1976".

[13] The change in the number of poor was significant at the 90-percent significance level.

Concentration of Poverty

In 1976, the poor in cities were more centralized in areas with high concentrations of poverty than was the suburban poverty population (table T). About 45 percent of the poverty population in cities but only 17 percent of the poor in suburbs lived in poverty areas.[14] In nonmetropolitan counties, an even higher proportion (54 percent) of the poverty population lived in areas with high concentrations of poverty.

The poverty rate in low-income areas of central cities (37 percent in 1976) remains, as in 1969, over three times that outside low-income areas. This poverty rate represents a slight increase over the comparable figure in 1969 (33 percent).

Blacks living in cities were somewhat less concentrated in poverty areas in 1976 than was the case earlier in the decade. About 48 percent of city Blacks (regardless of poverty status) lived in poverty areas in 1976, down from about 64 percent in 1969. Whether or not this increased dispersion of Blacks within cities represents an increased proportion able to leave poverty areas, or an underbounding of poverty areas due to their basis in 1970 census data, will have to await the redefinition of poverty areas based on the 1980 census.

Related Reports

1970 census. Data on population and housing trends in metropolitan areas for 1960 and 1970, using the 1970 census metropolitan area definition, can be found in **1970 Census of Population,** PHC(2)-1, "General Demographic Trends for Metropolitan Areas, 1960 to 1970." Social and economic characteristics of the population for individual metropolitan areas by State are presented in **1970 Census of Population,** Volume I, Chapter C, "General Social and Economic Characteristics." More detailed social and economic data for the larger metropolitan areas can be found in **1970 Census of Population,** Volume I, Chapter D, "Detailed Characteristics." In addition, certain reports in the **1970 Census of Population,** Volume II series present selected data for metropolitan areas.

Current population survey. Data for 1974 comparable to those published in this report can be found in **Current Population Reports,** Series P-23, No. 55, "Social and Economic Characteristics of the Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Population: 1974 and 1970." Social and economic characteristics of the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan population for the years 1970, 1969, and 1968, using the 1960 census metropolitan area definition and presenting comparable data for 1960 as well, can be found, respectively, in **Current Population Reports,** Series P-23, No. 37, "Social and Economic Characteristics of the Population in Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas: 1970 and 1960," P-23, No. 33, "Trends in Social and Economic Conditions in Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas," and P-23, No. 27, "Trends in Social and Economic Conditions in Metropolitan Areas." Distributions of the population by type of residence and race for 1977 using April-centered five-quarter averages, can be found in **Current Population Reports,** P-20, No. 324, "Population Profile of the United States: 1977". There are few, if any, significant differences in the March 1977 population figures in this report and the April-centered five-quarter averages for 1977 shown in Series P-20, No. 324 (see table U below). Other reports in the P-20, P-23, P-25, and P-60 **Current Population Reports** series present selected tables by type of residence.

Unpublished data. Tables presenting data for 1975 and 1976, comparable to the tables in this report, have been prepared based on the March Current Population Surveys of 1975 and 1976, but were not published here because of space limitations. These data may be obtained by writing to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., 20233.

Table U. Comparison Between March 1977 CPS Population Figures and Five-Quarter Averages Centered on April 1977, by Type of Residence

(Numbers in thousands. 1970 metropolitan area definition)

Type of residence	March 1977		April-centered average, 1977	
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution
United States................	212,566	100.0	211,792	100.0
etropolitan areas................	143,107	67.3	143,182	67.6
Central cities..................	59,993	28.2	60,334	28.5
Suburban areas..................	83,114	39.1	82,848	39.1
onmetropolitan areas............	69,459	32.7	68,610	32.4

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[14] Poverty areas are defined as census tracts in metropolitan areas and minor civil divisions in nonmetropolitan counties in which 20 percent or more of the population was below the poverty level in 1969 based on the 1970 census.

NOTE

In the past the Census Bureau has designated a head of household to serve as the central reference person for the collection and tabulation of data for individual members of the household (or family). However, recent social changes have resulted in a trend toward recognition of more equal status for all members of the household (or family), making the term "head" less relevant in the analysis of household and family data. As a result, the Bureau is currently developing new techniques of enumeration and data presentation which will eliminate the concept of "head." While much of the data in this report are based on the concept of "head," methodology for future Census Bureau reports will reflect a gradual movement away from this traditional practice.

1977

Table 1. AGE—POPULATION BY SEX, RACE, SPANISH ORIGIN, AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(Numbers in thousands. All tables exclude inmates of institutions and Armed Forces in barracks)

AGE, SEX, ANO RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIOE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIOE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIOE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNA-TEO METRO-POLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
BOTH SEXES													
ALL AGES	212 566	143 107	59 993	83 114	31 898	50 469	28 095	32 644	69 459	8 582	43 331	17 547	9 980
UNOER 5 YEARS	15 260	10 155	4 338	5 817	2 231	3 292	2 107	2 524	5 105	608	3 271	1 226	670
5 TO 13 YEARS	32 371	21 436	8 367	13 070	4 371	8 018	3 996	5 052	10 935	1 331	6 881	2 723	1 533
14 TO 17 YEARS	16 660	11 002	4 273	6 730	2 304	4 047	1 969	2 683	5 658	779	3 501	1 378	820
18 TO 24 YEARS	27 404	18 858	8 304	10 553	4 236	6 370	4 068	4 183	8 546	997	5 270	2 280	1 163
25 TO 34 YEARS	32 284	22 515	9 367	13 148	4 964	7 962	4 403	5 186	9 770	1 166	6 021	2 583	1 481
35 TO 44 YEARS	23 108	15 791	5 960	9 831	3 267	5 980	2 693	3 851	7 317	950	4 462	1 904	1 185
45 TO 64 YEARS	43 377	29 503	12 542	16 961	6 759	10 466	5 783	6 495	13 874	1 739	8 681	3 454	1 949
65 YEARS ANO OVER	22 100	13 846	6 842	7 004	3 767	4 335	3 075	2 670	8 254	1 012	5 244	1 998	1 179
MEOIAN AGE.....YEARS	29.5	29.5	30.0	29.1	30.7	29.4	29.3	28.6	29.6	29.9	29.6	29.5	30.4
MALE													
ALL AGES	103 081	69 138	28 465	40 673	15 033	24 602	13 432	16 072	33 943	4 267	21 168	8 509	4 892
UNOER 5 YEARS	7 801	5 177	2 228	2 950	1 153	1 688	1 075	1 262	2 624	313	1 661	649	347
5 TO 13 YEARS	16 499	10 898	4 243	6 655	2 164	4 035	2 078	2 620	5 601	663	3 556	1 381	801
14 TO 17 YEARS	8 454	5 586	2 147	3 438	1 140	2 049	1 007	1 389	2 869	415	1 780	675	437
18 TO 24 YEARS	13 410	9 118	3 950	5 168	2 021	3 137	1 928	2 031	4 292	521	2 617	1 154	578
25 TO 34 YEARS	15 863	11 026	4 576	6 450	2 374	3 877	2 202	2 573	4 838	569	2 998	1 271	719
35 TO 44 YEARS	11 191	7 642	2 828	4 815	1 548	2 929	1 280	1 886	3 549	478	2 165	905	569
45 TO 64 YEARS	20 730	14 102	5 827	8 275	3 142	5 115	2 684	3 160	6 628	862	4 135	1 632	922
65 YEARS ANO OVER	9 132	5 589	2 667	2 922	1 489	1 772	1 178	1 150	3 543	445	2 256	841	520
MEOIAN AGE.....YEARS	28.4	28.4	28.6	28.3	29.4	28.6	27.9	27.9	28.3	28.9	28.2	28.1	28.9
FEMALE													
ALL AGES	109 485	73 968	31 528	42 440	16 866	25 868	14 662	16 573	35 516	4 315	22 163	9 038	5 088
UNOER 5 YEARS	7 459	4 977	2 110	2 867	1 078	1 605	1 032	1 263	2 482	295	1 610	577	323
5 TO 13 YEARS	15 873	10 538	4 124	6 414	2 207	3 982	1 917	2 432	5 334	668	3 324	1 342	732
14 TO 17 YEARS	8 206	5 417	2 125	3 291	1 163	1 997	962	1 294	2 789	364	1 722	703	383
18 TO 24 YEARS	13 994	9 740	4 355	5 385	2 215	3 233	2 140	2 152	4 254	476	2 652	1 125	585
25 TO 34 YEARS	16 421	11 489	4 791	6 698	2 590	4 085	2 201	2 613	4 932	597	3 023	1 312	763
35 TO 44 YEARS	11 917	8 149	3 132	5 017	1 720	3 052	1 413	1 965	3 768	472	2 297	999	616
45 TO 64 YEARS	22 647	15 401	6 716	8 685	3 616	5 351	3 099	3 335	7 246	877	4 547	1 822	1 027
65 YEARS ANO OVER	12 968	8 257	4 175	4 082	2 277	2 563	1 897	1 520	4 711	567	2 987	1 157	659
MEOIAN AGE.....YEARS	30.6	30.5	31.4	29.9	31.8	30.2	30.8	29.4	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	31.8
WHITE													
80TH SEXES													
ALL AGES	184 335	122 177	44 951	77 226	21 939	46 735	23 012	30 491	62 158	7 542	38 924	15 691	9 064
UNDER 5 YEARS	12 564	8 166	2 925	5 241	1 332	2 929	1 594	2 312	4 398	520	2 839	1 039	593
5 TO 13 YEARS	26 976	17 497	5 635	11 862	2 583	7 243	3 053	4 619	9 479	1 140	6 016	2 323	1 343
14 TO 17 YEARS	14 057	9 151	2 942	6 210	1 382	3 744	1 560	2 466	4 906	673	3 043	1 190	726
18 TO 24 YEARS	23 521	15 942	6 202	9 740	2 884	5 866	3 319	3 874	7 579	845	4 681	2 053	1 056
25 TO 34 YEARS	28 172	19 361	7 206	12 155	3 537	7 278	3 669	4 877	8 811	1 031	5 435	2 345	1 341
35 TO 44 YEARS	20 195	13 467	4 372	9 095	2 159	5 518	2 214	3 578	6 728	865	4 131	1 732	1 081
45 TO 64 YEARS	38 829	26 134	9 949	16 185	5 038	9 970	4 911	6 215	12 695	1 547	7 973	3 175	1 826
65 YEARS ANO OVER	20 020	12 459	5 720	6 739	3 026	4 188	2 694	2 551	7 561	921	4 806	1 834	1 098
MEOIAN AGE.....YEARS	30.3	30.3	31.6	29.6	32.9	29.9	30.4	29.0	30.4	30.8	30.3	30.3	31.1
MALE													
ALL AGES	89 782	59 207	21 384	37 823	10 436	22 821	10 948	15 002	30 575	3 762	19 135	7 678	4 451
UNOER 5 YEARS	6 438	4 141	1 494	2 647	683	1 497	811	1 151	2 296	275	1 463	558	316
5 TO 13 YEARS	13 788	8 915	2 858	6 057	1 303	3 658	1 555	2 399	4 873	566	3 129	1 178	695
14 TO 17 YEARS	7 154	4 638	1 482	3 157	680	1 893	801	1 264	2 516	366	1 553	597	390
18 TO 24 YEARS	11 619	7 784	2 971	4 814	1 401	2 924	1 570	1 890	3 834	430	2 352	1 052	525
25 TO 34 YEARS	14 011	9 606	3 619	5 987	1 756	3 560	1 863	2 426	4 405	508	2 722	1 174	658
35 TO 44 YEARS	9 896	6 605	2 149	4 456	1 090	2 705	1 059	1 751	3 292	435	2 020	836	523
45 TO 64 YEARS	18 637	12 549	4 646	7 903	2 370	4 883	2 276	3 020	6 088	771	3 810	1 507	859
65 YEARS ANO OVER	8 238	4 968	2 165	2 802	1 153	1 701	1 012	1 101	3 270	410	2 085	775	486
MEOIAN AGE.....YEARS	29.2	29.3	30.2	28.7	31.6	29.0	29.0	28.3	29.0	29.8	28.9	28.9	29.6
FEMALE													
ALL AGES	94 553	62 970	23 567	39 403	11 503	23 914	12 064	15 490	31 583	3 780	19 789	8 013	4 613
UNOER 5 YEARS	6 127	4 025	1 431	2 594	649	1 432	782	1 162	2 102	246	1 375	481	277
5 TO 13 YEARS	13 188	8 582	2 777	5 805	1 280	3 585	1 497	2 220	4 606	574	2 887	1 145	648
14 TO 17 YEARS	6 903	4 513	1 460	3 053	701	1 851	759	1 202	2 390	307	1 490	593	336
18 TO 24 YEARS	11 902	8 158	3 232	4 926	1 483	2 941	1 749	1 984	3 744	414	2 329	1 001	531
25 TO 34 YEARS	14 161	9 755	3 586	6 168	1 781	3 717	1 805	2 451	4 406	523	2 713	1 170	683
35 TO 44 YEARS	10 299	6 863	2 223	4 639	1 068	2 812	1 155	1 827	3 436	430	2 111	896	559
45 TO 64 YEARS	20 192	13 585	5 303	8 282	2 668	5 087	2 635	3 195	6 607	776	4 164	1 668	967
65 YEARS ANO OVER	11 782	7 491	3 555	3 936	1 873	2 487	1 682	1 449	4 291	511	2 721	1 059	612
MEOIAN AGE.....YEARS	31.5	31.4	33.0	30.4	34.2	30.8	31.9	29.8	31.7	31.7	31.7	31.7	32.5

SEE FOOTNOTES AT ENO OF TABLE.

1970

Table 1. AGE—POPULATION BY SEX, RACE, SPANISH ORIGIN, AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(Numbers in thousands. All tables exclude inmates of institutions and Armed Forces in barracks)

AGE, SEX, AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METRO-POLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
BOTH SEXES													
ALL AGES	199 819	137 058	62 876	74 182	34 322	45 166	26 554	29 016	62 761	7 191	39 725	15 845	8 373
UNDER 5 YEARS	16 974	11 656	5 231	6 426	2 808	3 850	2 423	2 576	5 318	582	3 378	1 357	738
5 TO 13 YEARS	37 203	25 239	10 656	14 583	5 598	8 763	5 059	5 820	11 964	1 394	7 588	2 982	1 612
14 TO 17 YEARS	15 821	10 620	4 506	6 114	2 361	3 688	2 145	2 427	5 200	630	3 325	1 245	676
18 TO 24 YEARS	22 137	15 438	7 779	7 659	4 027	4 578	3 752	3 082	6 699	624	4 131	1 944	868
25 TO 34 YEARS	24 484	17 388	7 855	9 532	4 408	5 812	3 448	3 720	7 096	763	4 404	1 929	1 029
35 TO 44 YEARS	22 726	16 044	6 802	9 242	3 753	5 702	3 049	3 540	6 682	745	4 167	1 769	945
45 TO 64 YEARS	41 240	28 329	13 407	14 922	7 552	9 289	5 855	5 633	12 911	1 551	8 253	3 108	1 664
65 YEARS AND OVER	19 235	12 344	6 640	5 704	3 816	3 484	2 825	2 220	6 891	902	4 479	1 511	843
MEDIAN AGE.....YEARS	28.2	28.2	29.2	27.4	30.4	27.9	27.6	26.6	28.1	29.8	28.3	27.0	27.8
MALE													
ALL AGES	96 500	65 926	29 722	36 205	16 208	21 958	13 514	14 246	30 574	3 540	19 331	7 704	4 066
UNDER 5 YEARS	8 665	5 952	2 666	3 287	1 434	1 970	1 231	1 317	2 713	291	1 724	698	372
5 TO 13 YEARS	18 950	12 865	5 379	7 486	2 830	4 483	2 550	3 003	6 085	703	3 865	1 518	816
14 TO 17 YEARS	8 047	5 384	2 274	3 109	1 185	1 878	1 089	1 231	2 664	326	1 699	639	348
18 TO 24 YEARS	10 258	7 077	3 541	3 535	1 824	2 099	1 717	1 436	3 181	305	1 964	913	401
25 TO 34 YEARS	11 786	8 335	3 763	4 572	2 111	2 783	1 651	1 789	3 451	370	2 134	948	497
35 TO 44 YEARS	10 952	7 724	3 209	4 515	1 780	2 780	1 430	1 735	3 228	363	2 010	855	458
45 TO 64 YEARS	19 635	13 462	6 192	7 270	3 483	4 508	2 709	2 762	6 173	762	3 931	1 480	798
65 YEARS AND OVER	8 207	5 128	2 697	2 430	1 561	1 457	1 136	973	3 079	422	2 004	653	375
MEDIAN AGE.....YEARS	27.0	27.0	27.7	26.5	28.9	27.0	26.0	25.8	26.9	28.9	26.9	25.9	26.9
FEMALE													
ALL AGES	103 319	71 132	33 155	37 978	18 114	23 208	15 040	14 770	32 187	3 651	20 394	8 141	4 308
UNDER 5 YEARS	8 309	5 704	2 565	3 139	1 374	1 880	1 191	1 259	2 605	291	1 655	659	366
5 TO 13 YEARS	18 253	12 374	5 277	7 098	2 768	4 281	2 509	2 817	5 879	691	3 723	1 464	796
14 TO 17 YEARS	7 773	5 237	2 232	3 005	1 176	1 810	1 056	1 195	2 537	304	1 626	606	327
18 TO 24 YEARS	11 879	8 362	4 238	4 124	2 203	2 478	2 035	1 646	3 518	320	2 167	1 031	467
25 TO 34 YEARS	12 698	9 053	4 093	4 960	2 296	3 029	1 796	1 931	3 645	393	2 270	982	532
35 TO 44 YEARS	11 774	8 320	3 593	4 728	1 973	2 923	1 619	1 805	3 454	382	2 157	914	486
45 TO 64 YEARS	21 605	14 867	7 216	7 651	4 070	4 781	3 146	2 870	6 738	789	4 322	1 627	865
65 YEARS AND OVER	11 028	7 216	3 943	3 274	2 255	2 026	1 688	1 247	3 812	480	2 474	858	468
MEDIAN AGE.....YEARS	29.3	29.3	30.5	28.3	31.7	28.8	29.1	27.4	29.3	30.6	29.5	28.2	28.7
WHITE													
BOTH SEXES													
ALL AGES	175 276	118 938	48 909	70 029	25 007	42 714	23 903	27 315	56 338	6 264	35 506	14 567	7 685
UNDER 5 YEARS	14 318	9 715	3 734	5 981	1 816	3 583	1 918	2 398	4 603	483	2 901	1 220	660
5 TO 13 YEARS	31 594	21 194	7 576	13 619	3 557	8 212	4 019	5 406	10 400	1 158	6 557	2 684	1 448
14 TO 17 YEARS	13 574	9 054	3 319	5 735	1 586	3 480	1 733	2 255	4 520	520	2 877	1 123	609
18 TO 24 YEARS	19 396	13 382	6 181	7 201	2 988	4 302	3 193	2 899	6 014	533	3 682	1 798	791
25 TO 34 YEARS	21 573	15 072	6 060	9 013	3 153	5 485	2 907	3 528	6 500	683	4 027	1 790	953
35 TO 44 YEARS	20 087	13 980	5 220	8 760	2 659	5 399	2 561	3 361	6 107	662	3 802	1 643	875
45 TO 64 YEARS	37 204	25 333	11 069	14 264	5 997	8 905	5 072	5 359	11 871	1 407	7 565	2 898	1 559
65 YEARS AND OVER	17 532	11 207	5 751	5 457	3 251	3 348	2 500	2 108	6 324	818	4 095	1 411	789
MEDIAN AGE.....YEARS	29.1	29.1	31.0	27.7	33.1	28.2	28.7	27.0	29.0	31.4	29.3	27.6	28.5
MALE													
ALL AGES	84 919	57 414	23 201	34 213	11 850	20 797	11 351	13 416	27 506	3 094	17 314	7 098	3 739
UNDER 5 YEARS	7 326	4 969	1 913	3 056	933	1 833	981	1 223	2 357	242	1 487	628	334
5 TO 13 YEARS	16 113	10 822	3 836	6 985	1 803	4 201	2 034	2 785	5 291	584	3 340	1 368	734
14 TO 17 YEARS	6 921	4 604	1 681	2 923	801	1 776	880	1 148	2 317	272	1 468	577	315
18 TO 24 YEARS	9 043	6 182	2 852	3 330	1 378	1 980	1 474	1 350	2 861	263	1 750	847	366
25 TO 34 YEARS	10 514	7 325	2 981	4 344	1 564	2 640	1 417	1 704	3 189	334	1 970	885	464
35 TO 44 YEARS	9 793	6 815	2 516	4 300	1 295	2 643	1 221	1 657	2 977	324	1 854	800	426
45 TO 64 YEARS	17 764	12 072	5 116	6 957	2 762	4 327	2 354	2 630	5 692	690	3 616	1 386	750
65 YEARS AND OVER	7 447	4 625	2 307	2 318	1 315	1 398	992	920	2 822	385	1 829	608	351
MEDIAN AGE.....YEARS	27.9	27.9	29.4	26.9	31.5	27.3	27.2	26.2	27.9	30.6	28.1	26.5	27.6
FEMALE													
ALL AGES	90 357	61 524	25 708	35 816	13 157	21 918	12 551	13 899	28 833	3 170	18 193	7 470	3 946
UNDER 5 YEARS	6 992	4 746	1 821	2 925	883	1 750	937	1 175	2 246	241	1 414	592	326
5 TO 13 YEARS	15 481	10 372	3 739	6 633	1 754	4 012	1 985	2 622	5 108	574	3 217	1 317	714
14 TO 17 YEARS	6 654	4 450	1 639	2 812	785	1 704	853	1 107	2 203	248	1 410	546	294
18 TO 24 YEARS	10 353	7 200	3 329	3 871	1 611	2 322	1 719	1 549	3 153	270	1 932	951	426
25 TO 34 YEARS	11 059	7 748	3 079	4 669	1 589	2 845	1 490	1 824	3 311	349	2 057	905	489
35 TO 44 YEARS	10 294	7 165	2 705	4 460	1 364	2 756	1 340	1 704	3 129	338	1 948	844	449
45 TO 64 YEARS	19 440	13 261	5 953	7 308	3 235	4 578	2 719	2 729	6 179	717	3 949	1 513	809
65 YEARS AND OVER	10 085	6 583	3 444	3 139	1 936	1 950	1 508	1 188	3 502	434	2 266	803	438
MEDIAN AGE.....YEARS	30.2	30.2	32.6	28.6	34.7	29.1	30.2	27.7	30.2	32.2	30.5	28.6	29.4

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1977

Table 1. AGE—POPULATION BY SEX, RACE, SPANISH ORIGIN, AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. All tables exclude inmates of institutions and Armed Forces in barracks)

AGE, SEX, AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
BLACK													
BOTH SEXES													
ALL AGES	24 474	18 048	13 451	4 596	8 863	2 956	4 588	1 640	6 427	904	3 906	1 617	874
UNDER 5 YEARS.	2 324	1 708	1 262	446	789	267	473	179	615	75	380	160	72
5 TO 13 YEARS.	4 752	3 459	2 494	965	1 635	628	859	337	1 293	166	768	359	182
14 TO 17 YEARS	2 322	1 655	1 232	424	848	260	384	163	667	87	411	168	90
18 TO 24 YEARS	3 379	2 524	1 883	641	1 212	405	671	236	855	130	525	199	101
25 TO 34 YEARS	3 400	2 583	1 835	748	1 196	516	640	232	817	116	503	197	132
35 TO 44 YEARS	2 461	1 945	1 385	560	961	362	424	198	516	76	292	148	97
45 TO 64 YEARS	3 985	2 947	2 343	604	1 559	399	784	205	1 038	171	626	240	122
65 YEARS AND OVER.	1 852	1 226	1 017	209	665	118	352	91	626	82	399	145	79
MEDIAN AGE. . . . . .YEARS . .	23.9	24.1	24.5	23.1	24.7	23.6	24.0	22.2	23.2	24.6	23.2	22.3	24.5
MALE													
ALL AGES	11 474	8 523	6 289	2 234	4 040	1 412	2 250	822	2 950	430	1 796	724	425
UNDER 5 YEARS.	1 174	896	651	244	408	150	244	95	278	30	171	77	29
5 TO 13 YEARS.	2 386	1 744	1 269	475	782	303	487	172	641	84	376	181	101
14 TO 17 YEARS	1 158	843	608	234	418	138	190	97	315	39	202	74	46
18 TO 24 YEARS	1 551	1 145	869	276	548	170	321	106	407	77	237	93	53
25 TO 34 YEARS	1 519	1 147	795	352	504	239	291	113	372	52	238	82	58
35 TO 44 YEARS	1 078	854	583	271	389	169	194	102	225	38	127	60	44
45 TO 64 YEARS	1 832	1 357	1 068	289	694	190	374	99	475	80	287	107	63
65 YEARS AND OVER.	776	538	446	92	296	54	150	38	238	30	157	51	32
MEDIAN AGE. . . . . .YEARS . .	22.6	22.8	23.0	22.1	23.3	22.8	22.5	21.1	22.1	23.6	22.4	20.3	22.9
FEMALE													
ALL AGES	13 001	9 524	7 162	2 363	4 823	1 544	2 338	819	3 476	474	2 110	893	448
UNDER 5 YEARS.	1 150	813	611	202	381	117	230	85	337	45	209	83	44
5 TO 13 YEARS.	2 367	1 715	1 225	490	852	325	372	164	652	82	392	178	81
14 TO 17 YEARS	1 164	813	624	189	429	123	194	67	352	48	209	94	44
18 TO 24 YEARS	1 827	1 379	1 014	365	664	235	350	130	448	54	288	106	48
25 TO 34 YEARS	1 881	1 436	1 040	395	692	277	349	118	445	64	265	115	74
35 TO 44 YEARS	1 383	1 092	802	289	572	193	231	96	291	38	165	89	52
45 TO 64 YEARS	2 153	1 590	1 275	315	864	209	411	106	563	91	339	133	59
65 YEARS AND OVER.	1 076	688	571	117	369	64	202	53	388	52	242	94	47
MEDIAN AGE. . . . . .YEARS . .	25.0	25.3	26.0	23.8	26.2	24.2	25.6	23.0	24.2	26.3	23.9	24.0	26.1
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]													
BOTH SEXES													
ALL AGES	11 269	9 491	5 570	3 922	3 513	2 697	2 057	1 224	1 777	133	1 115	529	176
UNDER 5 YEARS.	1 394	1 157	677	479	418	320	259	159	237	17	156	65	22
5 TO 13 YEARS.	2 427	2 008	1 184	823	717	577	467	247	419	30	267	122	48
14 TO 17 YEARS	950	802	449	353	268	221	182	132	148	13	94	41	16
18 TO 24 YEARS	1 581	1 309	756	553	474	376	282	176	273	20	164	89	22
25 TO 34 YEARS	1 707	1 480	869	610	555	431	315	179	227	16	137	75	19
35 TO 44 YEARS	1 265	1 097	638	459	439	323	199	137	167	11	115	41	16
45 TO 64 YEARS	1 480	1 251	751	500	493	337	258	163	229	19	132	78	25
65 YEARS AND OVER.	464	388	244	144	150	113	94	31	77	8	50	19	8
MEDIAN AGE. . . . . .YEARS . .	21.8	22.2	22.4	21.9	23.2	22.3	21.0	20.9	20.2	20.5	19.7	20.9	18.5
MALE													
ALL AGES	5 486	4 604	2 701	1 904	1 688	1 313	1 013	590	882	71	542	269	79
UNDER 5 YEARS.	719	601	362	239	235	158	127	81	118	7	75	35	12
5 TO 13 YEARS.	1 242	1 026	612	415	358	286	254	129	216	17	135	63	22
14 TO 17 YEARS	482	414	234	180	133	117	101	63	68	5	42	21	4
18 TO 24 YEARS	746	616	363	254	231	180	132	74	129	13	69	48	12
25 TO 34 YEARS	805	685	389	296	246	207	143	88	121	8	73	39	9
35 TO 44 YEARS	579	502	282	221	191	156	90	65	77	6	53	19	5
45 TO 64 YEARS	702	585	345	241	233	164	112	76	116	10	71	35	11
65 YEARS AND OVER.	211	174	114	59	61	45	53	14	38	5	23	10	4
MEDIAN AGE. . . . . .YEARS . .	20.8	21.0	20.7	21.3	21.6	21.7	19.3	20.1	20.2	(B)	19.9	20.3	18.8
FEMALE													
ALL AGES	5 782	4 887	2 869	2 018	1 825	1 384	1 044	634	895	62	573	260	98
UNDER 5 YEARS.	675	555	315	240	184	161	132	79	120	9	81	30	10
5 TO 13 YEARS.	1 185	981	572	409	359	291	214	118	204	13	132	58	26
14 TO 17 YEARS	468	388	215	173	134	104	81	69	80	7	52	21	12
18 TO 24 YEARS	835	692	394	299	243	196	150	102	143	7	96	41	10
25 TO 34 YEARS	902	795	480	315	309	224	171	91	107	8	63	36	10
35 TO 44 YEARS	685	595	356	239	247	167	109	72	90	6	61	23	11
45 TO 64 YEARS	778	666	406	260	260	173	147	87	112	9	61	43	14
65 YEARS AND OVER.	253	214	130	84	89	67	41	17	39	3	27	9	4
MEDIAN AGE. . . . . .YEARS . .	22.7	23.2	23.9	22.4	24.8	22.8	22.5	21.5	20.1	(B)	19.6	21.6	18.2

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1970

Table 1. AGE—POPULATION BY SEX, RACE, SPANISH ORIGIN, AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. All tables exclude inmates of institutions and Armed Forces in barracks)

AGE, SEX, AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
BLACK													
BOTH SEXES													
ALL AGES.	22 056	16 342	12 909	3 433	8 664	2 051	4 245	1 383	5 714	780	3 816	1 118	647
UNDER 5 YEARS	2 403	1 771	1 402	370	937	226	465	143	631	79	431	121	73
5 TO 13 YEARS	5 108	3 721	2 902	819	1 933	473	969	346	1 387	192	930	265	157
14 TO 17 YEARS.	2 056	1 439	1 118	322	732	181	386	141	617	96	411	110	62
18 TO 24 YEARS.	2 447	1 839	1 457	382	951	230	506	152	608	79	406	123	71
25 TO 34 YEARS.	2 534	2 027	1 622	405	1 144	261	478	144	507	64	327	116	69
35 TO 44 YEARS.	2 312	1 812	1 440	372	1 002	237	437	136	500	68	323	109	65
45 TO 64 YEARS.	3 649	2 706	2 155	551	1 446	326	708	226	943	127	631	184	98
65 YEARS AND OVER	1 549	1 027	815	212	519	117	296	95	522	75	357	90	53
MEDIAN AGE. . . . . . .YEARS. .	22.2	22.7	23.0	21.8	23.4	22.4	22.2	20.8	20.6	20.0	20.3	21.6	21.1
MALE													
ALL AGES.	10 363	7 643	6 002	1 641	4 035	968	1 967	673	2 721	373	1 819	529	308
UNDER 5 YEARS	1 205	892	703	188	474	114	230	75	313	39	212	62	36
5 TO 13 YEARS	2 578	1 873	1 451	423	970	241	481	181	705	96	476	134	79
14 TO 17 YEARS.	1 030	716	559	157	362	88	197	69	314	46	212	56	32
18 TO 24 YEARS.	1 075	792	623	169	405	98	218	72	283	36	193	55	32
25 TO 34 YEARS.	1 103	881	700	181	495	116	205	65	222	29	140	53	30
35 TO 44 YEARS.	1 019	801	631	170	443	109	188	61	218	32	138	48	30
45 TO 64 YEARS.	1 673	1 240	983	258	665	151	318	107	432	63	288	82	45
65 YEARS AND OVER	681	448	352	95	222	51	131	44	234	33	162	39	23
MEDIAN AGE. . . . . . .YEARS. .	20.4	21.0	21.2	20.2	21.6	20.9	20.4	19.1	18.7	19.0	18.3	19.5	19.5
FEMALE													
ALL AGES.	11 693	8 700	6 908	1 792	4 629	1 083	2 279	709	2 993	407	1 997	589	338
UNDER 5 YEARS	1 198	880	699	181	463	113	235	69	318	40	220	58	37
5 TO 13 YEARS	2 530	1 848	1 451	397	963	232	488	165	682	96	455	131	78
4 TO 17 YEARS.	1 026	724	559	165	370	93	189	72	302	50	199	54	31
8 TO 24 YEARS.	1 371	1 047	834	213	546	133	288	80	324	43	213	68	38
25 TO 34 YEARS.	1 431	1 146	922	224	649	145	273	79	285	36	187	63	38
35 TO 44 YEARS.	1 293	1 011	809	203	559	127	250	75	282	37	185	60	35
45 TO 64 YEARS.	1 976	1 466	1 172	294	781	175	390	119	511	64	344	103	52
65 YEARS AND OVER	867	579	462	117	297	66	165	51	288	42	195	51	30
MEDIAN AGE. . . . . . .YEARS. .	23.6	24.0	24.3	23.0	24.6	23.4	23.5	22.2	22.2	20.8	22.1	23.3	22.2
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]													
BOTH SEXES													
ALL AGES.	8 988	7 409	4 646	2 764	2 952	1 796	1 694	968	1 578	130	1 048	401	156
NDER 5 YEARS	1 115	916	585	331	371	211	214	120	199	15	130	54	21
TO 13 YEARS	2 130	1 733	1 057	676	642	434	415	242	397	31	267	99	37
4 TO 17 YEARS.	779	631	384	247	230	155	155	92	147	11	99	38	15
8 TO 24 YEARS.	1 072	890	574	316	359	201	216	115	182	14	119	49	18
5 TO 34 YEARS.	1 252	1 065	668	397	456	267	212	130	188	13	122	53	22
5 TO 44 YEARS.	1 056	896	550	347	368	231	182	115	160	13	105	43	19
5 TO 64 YEARS.	1 179	962	612	350	393	232	219	118	217	22	144	51	17
5 YEARS AND OVER	405	317	216	101	134	64	82	37	89	11	63	16	7
EDIAN AGE. . . . . . .YEARS. .	21.1	21.3	21.6	20.8	22.5	21.4	20.0	19.8	19.8	22.0	19.6	19.3	19.9
MALE													
ALL AGES.	4 365	3 588	2 231	1 357	1 415	879	816	479	776	63	517	197	78
NDER 5 YEARS	570	470	301	170	192	108	109	61	100	7	65	28	12
TO 13 YEARS	1 066	869	526	343	324	218	203	124	197	16	135	46	20
4 TO 17 YEARS.	393	318	197	121	115	74	82	48	75	6	52	18	7
8 TO 24 YEARS.	486	402	257	145	158	94	99	51	84	6	55	23	8
5 TO 34 YEARS.	587	498	312	186	214	127	98	59	89	7	57	25	10
5 TO 44 YEARS.	512	431	260	170	176	113	85	57	82	6	53	23	10
5 TO 64 YEARS.	563	457	282	174	178	115	104	60	106	11	69	26	9
5 YEARS AND OVER	188	145	96	49	60	30	36	19	43	5	31	7	3
EDIAN AGE. . . . . . .YEARS. .	20.2	20.4	20.5	20.1	21.4	20.9	19.0	18.8	19.3	20.3	18.8	19.8	18.0
FEMALE													
ALL AGES.	4 623	3 821	2 415	1 406	1 537	918	878	489	802	67	531	204	78
DER 5 YEARS	545	446	284	162	179	103	105	59	99	8	66	25	9
TO 13 YEARS	1 064	864	531	333	318	215	212	118	200	16	132	52	18
TO 17 YEARS.	385	313	188	126	115	81	73	44	72	5	48	20	8
TO 24 YEARS.	586	489	318	171	201	108	117	63	97	8	63	26	10
TO 34 YEARS.	665	567	356	211	242	141	114	70	98	6	64	28	12
TO 44 YEARS.	544	466	289	176	193	118	97	58	78	7	51	20	9
TO 64 YEARS.	616	506	330	176	215	118	115	58	111	12	74	25	9
YEARS AND OVER	218	172	120	52	75	34	45	18	46	6	32	8	4
DIAN AGE. . . . . . .YEARS. .	21.8	22.1	22.5	21.4	23.4	21.9	20.9	20.6	20.2	21.5	20.1	19.3	20.8

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1977

Table 1. AGE—POPULATION BY SEX, RACE, SPANISH ORIGIN, AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. All tables exclude inmates of institutions and Armed Forces in barracks)

AGE, SEX, AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
ALL RACES													
BOTH SEXES													
ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.0	6.5	7.5	7.7	7.4	7.1	7.5	7.0	6.7
5 TO 13 YEARS	15.2	15.0	13.9	15.7	13.7	15.9	14.2	15.5	15.7	15.5	15.9	15.5	15.4
14 TO 17 YEARS	7.8	7.7	7.1	8.1	7.2	8.0	7.0	8.2	8.1	9.1	8.1	7.9	8.2
18 TO 24 YEARS	12.9	13.2	13.8	12.7	13.3	12.6	14.5	12.8	12.3	11.6	12.2	13.0	11.7
25 TO 34 YEARS	15.2	15.7	15.6	15.8	15.6	15.8	15.7	15.9	14.1	13.6	13.9	14.7	14.8
35 TO 44 YEARS	10.9	11.0	9.9	11.8	10.2	11.8	9.6	11.8	10.5	11.1	10.3	10.9	11.9
45 TO 64 YEARS	20.4	20.6	20.9	20.4	21.2	20.7	20.6	19.9	20.0	20.3	20.0	19.7	19.5
65 YEARS AND OVER	10.4	9.7	11.4	8.4	11.8	8.6	10.9	8.2	11.9	11.8	12.1	11.4	11.8
MALE													
ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.3	7.7	6.9	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.3	7.8	7.6	7.1
5 TO 13 YEARS	16.0	15.8	14.9	16.4	14.4	16.4	15.5	16.3	16.5	15.5	16.8	16.2	16.4
14 TO 17 YEARS	8.2	8.1	7.5	8.5	7.6	8.3	7.5	8.6	8.5	9.7	8.4	7.9	8.9
18 TO 24 YEARS	13.0	13.2	13.9	12.7	13.4	12.8	14.4	12.6	12.6	12.2	12.4	13.6	11.8
25 TO 34 YEARS	15.4	15.9	16.1	15.9	15.8	15.8	16.4	16.0	14.3	13.3	14.2	14.9	14.7
35 TO 44 YEARS	10.9	11.1	9.9	11.8	10.3	11.9	9.5	11.7	10.5	11.2	10.2	10.6	11.6
45 TO 64 YEARS	20.1	20.4	20.5	20.3	20.9	20.8	20.0	19.7	19.5	20.2	19.5	19.2	18.8
65 YEARS AND OVER	8.9	8.1	9.4	7.2	9.9	7.2	8.8	7.2	10.4	10.4	10.7	9.9	10.6
FEMALE													
ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.4	6.2	7.0	7.6	7.0	6.8	7.3	6.4	6.4
5 TO 13 YEARS	14.5	14.2	13.1	15.1	13.1	15.4	13.1	14.7	15.0	15.5	15.0	14.8	14.4
14 TO 17 YEARS	7.5	7.3	6.7	7.8	6.9	7.7	6.6	7.8	7.9	8.4	7.8	7.8	7.5
18 TO 24 YEARS	12.8	13.2	13.8	12.7	13.1	12.5	14.6	13.0	12.0	11.0	12.0	12.5	11.5
25 TO 34 YEARS	15.0	15.5	15.2	15.8	15.4	15.8	15.0	15.8	13.9	13.8	13.6	14.5	15.0
35 TO 44 YEARS	10.9	11.0	9.9	11.8	10.2	11.8	9.6	11.9	10.6	10.9	10.4	11.1	12.1
45 TO 64 YEARS	20.7	20.8	21.3	20.5	21.4	20.7	21.1	20.1	20.4	20.3	20.5	20.2	20.2
65 YEARS AND OVER	11.8	11.2	13.2	9.6	13.5	9.9	12.9	9.2	13.3	13.1	13.5	12.8	12.9
WHITE													
BOTH SEXES													
ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.9	7.6	7.1	6.9	7.3	6.6	6.5
5 TO 13 YEARS	14.6	14.3	12.5	15.4	11.8	15.5	13.3	15.1	15.2	15.1	15.5	14.8	14.8
14 TO 17 YEARS	7.6	7.5	6.5	8.0	6.3	8.0	6.8	8.1	7.9	8.9	7.8	7.6	8.0
18 TO 24 YEARS	12.8	13.0	13.8	12.6	13.1	12.6	14.4	12.7	12.2	11.2	12.0	13.1	11.7
25 TO 34 YEARS	15.3	15.8	16.0	15.7	16.1	15.6	15.9	16.0	14.2	13.7	14.0	14.9	14.8
35 TO 44 YEARS	11.0	11.0	9.7	11.8	9.8	11.8	9.6	11.7	10.8	11.5	10.6	11.0	11.9
45 TO 64 YEARS	21.1	21.4	22.1	21.0	23.0	21.3	21.3	20.4	20.4	20.5	20.5	20.2	20.1
65 YEARS AND OVER	10.9	10.2	12.7	8.7	13.8	9.0	11.7	8.4	12.2	12.2	12.3	11.7	12.1
MALE													
ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.5	6.6	7.4	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.6	7.3	7.1
5 TO 13 YEARS	15.4	15.1	13.4	16.0	12.5	16.0	14.2	16.0	15.9	15.1	16.4	15.3	15.6
14 TO 17 YEARS	8.0	7.8	6.9	8.3	6.5	8.3	7.3	8.4	8.2	9.7	8.1	7.8	8.8
18 TO 24 YEARS	12.9	13.1	13.9	12.7	13.4	12.8	14.3	12.6	12.5	11.4	12.3	13.7	11.8
25 TO 34 YEARS	15.6	16.2	16.9	15.8	16.8	15.6	17.0	16.2	14.4	13.5	14.2	15.3	14.8
35 TO 44 YEARS	11.0	11.2	10.0	11.8	10.4	11.9	9.7	11.7	10.8	11.6	10.6	10.9	11.7
45 TO 64 YEARS	20.8	21.2	21.7	20.9	22.7	21.4	20.8	20.1	19.9	20.5	19.9	19.6	19.3
65 YEARS AND OVER	9.2	8.4	10.1	7.4	11.0	7.5	9.2	7.3	10.7	10.9	10.9	10.1	10.9
FEMALE													
ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.6	5.6	6.0	6.5	7.5	6.7	6.5	6.9	6.0	6.0
5 TO 13 YEARS	13.9	13.6	11.8	14.7	11.1	15.0	12.4	14.3	14.6	15.2	14.6	14.3	14.0
14 TO 17 YEARS	7.3	7.2	6.2	7.7	6.1	7.7	6.3	7.8	7.6	8.1	7.5	7.4	7.3
18 TO 24 YEARS	12.6	13.0	13.7	12.5	12.9	12.3	14.5	12.8	11.9	11.0	11.8	12.5	11.5
25 TO 34 YEARS	15.0	15.5	15.2	15.7	15.5	15.5	15.0	15.8	14.0	13.8	13.7	14.6	14.8
35 TO 44 YEARS	10.9	10.9	9.4	11.8	9.3	11.8	9.6	11.8	10.9	11.4	10.7	11.2	12.1
45 TO 64 YEARS	21.4	21.6	22.5	21.0	23.2	21.3	21.8	20.6	20.9	20.5	21.0	20.8	21.0
65 YEARS AND OVER	12.5	11.9	15.1	10.0	16.3	10.4	13.9	9.4	13.6	13.5	13.7	13.2	13.3
BLACK													
BOTH SEXES													
ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.7	8.9	9.0	10.3	10.9	9.6	8.3	9.7	9.9	8.3
5 TO 13 YEARS	19.4	19.2	18.5	21.0	18.4	21.2	18.7	20.5	20.1	18.4	19.7	22.2	20.8
14 TO 17 YEARS	9.5	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.6	8.8	8.4	10.0	10.4	9.7	10.5	10.4	10.3
18 TO 24 YEARS	13.8	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.7	13.7	14.6	14.4	13.3	14.4	13.4	12.3	11.5
25 TO 34 YEARS	13.9	14.3	13.6	16.3	13.5	17.5	13.9	14.1	12.7	12.9	12.9	12.2	15.1
35 TO 44 YEARS	10.1	10.8	10.3	12.2	10.8	12.3	9.2	12.1	8.0	8.4	7.5	9.2	11.1
45 TO 64 YEARS	16.3	16.3	17.4	13.1	17.6	13.5	17.1	12.5	16.1	19.0	16.0	14.9	13.9
65 YEARS AND OVER	7.6	6.8	7.6	4.5	7.5	4.0	7.7	5.5	9.7	9.1	10.2	9.0	9.0

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1970

Table 1. AGE—POPULATION BY SEX, RACE, SPANISH ORIGIN, AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. All tables exclude inmates of institutions and Armed Forces in barracks)

AGE, SEX, AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
ALL RACES													
BOTH SEXES													
ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.7	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.9	8.5	8.1	8.5	8.6	8.8
5 TO 13 YEARS	18.6	18.4	16.9	19.7	16.3	19.4	17.7	20.1	19.1	19.4	19.1	18.8	19.3
14 TO 17 YEARS	7.9	7.7	7.2	8.2	6.9	8.2	7.5	8.4	8.3	8.8	8.4	7.9	8.1
18 TO 24 YEARS	11.1	11.3	12.4	10.3	11.7	10.1	13.1	10.6	10.7	8.7	10.4	12.3	10.4
25 TO 34 YEARS	12.3	12.7	12.5	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.1	12.8	11.3	10.6	11.1	12.2	12.3
35 TO 44 YEARS	11.4	11.7	10.8	12.5	10.9	12.6	10.7	12.2	10.6	10.4	10.5	11.2	11.3
45 TO 64 YEARS	20.6	20.7	21.3	20.1	22.0	20.6	20.5	19.4	20.6	21.6	20.8	19.6	19.9
65 YEARS AND OVER	9.6	9.0	10.6	7.7	11.1	7.7	9.9	7.7	11.0	12.5	11.3	9.5	10.1
MALE													
ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.2	8.9	8.2	8.9	9.1	9.1
5 TO 13 YEARS	19.6	19.5	18.1	20.7	17.5	20.4	18.9	21.1	19.9	19.9	20.0	19.7	20.1
14 TO 17 YEARS	8.3	8.2	7.7	8.6	7.3	8.6	8.1	8.6	8.7	9.2	8.8	8.3	8.6
18 TO 24 YEARS	10.6	10.7	11.9	9.8	11.3	9.6	12.7	10.1	10.4	8.6	10.2	11.9	9.9
25 TO 34 YEARS	12.2	12.6	12.7	12.6	13.0	12.7	12.2	12.6	11.3	10.5	11.0	12.3	12.2
35 TO 44 YEARS	11.3	11.7	10.8	12.5	11.0	12.7	10.6	12.2	10.6	10.3	10.4	11.1	11.3
45 TO 64 YEARS	20.3	20.4	20.8	20.1	21.5	20.5	20.0	19.4	20.2	21.5	20.3	19.2	19.6
65 YEARS AND OVER	8.5	7.8	9.1	6.7	9.6	6.6	8.4	6.8	10.1	11.9	10.4	8.5	9.2
FEMALE													
ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS	8.0	8.0	7.7	8.3	7.6	8.1	7.9	8.5	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.5
5 TO 13 YEARS	17.7	17.4	15.9	18.7	15.3	18.4	16.7	19.1	18.3	18.9	18.3	18.0	18.5
14 TO 17 YEARS	7.5	7.4	6.7	7.9	6.5	7.8	7.0	8.1	7.9	8.3	8.0	7.4	7.6
18 TO 24 YEARS	11.5	11.8	12.8	10.9	12.2	10.7	13.5	11.1	10.9	8.8	10.6	12.7	10.8
25 TO 34 YEARS	12.3	12.7	12.3	13.1	12.7	13.1	11.9	13.1	11.3	10.8	11.1	12.1	12.3
35 TO 44 YEARS	11.4	11.7	10.8	12.4	10.9	12.6	10.8	12.2	10.7	10.5	10.6	11.2	11.3
45 TO 64 YEARS	20.9	20.9	21.8	20.1	22.5	20.6	20.9	19.4	20.9	21.6	21.2	20.0	20.1
65 YEARS AND OVER	10.7	10.1	11.9	8.6	12.4	8.7	11.2	8.4	11.8	13.1	12.1	10.5	10.9
WHITE													
BOTH SEXES													
ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NDER 5 YEARS	8.2	8.2	7.6	8.5	7.3	8.4	8.0	8.8	8.2	7.7	8.2	8.4	8.6
TO 13 YEARS	18.0	17.8	15.5	19.4	14.2	19.2	16.8	19.8	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.4	18.8
4 TO 17 YEARS	7.7	7.6	6.8	8.2	6.3	8.1	7.3	8.3	8.0	8.3	8.1	7.7	7.9
8 TO 24 YEARS	11.1	11.3	12.6	10.3	11.9	10.1	13.4	10.6	10.7	8.5	10.4	12.3	10.3
5 TO 34 YEARS	12.3	12.7	12.4	12.9	12.6	12.8	12.2	12.9	11.5	10.9	11.3	12.3	12.4
5 TO 44 YEARS	11.5	11.8	10.7	12.5	10.6	12.6	10.7	12.3	10.8	10.6	10.7	11.3	11.4
5 TO 64 YEARS	21.2	21.3	22.6	20.4	24.0	20.8	21.2	19.6	21.1	22.5	21.3	19.9	20.3
5 YEARS AND OVER	10.0	9.4	11.8	7.8	13.0	7.8	10.5	7.7	11.2	13.1	11.5	9.7	10.3
MALE													
ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NDER 5 YEARS	8.6	8.7	8.2	8.9	7.9	8.8	8.6	9.1	8.6	7.8	8.6	8.8	8.9
TO 13 YEARS	19.0	18.8	16.5	20.4	15.2	20.2	17.9	20.8	19.2	18.9	19.3	19.3	19.6
4 TO 17 YEARS	8.2	8.0	7.2	8.5	6.8	8.5	7.8	8.6	8.4	8.8	8.5	8.1	8.4
8 TO 24 YEARS	10.6	10.8	12.3	9.7	11.6	9.5	13.0	10.1	10.4	8.5	10.1	11.9	9.8
5 TO 34 YEARS	12.4	12.8	12.8	12.7	13.2	12.7	12.5	12.7	11.6	10.8	11.4	12.5	12.4
5 TO 44 YEARS	11.5	11.9	10.8	12.6	10.9	12.7	10.8	12.4	10.8	10.5	10.7	11.3	11.4
5 TO 64 YEARS	20.9	21.0	22.1	20.3	23.3	20.8	20.7	19.6	20.7	22.3	20.9	19.5	20.1
5 YEARS AND OVER	8.8	8.1	9.9	6.8	11.1	6.7	8.7	6.9	10.3	12.4	10.6	8.6	9.4
FEMALE													
ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NDER 5 YEARS	7.7	7.7	7.1	8.2	6.7	8.0	7.5	8.5	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.3
TO 13 YEARS	17.1	16.9	14.5	18.5	13.3	18.3	15.8	18.9	17.7	18.1	17.7	17.6	18.1
4 TO 17 YEARS	7.4	7.2	6.4	7.9	6.0	7.8	6.8	8.0	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.5
8 TO 24 YEARS	11.5	11.7	12.9	10.8	12.2	10.6	13.7	11.1	10.9	8.5	10.6	12.7	10.8
5 TO 34 YEARS	12.2	12.6	12.0	13.0	12.1	13.0	11.9	13.1	11.5	11.0	11.3	12.1	12.4
5 TO 44 YEARS	11.4	11.6	10.5	12.5	10.4	12.6	10.7	12.3	10.9	10.7	10.7	11.3	11.4
5 TO 64 YEARS	21.5	21.6	23.2	20.4	24.6	20.9	21.7	19.6	21.4	22.6	21.7	20.3	20.5
5 YEARS AND OVER	11.2	10.7	13.4	8.8	14.7	8.9	12.0	8.5	12.1	13.7	12.5	10.7	11.1
BLACK													
BOTH SEXES													
ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DER 5 YEARS	10.9	10.8	10.9	10.8	10.8	11.0	11.0	10.3	11.0	10.1	11.3	10.8	11.3
TO 13 YEARS	23.2	22.8	22.5	23.9	22.3	23.1	22.8	25.0	24.3	24.6	24.4	23.7	24.3
TO 17 YEARS	9.3	8.8	8.7	9.4	8.4	8.8	9.1	10.2	10.8	12.3	10.8	9.8	9.6
TO 24 YEARS	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.1	11.0	11.2	11.9	11.0	10.6	10.1	10.6	11.0	11.0
TO 34 YEARS	11.5	12.4	12.6	11.8	13.2	12.7	11.3	10.4	8.9	8.2	8.6	10.4	10.7
TO 44 YEARS	10.5	11.1	11.2	10.8	11.6	11.6	10.3	9.8	8.8	8.7	8.5	9.7	10.0
TO 64 YEARS	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.1	16.7	15.9	16.7	16.3	16.5	16.3	16.5	16.5	15.1
YEARS AND OVER	7.0	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.7	7.0	6.9	9.1	9.6	9.4	8.1	8.2

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

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Table 1. AGE—POPULATION BY SEX, RACE, SPANISH ORIGIN, AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. All tables exclude inmates of institutions and Armed Forces in barracks)

AGE, SEX, AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION--CONTINUED													
BLACK--CONTINUED													
MALE													
ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS.	10.2	10.5	10.4	10.9	10.1	10.6	10.8	11.5	9.4	7.0	9.5	10.7	6.8
5 TO 13 YEARS.	20.8	20.5	20.2	21.3	19.4	21.4	21.6	21.0	21.7	19.6	20.9	25.0	23.8
14 TO 17 YEARS	10.1	9.9	9.7	10.5	10.4	9.7	8.4	11.8	10.7	9.0	11.3	10.2	10.8
18 TO 24 YEARS	13.5	13.4	13.8	12.4	13.6	12.0	14.2	12.9	13.8	17.9	13.2	12.8	12.4
25 TO 34 YEARS	13.2	13.5	12.6	15.8	12.5	16.9	12.9	13.8	12.6	12.1	13.2	11.3	13.5
35 TO 44 YEARS	9.4	10.0	9.3	12.1	9.6	12.0	8.6	12.4	7.6	8.8	7.1	8.2	10.5
45 TO 64 YEARS	16.0	15.9	17.0	12.9	17.2	13.5	16.6	12.1	16.1	18.7	16.0	14.8	14.8
65 YEARS AND OVER.	6.8	6.3	7.1	4.1	7.3	3.8	6.7	4.6	8.1	7.0	8.8	7.0	7.5
FEMALE													
ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS.	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.5	7.9	7.6	9.8	10.3	9.7	9.5	9.9	9.3	9.7
5 TO 13 YEARS.	18.2	18.0	17.1	20.7	17.7	21.1	15.9	20.1	18.8	17.2	18.6	20.0	18.0
14 TO 17 YEARS	9.0	8.5	8.7	8.0	8.9	7.9	8.3	8.1	10.1	10.2	9.9	10.6	9.8
18 TO 24 YEARS	14.1	14.5	14.2	15.5	13.8	15.2	15.0	15.9	12.9	11.3	13.7	11.9	10.6
25 TO 34 YEARS	14.5	15.1	14.5	16.7	14.3	17.9	14.9	14.4	12.8	13.6	12.6	12.9	16.6
35 TO 44 YEARS	10.6	11.5	11.2	12.2	11.9	12.5	9.9	11.7	8.4	8.0	7.8	9.9	11.6
45 TO 64 YEARS	16.6	16.7	17.8	13.3	17.9	13.6	17.6	12.9	16.2	19.2	16.1	14.9	13.1
65 YEARS AND OVER.	8.3	7.2	8.0	5.0	7.7	4.2	8.6	6.5	11.2	11.0	11.5	10.6	10.5
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]													
BOTH SEXES													
ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS.	12.4	12.2	12.2	12.2	11.9	11.9	12.6	13.0	13.4	12.5	14.0	12.2	12.7
5 TO 13 YEARS.	21.5	21.2	21.3	21.0	20.4	21.4	22.7	20.2	23.6	22.8	24.0	23.0	27.4
14 TO 17 YEARS	8.4	8.5	8.1	9.0	7.6	8.2	8.8	10.8	8.3	9.5	8.4	7.8	9.0
18 TO 24 YEARS	14.0	13.8	13.6	14.1	13.5	14.0	13.7	14.4	15.3	14.6	14.7	16.8	12.3
25 TO 34 YEARS	15.1	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.8	16.0	15.3	14.6	12.8	12.0	12.3	14.1	10.7
35 TO 44 YEARS	11.2	11.6	11.5	11.7	12.5	12.0	9.7	11.2	9.4	8.6	10.3	7.8	9.0
45 TO 64 YEARS	13.1	13.2	13.5	12.8	14.0	12.5	12.6	13.3	12.9	14.1	11.8	14.7	14.4
65 YEARS AND OVER.	4.1	4.1	4.4	3.7	4.3	4.2	4.6	2.5	4.3	5.9	4.5	3.6	4.4
MALE													
ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(B)	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS.	13.1	13.1	13.4	12.6	13.9	12.0	12.6	13.7	13.3	(B)	13.9	13.0	15.3
5 TO 13 YEARS.	22.6	22.3	22.7	21.8	21.2	21.8	25.1	21.8	24.4	(B)	25.0	23.5	27.8
14 TO 17 YEARS	8.8	9.0	8.7	9.5	7.9	8.9	10.0	10.7	7.7	(B)	7.7	7.7	5.2
18 TO 24 YEARS	13.6	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.7	13.7	13.0	12.5	14.7	(B)	12.7	17.7	15.1
25 TO 34 YEARS	14.7	14.9	14.4	15.5	14.6	15.8	14.2	15.0	13.7	(B)	13.5	14.6	11.5
35 TO 44 YEARS	10.6	10.9	10.4	11.6	11.3	11.8	8.9	11.0	8.8	(B)	9.8	6.9	6.0
45 TO 64 YEARS	12.8	12.7	12.8	12.6	13.8	12.5	11.0	12.9	13.2	(B)	13.1	12.9	13.9
65 YEARS AND OVER.	3.9	3.8	4.2	3.1	3.6	3.4	5.2	2.4	4.3	(B)	4.2	3.8	5.1
FEMALE													
ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(B)	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS.	11.7	11.4	11.0	11.9	10.1	11.7	12.6	12.4	13.4	(B)	14.1	11.5	10.6
5 TO 13 YEARS.	20.5	20.1	20.0	20.3	19.7	21.0	20.5	18.6	22.8	(B)	23.1	22.4	27.1
14 TO 17 YEARS	8.1	7.9	7.5	8.6	7.4	7.5	7.7	10.9	8.9	(B)	9.1	8.0	12.1
18 TO 24 YEARS	14.4	14.2	13.7	14.8	13.3	14.2	14.4	16.2	16.0	(B)	16.7	15.7	10.1
25 TO 34 YEARS	15.6	16.3	16.7	15.6	16.9	16.2	16.4	14.3	11.9	(B)	11.0	13.6	10.1
35 TO 44 YEARS	11.8	12.2	12.4	11.8	13.6	12.1	10.4	11.3	10.1	(B)	10.7	8.8	11.4
45 TO 64 YEARS	13.5	13.6	14.2	12.9	14.2	12.5	14.0	13.7	12.6	(B)	10.6	16.6	14.7
65 YEARS AND OVER.	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.9	4.9	3.9	2.7	4.4	(B)	4.8	3.3	3.9

B BASE LESS THAN 75,000.

[1] PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

1970

Table 1. AGE—POPULATION BY SEX, RACE, SPANISH ORIGIN, AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. All tables exclude inmates of institutions and Armed Forces in barracks)

AGE, SEX, AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,5CO TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION--CONTINUED													
BLACK--CONTINUED													
MALE													
ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.8	11.7	11.1	11.5	10.5	11.7	11.7	11.7
5 TO 13 YEARS	24.9	24.5	24.2	25.8	24.0	24.9	24.5	26.9	25.9	25.7	26.2	25.3	25.6
14 TO 17 YEARS	9.9	9.4	9.3	9.6	9.0	9.1	10.0	10.3	11.5	12.3	11.7	10.6	10.4
18 TO 24 YEARS	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.0	10.1	11.1	10.7	10.4	9.7	10.6	10.4	10.4
25 TO 34 YEARS	10.6	11.5	11.7	11.0	12.3	12.0	10.4	9.7	8.2	7.8	7.7	10.0	9.7
35 TO 44 YEARS	9.8	10.5	10.5	10.4	11.0	11.3	9.6	9.1	8.0	8.6	7.6	9.1	9.7
45 TO 64 YEARS	16.1	16.2	16.4	15.7	16.5	15.6	16.2	15.9	15.9	16.9	15.8	15.5	14.6
65 YEARS AND OVER	6.6	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.3	6.7	6.5	8.6	8.8	8.9	7.4	7.5
FEMALE													
ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.4	10.3	9.7	10.6	9.8	11.0	9.8	10.9
5 TO 13 YEARS	21.6	21.2	21.0	22.2	20.8	21.4	21.4	23.3	22.8	23.6	22.8	22.2	23.1
14 TO 17 YEARS	8.8	8.3	8.1	9.2	8.0	8.6	8.3	10.2	10.1	12.3	10.0	9.2	9.2
18 TO 24 YEARS	11.7	12.0	12.1	11.9	11.8	12.3	12.6	11.3	10.8	10.6	10.7	11.5	11.2
25 TO 34 YEARS	12.2	13.2	13.3	12.5	14.0	13.4	12.0	11.1	9.5	8.8	9.4	10.7	11.2
35 TO 44 YEARS	11.1	11.6	11.7	11.3	12.1	11.7	11.0	10.6	9.4	9.1	9.3	10.2	10.4
45 TO 64 YEARS	16.9	16.9	17.0	16.4	16.9	16.2	17.1	16.8	17.1	15.7	17.2	17.5	15.4
65 YEARS AND OVER	7.4	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.1	7.2	7.2	9.6	10.3	9.8	8.7	8.9
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]													
BOTH SEXES													
ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS	12.4	12.4	12.6	12.0	12.6	11.7	12.6	12.4	12.6	11.5	12.4	13.5	13.5
5 TO 13 YEARS	23.7	23.4	22.8	24.5	21.7	24.2	24.5	25.0	25.2	23.8	25.5	24.7	23.7
14 TO 17 YEARS	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.9	7.8	8.6	9.1	9.5	9.3	8.5	9.4	9.5	9.6
18 TO 24 YEARS	11.9	12.0	12.4	11.4	12.2	11.2	12.8	11.9	11.5	10.8	11.4	12.2	11.5
25 TO 34 YEARS	13.9	14.4	14.4	14.4	15.4	14.9	12.5	13.4	11.9	10.0	11.6	13.2	14.1
35 TO 44 YEARS	11.7	12.1	11.8	12.6	12.5	12.9	10.7	11.9	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.7	12.2
45 TO 64 YEARS	13.1	13.0	13.2	12.7	13.3	12.9	12.9	12.2	13.8	16.9	13.7	12.7	10.9
65 YEARS AND OVER	4.5	4.3	4.6	3.7	4.5	3.6	4.6	3.8	5.6	8.5	6.0	4.0	4.5
MALE													
ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS	13.1	13.1	13.5	12.5	13.6	12.3	13.4	12.7	12.9	11.1	12.6	14.2	15.4
5 TO 13 YEARS	24.4	24.2	23.6	25.3	22.9	24.8	24.9	25.9	25.4	25.4	26.1	23.4	25.6
14 TO 17 YEARS	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.1	8.4	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.5	10.1	9.1	9.0
18 TO 24 YEARS	11.1	11.2	11.5	10.7	11.2	10.7	12.1	10.6	10.8	9.5	10.6	11.7	10.3
25 TO 34 YEARS	13.4	13.9	14.0	13.7	15.1	14.4	12.0	12.3	11.5	11.1	11.0	12.7	12.8
35 TO 44 YEARS	11.7	12.0	11.7	12.5	12.4	12.9	10.4	11.9	10.6	9.5	10.3	11.7	12.8
45 TO 64 YEARS	12.9	12.7	12.6	12.8	12.6	13.1	12.7	12.5	13.7	17.5	13.3	13.2	11.5
65 YEARS AND OVER	4.3	4.0	4.3	3.6	4.2	3.4	4.4	4.0	5.5	7.9	6.0	7.6	3.8
FEMALE													
ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS	11.8	11.7	11.8	11.5	11.6	11.2	12.0	12.1	12.3	11.9	12.4	12.3	11.5
5 TO 13 YEARS	23.0	22.6	22.0	23.7	20.7	23.4	24.1	24.1	24.9	23.9	24.9	25.5	23.1
14 TO 17 YEARS	8.3	8.2	7.8	9.0	7.5	8.8	8.3	9.0	9.0	7.5	9.0	9.8	10.3
18 TO 24 YEARS	12.7	12.8	13.2	12.2	13.1	11.8	13.3	12.9	12.1	11.9	11.9	12.7	12.8
25 TO 34 YEARS	14.4	14.8	14.7	15.0	15.7	15.4	13.0	14.3	12.2	9.0	12.1	13.7	15.4
35 TO 44 YEARS	11.8	12.2	12.0	12.5	12.6	12.9	11.0	11.9	9.7	10.4	9.6	9.8	11.5
45 TO 64 YEARS	13.3	13.2	13.7	12.5	14.0	12.9	13.1	11.9	13.8	17.9	13.9	12.3	11.5
65 YEARS AND OVER	4.7	4.5	5.0	3.7	4.9	3.7	5.1	3.7	5.7	9.0	6.0	3.9	5.1

[1] PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

Table 2. PERCENT CHANGE IN THE POPULATION BY AGE, RACE, AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1970 TO 1977

(Minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

AGE AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
ALL AGES	6.4	4.4	-4.6	12.0	-7.1	11.7	-1.6	12.5	10.7	19.3	9.1	10.7	19.2
UNDER 5 YEARS	-10.1	-12.9	-17.1	-9.5	-20.5	-14.5	-13.0	-2.0	-4.0	4.5	-3.2	-9.7	-9.2
5 TO 13 YEARS	-13.0	-15.1	-21.5	-10.4	-21.9	-8.5	-21.0	-13.2	-8.6	-4.5	-9.3	-8.7	-4.9
14 TO 17 YEARS	5.3	3.6	-5.2	10.1	-2.4	9.7	-8.2	10.5	8.8	23.7	5.3	10.7	21.3
18 TO 24 YEARS	23.8	22.2	6.7	37.8	5.2	39.1	8.4	35.7	27.6	59.8	27.6	17.3	34.0
25 TO 34 YEARS	31.9	29.5	19.2	37.9	12.6	37.0	27.7	39.4	37.7	52.8	36.7	33.9	43.9
35 TO 44 YEARS	1.7	-1.6	-12.4	6.4	-12.9	4.9	-11.7	8.8	9.5	27.5	7.1	7.6	25.4
45 TO 64 YEARS	5.2	4.1	-6.5	13.7	-10.5	12.7	-1.2	15.3	7.5	12.1	5.2	11.1	17.1
65 YEARS AND OVER	14.9	12.2	3.0	22.8	-1.3	24.4	8.8	20.3	19.8	12.2	17.1	32.2	39.9
WHITE													
ALL AGES	5.2	2.7	-8.1	10.3	-12.3	9.4	-3.7	11.6	10.3	20.4	9.6	7.7	17.9
UNDER 5 YEARS	-12.3	-15.9	-21.7	-12.4	-26.7	-18.3	-16.9	-3.6	-4.5	7.7	-2.1	-14.8	-10.2
5 TO 13 YEARS	-14.6	-17.4	-25.6	-12.9	-27.4	-11.8	-24.0	-14.6	-8.9	-1.6	-8.3	-13.5	-7.3
14 TO 17 YEARS	3.6	1.1	-11.4	8.3	-12.9	7.6	-10.0	9.4	8.5	29.4	5.8	6.0	19.2
18 TO 24 YEARS	21.3	19.1	0.3	35.3	-3.5	36.4	3.9	33.6	26.0	58.5	27.1	14.2	33.5
25 TO 34 YEARS	30.6	28.5	18.9	34.9	12.2	32.7	26.2	38.2	35.6	51.0	35.0	31.0	40.7
35 TO 44 YEARS	0.5	-3.7	-16.2	3.8	-18.8	2.2	-13.5	6.5	10.2	30.7	8.7	5.4	23.5
45 TO 64 YEARS	4.4	3.2	-10.1	13.5	-16.0	12.0	-3.2	16.0	6.9	10.0	5.4	9.6	17.1
65 YEARS AND OVER	14.2	11.2	-0.5	23.5	-6.9	25.1	7.8	21.0	19.6	12.6	17.4	30.0	39.2
BLACK													
ALL AGES	11.0	10.4	4.2	33.9	2.3	44.1	8.1	18.6	12.5	15.9	2.4	44.6	35.1
UNDER 5 YEARS	-3.3	-3.6	-10.0	20.5	-15.8	18.1	1.7	25.2	-2.5	-5.1	-11.8	32.2	-1.4
5 TO 13 YEARS	-7.0	-7.0	-14.1	17.8	-15.4	32.8	-11.4	-2.6	-6.8	-13.5	-17.4	35.5	15.9
14 TO 17 YEARS	12.9	15.0	10.2	31.7	15.8	43.6	-0.5	15.6	8.1	-9.4	-	52.7	45.2
18 TO 24 YEARS	38.1	37.2	29.2	67.8	27.4	76.1	32.6	55.3	40.6	64.6	29.3	61.8	42.3
25 TO 34 YEARS	34.2	27.4	13.1	84.7	4.5	97.7	33.9	61.1	61.1	81.3	53.8	69.8	91.3
35 TO 44 YEARS	6.4	7.3	-3.8	50.5	-4.1	52.7	-3.0	45.6	3.2	11.8	-9.6	35.8	49.2
45 TO 64 YEARS	9.2	8.9	8.7	9.6	7.8	22.4	10.7	-9.3	10.1	34.6	-0.8	30.4	24.5
65 YEARS AND OVER	19.6	19.4	24.8	-1.4	28.1	0.9	18.9	-4.2	19.9	9.3	11.8	61.1	49.1

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.

REGION—POPULATION BY RACE AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE

1977

Table 3. REGION—POPULATION BY RACE AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(Numbers in thousands)

REGION AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
UNITED STATES, TOTAL . .	212 566	143 107	59 993	83 114	31 898	50 469	28 095	32 644	69 459	8 582	43 331	17 547	9 980
NORTH AND WEST	144 245	105 260	42 681	62 579	26 657	40 818	16 024	21 761	38 984	3 916	24 213	10 855	4 760
NORTHEAST.	48 559	37 742	15 367	22 375	10 637	14 225	4 730	8 150	10 817	168	5 366	5 284	2 701
NORTH CENTRAL.	57 214	37 503	15 157	22 346	8 394	14 063	6 763	8 283	19 711	2 448	13 417	3 846	1 467
WEST	38 471	30 015	12 157	17 858	7 625	12 530	4 532	5 329	8 456	1 300	5 431	1 725	592
SOUTH.	68 321	37 846	17 312	20 534	5 241	9 651	12 070	10 883	30 475	4 666	19 117	6 692	5 220
WHITE													
UNITED STATES, TOTAL . .	184 335	122 177	44 951	77 226	21 939	46 735	23 012	30 491	62 158	7 542	38 924	15 691	9 064
NORTH AND WEST	129 650	91 999	32 856	59 143	18 852	38 244	14 003	20 899	37 651	3 779	23 609	10 263	4 515
NORTHEAST.	43 821	33 191	11 832	21 358	7 593	13 365	4 240	7 994	10 630	167	5 339	5 124	2 564
NORTH CENTRAL.	51 761	32 589	11 119	21 469	5 337	13 384	5 782	8 086	19 172	2 396	13 172	3 605	1 385
WEST	34 068	26 219	9 904	16 315	5 922	11 495	3 982	4 820	7 849	1 216	5 098	1 535	566
SOUTH.	54 685	30 179	12 095	18 084	3 086	8 491	9 009	9 592	24 507	3 764	15 315	5 428	4 549
BLACK													
UNITED STATES, TOTAL . .	24 474	18 048	13 451	4 596	8 863	2 956	4 588	1 640	6 427	904	3 906	1 617	874
NORTH AND WEST	11 323	10 721	8 385	2 336	6 772	1 910	1 613	426	602	2	228	372	209
NORTHEAST.	4 177	4 020	3 179	841	2 713	704	466	137	157	-	21	136	123
NORTH CENTRAL.	5 002	4 624	3 864	760	2 925	593	939	167	378	1	174	203	80
WEST	2 144	2 077	1 342	735	1 134	613	208	122	67	1	33	33	6
SOUTH.	13 151	7 326	5 066	2 260	2 091	1 046	2 975	1 214	5 825	902	3 678	1 246	665
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY REGION													
ALL RACES													
UNITED STATES, TOTAL . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NORTH AND WEST	67.9	73.6	71.1	75.3	83.6	80.9	57.0	66.7	56.1	45.6	55.9	61.9	47.7
NORTHEAST.	22.8	26.4	25.6	26.9	33.3	28.2	16.8	25.0	15.6	2.0	12.4	30.1	27.1
NORTH CENTRAL.	26.9	26.2	25.3	26.9	26.3	27.9	24.1	25.4	28.4	28.5	31.0	21.9	14.7
WEST	18.1	21.0	20.3	21.5	23.9	24.8	16.1	16.3	12.2	15.2	12.5	9.8	5.9
SOUTH.	32.1	26.4	28.9	24.7	16.4	19.1	43.0	33.3	43.9	54.4	44.1	38.1	52.3
WHITE													
UNITED STATES, TOTAL . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NORTH AND WEST	70.3	75.3	73.1	76.6	85.9	81.8	60.9	68.5	60.6	50.1	60.7	65.4	49.8
NORTHEAST.	23.8	27.2	26.3	27.7	34.6	28.6	18.4	26.2	17.1	2.2	13.7	32.7	28.3
NORTH CENTRAL.	28.1	26.7	24.7	27.8	24.3	28.6	25.1	26.5	30.8	31.8	33.8	23.0	15.3
WEST	18.5	21.5	22.0	21.1	27.0	24.6	17.3	15.8	12.6	16.1	13.1	9.8	6.2
SOUTH.	29.7	24.7	26.9	23.4	14.1	18.2	39.1	31.5	39.4	49.9	39.3	34.6	50.2
BLACK													
UNITED STATES, TOTAL . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NORTH AND WEST	46.3	59.4	62.3	50.8	76.4	64.6	35.2	26.0	9.4	0.3	5.8	23.0	23.9
NORTHEAST.	17.1	22.3	23.6	18.3	30.6	23.8	10.2	8.4	2.4	-	0.5	8.4	14.1
NORTH CENTRAL.	20.4	25.6	28.7	16.5	33.0	20.1	20.5	10.2	5.9	0.1	4.5	12.6	9.1
WEST	8.8	11.5	10.0	16.0	12.8	20.7	4.5	7.4	1.0	0.1	0.8	2.0	0.7
SOUTH.	53.7	40.6	37.7	49.2	23.6	35.4	64.8	74.0	90.6	99.7	94.2	77.0	76.1
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE													
ALL RACES													
UNITED STATES, TOTAL . .	100.0	67.3	28.2	39.1	15.0	23.7	13.2	15.4	32.7	4.0	20.4	8.3	4.7
NORTH AND WEST	100.0	73.0	29.6	43.4	18.5	28.3	11.1	15.1	27.0	2.7	16.8	7.5	3.3
NORTHEAST.	100.0	77.7	31.6	46.1	21.9	29.3	9.7	16.8	22.3	0.3	11.0	10.9	5.6
NORTH CENTRAL.	100.0	65.5	26.5	39.1	14.7	24.6	11.8	14.5	34.5	4.3	23.5	6.7	2.6
WEST	100.0	78.0	31.6	46.4	19.8	32.6	11.8	13.9	22.0	3.4	14.1	4.5	1.5
SOUTH.	100.0	55.4	25.3	30.1	7.7	14.1	17.7	15.9	44.6	6.8	28.0	9.8	7.6
WHITE													
UNITED STATES, TOTAL . .	100.0	66.3	24.4	41.9	11.9	25.4	12.5	16.5	33.7	4.1	21.1	8.5	4.9
NORTH AND WEST	100.0	71.0	25.3	45.6	14.5	29.5	10.8	16.1	29.0	2.9	18.2	7.9	3.5
NORTHEAST.	100.0	75.7	27.0	48.7	17.3	30.5	9.7	18.2	24.3	0.4	12.2	11.7	5.9
NORTH CENTRAL.	100.0	63.0	21.5	41.5	10.3	25.9	11.2	15.6	37.0	4.6	25.4	7.0	2.7
WEST	100.0	77.0	29.1	47.9	17.4	33.7	11.7	14.1	23.0	3.6	15.0	4.5	1.7
SOUTH.	100.0	55.2	22.1	33.1	5.6	15.5	16.5	17.5	44.8	6.9	28.0	9.9	8.3
BLACK													
UNITED STATES, TOTAL . .	100.0	73.7	55.0	18.8	36.2	12.1	18.7	6.7	26.3	3.7	16.0	6.6	3.6
NORTH AND WEST	100.0	94.7	74.1	20.6	59.8	16.9	14.2	3.8	5.3	-	2.0	3.3	1.8
NORTHEAST.	100.0	96.2	76.1	20.1	65.0	16.9	11.2	3.3	3.8	-	0.5	3.2	3.0
NORTH CENTRAL.	100.0	92.4	77.2	15.2	58.5	11.8	18.8	3.3	7.6	-	3.5	4.1	1.6
WEST	100.0	96.9	62.6	34.3	52.9	28.6	9.7	5.7	3.1	0.1	1.5	1.5	0.3
SOUTH.	100.0	55.7	38.5	17.2	15.9	8.0	22.6	9.2	44.3	6.9	28.0	9.5	5.1

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.

1970

Table 3. REGION—POPULATION BY RACE AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(Numbers in thousands)

REGION AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIOE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIOE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIOE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
UNITED STATES, TOTAL. .	199 819	137 058	62 876	74 182	34 322	45 166	28 554	29 016	62 761	7 191	39 725	15 845	8 373
NORTH AND WEST.	138 217	102 643	45 267	57 376	28 736	37 500	16 531	19 876	35 574	3 164	21 989	10 421	4 346
NORTHEAST	48 329	38 675	17 044	21 631	11 985	13 791	5 059	7 840	9 655	204	5 146	4 305	2 413
NORTH CENTRAL	55 793	37 173	16 861	20 312	9 282	12 757	7 579	7 555	18 620	2 219	12 304	4 097	1 412
WEST.	34 094	26 795	11 362	15 433	7 469	10 952	3 893	4 481	7 299	741	4 539	2 019	520
SOUTH	61 603	34 416	17 609	16 807	5 586	7 666	12 023	9 141	27 187	4 027	17 736	5 424	4 026
WHITE													
UNITED STATES, TOTAL. .	175 276	118 938	48 909	70 029	25 007	42 714	23 903	27 315	56 338	6 264	35 506	14 567	7 685
NORTH AND WEST.	125 729	91 228	36 250	54 978	21 592	35 658	14 659	19 321	34 501	3 021	21 445	10 035	4 198
NORTHEAST	43 800	34 343	13 530	20 813	8 970	13 088	4 561	7 725	9 457	204	5 080	4 174	2 317
NORTH CENTRAL	51 027	32 776	13 088	19 687	6 430	12 263	6 658	7 425	18 251	2 166	12 116	3 969	1 389
WEST.	30 903	24 110	9 632	14 479	6 192	10 307	3 440	4 172	6 793	651	4 250	1 892	493
SOUTH	49 547	27 710	12 659	15 051	3 415	7 057	9 244	7 994	21 837	3 243	14 061	4 533	3 487
BLACK													
UNITEO STATES, TOTAL. .	22 056	16 342	12 909	3 433	8 664	2 051	4 245	1 383	5 714	780	3 816	1 116	647
NORTH AND WEST.	10 325	9 810	8 058	1 752	6 530	1 477	1 528	275	515	15	246	253	117
NORTHEAST	4 224	4 053	3 308	745	2 835	652	473	93	171	-	55	116	87
NORTH CENTRAL	4 464	4 203	3 651	551	2 768	445	883	107	261	12	141	108	21
WEST.	1 638	1 555	1 099	456	927	381	172	75	83	3	51	29	9
SOUTH	11 731	6 532	4 851	1 681	2 134	573	2 717	1 108	5 199	765	3 570	665	529
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY REGION													
ALL RACES													
UNITED STATES, TOTAL. .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NORTH AND WEST.	69.2	74.9	72.0	77.3	83.7	83.0	57.9	68.5	56.7	44.0	55.4	65.8	51.9
NORTHEAST	24.2	28.2	27.1	29.2	34.9	30.5	17.7	27.0	15.4	2.8	13.0	27.2	28.8
NORTH CENTRAL	27.9	27.1	26.8	27.4	27.0	28.2	26.5	26.0	29.7	30.9	31.0	25.9	16.9
WEST.	17.1	19.6	18.1	20.8	21.8	24.2	13.6	15.4	11.6	10.3	11.4	12.7	6.2
SOUTH	30.8	25.1	28.0	22.7	16.3	17.0	42.1	31.5	43.3	56.0	44.6	34.2	48.1
WHITE													
UNITED STATES, TOTAL. .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NORTH AND WEST.	71.7	76.7	74.1	78.5	86.3	83.5	61.3	70.7	61.2	48.2	60.4	68.9	54.6
NORTHEAST	25.0	28.9	27.7	29.7	35.9	30.6	19.1	28.3	16.8	3.3	14.3	28.7	30.1
NORTH CENTRAL	29.1	27.6	26.8	28.1	25.7	28.7	27.9	27.2	32.4	34.6	34.1	27.2	18.1
WEST.	17.6	20.3	19.7	20.7	24.8	24.1	14.4	15.3	12.1	10.4	12.0	13.0	6.4
SOUTH	28.3	23.3	25.9	21.5	13.7	16.5	38.7	29.3	38.8	51.8	39.6	31.1	45.4
BLACK													
UNITED STATES, TOTAL. .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NORTH AND WEST.	46.8	60.0	62.4	51.0	75.4	72.0	36.0	19.9	9.0	1.9	6.4	22.6	18.1
NORTHEAST	19.2	24.8	25.6	21.7	32.7	31.8	11.1	6.7	3.0	-	1.4	10.4	13.4
NORTH CENTRAL	20.2	25.7	28.3	16.1	31.9	21.7	20.8	7.7	4.6	1.5	3.7	9.7	3.2
WEST.	7.4	9.5	8.5	13.3	10.7	18.6	4.1	5.4	1.5	0.4	1.3	2.6	1.4
SOUTH	53.2	40.0	37.6	49.0	24.6	27.9	64.0	80.1	91.0	98.1	93.6	77.4	81.8
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF RESIOENCE													
ALL RACES													
UNITED STATES, TOTAL. .	100.0	68.6	31.5	37.1	17.2	22.6	14.3	14.5	31.4	3.6	19.9	7.9	4.2
ORTH AND WEST.	100.0	74.3	32.8	41.5	20.8	27.1	12.0	14.4	25.7	2.3	15.9	7.5	3.1
NORTHEAST	100.0	80.0	35.3	44.8	24.8	28.5	10.5	16.2	20.0	0.4	10.6	8.9	5.0
NORTH CENTRAL	100.0	66.6	30.2	36.4	16.6	22.9	13.6	13.5	33.4	4.0	22.1	7.3	2.5
WEST.	100.0	78.6	33.3	45.3	21.9	32.1	11.4	13.1	21.4	2.2	13.3	5.9	1.5
OUTH	100.0	55.9	28.6	27.3	9.1	12.4	19.5	14.8	44.1	6.5	28.8	8.8	6.5
WHITE													
UNITED STATES, TOTAL. .	100.0	67.9	27.9	40.0	14.3	24.4	13.6	15.6	32.1	3.6	20.3	8.3	4.4
ORTH ANO WEST.	100.0	72.6	28.8	43.7	17.2	28.4	11.7	15.4	27.4	2.4	17.1	8.0	3.3
NORTHEAST	100.0	78.4	30.9	47.5	20.5	29.9	10.4	17.6	21.6	0.5	11.6	9.5	5.3
NORTH CENTRAL	100.0	64.2	25.6	38.6	12.6	24.0	13.0	14.6	35.8	4.2	23.7	7.8	2.7
WEST.	100.0	78.0	31.2	46.9	20.0	33.4	11.1	13.5	22.0	2.1	13.8	6.1	1.6
OUTH	100.0	55.9	25.5	30.4	6.9	14.2	18.7	16.1	44.1	6.5	28.4	9.1	7.0
BLACK													
UNITED STATES, TOTAL. .	100.0	74.1	58.5	15.6	39.3	9.3	19.2	6.3	25.9	3.5	17.3	5.1	2.9
ORTH AND WEST.	100.0	95.0	78.0	17.0	63.2	14.3	14.8	2.7	5.0	0.1	2.4	2.5	1.1
NORTHEAST	100.0	96.0	78.3	17.6	67.1	15.4	11.2	2.2	4.0	-	1.3	2.7	2.1
NORTH CENTRAL	100.0	94.2	81.8	12.3	62.0	10.0	19.8	2.4	5.8	0.3	3.2	2.4	0.5
WEST.	100.0	94.9	67.1	27.8	56.6	23.3	10.5	4.6	5.1	0.2	3.1	1.8	0.5
OUTH	100.0	55.7	41.4	14.3	18.2	4.9	23.2	9.4	44.3	6.5	30.4	7.4	4.5

- ROUNOS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.

1977

Table 4. MARITAL STATUS—PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY SEX, RACE, AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(Numbers in thousands)

MARITAL STATUS, SEX, AGE, AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
MALE	78 782	53 063	21 994	31 068	11 715	18 879	10 279	12 190	25 719	3 290	15 950	6 479	3 745
SINGLE	23 782	16 569	7 384	9 185	4 120	5 730	3 264	3 454	7 213	972	4 365	1 875	1 049
MARRIED, WIFE PRESENT	48 002	31 552	11 943	19 609	6 056	11 705	5 887	7 904	16 450	2 078	10 302	4 070	2 398
MARRIED, WIFE ABSENT	1 939	1 370	793	577	486	378	307	199	569	63	357	149	101
SEPARATED	1 353	951	585	366	353	252	232	114	402	45	259	98	75
OTHER	586	420	208	211	133	126	75	85	166	18	98	50	26
WIDOWED	1 887	1 232	651	580	384	346	268	234	655	80	417	158	85
DIVORCED	3 172	2 340	1 222	1 117	670	719	553	398	832	96	509	227	113
FEMALE	86 153	58 453	25 294	33 159	13 581	20 281	11 713	12 878	27 700	3 353	17 229	7 119	4 032
SINGLE	20 150	14 323	6 617	7 706	3 789	4 922	2 828	2 784	5 827	691	3 528	1 608	851
MARRIED, HUSBAND PRESENT	48 002	31 552	11 943	19 609	6 056	11 705	5 887	7 904	16 450	2 078	10 302	4 070	2 398
MARRIED, HUSBAND ABSENT	3 113	2 325	1 388	937	868	546	520	391	788	70	490	228	126
,SEPARATED	2 355	1 820	1 157	662	744	385	413	278	536	48	320	168	84
OTHER	758	506	231	275	123	161	108	114	252	22	170	60	41
WIDOWED	10 024	6 572	3 397	3 175	1 844	1 975	1 553	1 200	3 453	412	2 184	857	467
DIVORCED	4 863	3 681	1 949	1 732	1 025	1 132	924	600	1 182	101	725	356	191
WHITE													
MALE	69 555	46 150	17 032	29 119	8 450	17 667	8 581	11 452	23 405	2 921	14 542	5 942	3 440
SINGLE	20 103	13 841	5 367	8 473	2 797	5 307	2 570	3 167	6 262	808	3 789	1 666	934
MARRIED, WIFE PRESENT	43 809	28 431	9 850	18 581	4 660	11 053	5 190	7 528	15 378	1 909	9 657	3 812	2 254
MARRIED, WIFE ABSENT	1 328	880	408	472	238	304	170	168	449	49	274	126	93
SEPARATED	849	538	257	280	144	188	114	93	312	35	198	79	67
OTHER	479	342	151	191	95	117	56	75	137	14	76	47	26
WIDOWED	1 542	993	442	551	237	333	204	218	550	67	347	135	66
DIVORCED	2 773	2 006	964	1 042	517	671	447	371	767	88	476	202	92
FEMALE	75 239	50 364	19 359	31 005	9 574	18 896	9 785	12 108	24 875	2 961	15 527	6 387	3 688
SINGLE	16 647	11 798	4 729	7 069	2 478	4 506	2 251	2 563	4 849	554	2 946	1 349	736
MARRIED, HUSBAND PRESENT	43 793	28 432	9 861	18 571	4 668	11 049	5 193	7 521	15 361	1 908	9 648	3 805	2 250
MARRIED, HUSBAND ABSENT	1 984	1 409	652	757	340	441	312	316	575	54	365	156	100
SEPARATED	1 367	1 009	494	516	270	300	224	216	357	34	218	106	60
OTHER	617	400	158	241	70	141	88	100	218	21	147	50	39
WIDOWED	8 739	5 701	2 690	3 011	1 391	1 872	1 299	1 139	3 038	354	1 918	766	424
DIVORCED	4 076	3 024	1 426	1 598	697	1 028	729	569	1 052	91	651	310	178
BLACK													
MALE	7 914	5 883	4 369	1 514	2 850	960	1 519	555	2 031	316	1 249	466	295
SINGLE	3 194	2 334	1 791	543	1 166	333	625	210	860	141	524	195	113
MARRIED, WIFE PRESENT	3 466	2 556	1 766	790	1 161	508	605	282	910	142	562	207	137
MARRIED, WIFE ABSENT	561	455	366	89	238	62	128	26	106	13	72	20	7
SEPARATED	489	403	324	79	206	59	118	20	85	9	58	18	7
OTHER	72	52	42	9	32	3	10	6	20	4	14	2	-
WIDOWED	327	229	201	28	138	14	63	14	97	12	64	21	18
DIVORCED	367	309	244	65	147	42	97	23	58	7	27	23	20
FEMALE	9 484	6 997	5 326	1 671	3 590	1 102	1 736	570	2 487	347	1 508	632	324
SINGLE	3 118	2 230	1 718	512	1 190	344	528	168	888	123	531	233	111
MARRIED, HUSBAND PRESENT	3 383	2 478	1 731	747	1 142	482	588	265	905	144	559	203	134
MARRIED, HUSBAND ABSENT	1 078	883	720	163	522	93	198	70	195	15	115	65	23
SEPARATED	959	797	655	142	473	82	182	60	163	14	93	56	22
OTHER	119	87	65	21	49	12	16	10	32	1	21	9	2
WIDOWED	1 171	786	651	135	417	88	233	47	385	56	242	87	43
DIVORCED	734	620	506	114	318	94	188	20	114	9	61	43	13

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.

1970

Table 4. MARITAL STATUS—PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY SEX, RACE, AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(Numbers in thousands)

MARITAL STATUS, SEX, AGE, AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
MALE.	68 885	47 109	21 677	25 432	11 944	15 506	9 732	9 927	21 776	2 546	13 742	5 488	2 877
SINGLE.	18 908	13 058	6 430	6 628	3 651	4 066	2 779	2 562	5 849	689	3 647	1 513	728
MARRIED, WIFE PRESENT	44 299	30 106	12 923	17 184	6 879	10 443	6 043	6 740	14 193	1 646	8 986	3 562	1 927
MARRIED, WIFE ABSENT.	1 930	1 350	832	517	526	308	306	209	581	69	374	138	76
SEPARATED	969	736	484	252	321	160	163	92	234	26	151	58	34
OTHER	961	614	348	266	205	149	143	117	347	43	223	81	42
WIDOWED	1 975	1 297	730	567	441	345	289	222	678	89	439	150	82
DIVORCED.	1 772	1 297	761	536	446	343	315	193	475	53	297	125	63
FEMALE.	76 757	53 054	25 313	27 741	13 973	17 047	11 340	10 694	23 703	2 669	15 016	6 018	3 146
SINGLE.	17 186	12 275	6 196	6 079	3 495	3 797	2 701	2 282	4 911	509	3 070	1 332	634
MARRIED, HUSBAND PRESENT. . .	44 299	30 106	12 923	17 184	6 879	10 443	6 043	6 740	14 193	1 646	8 986	3 562	1 927
MARRIED, HUSBAND ABSENT . . .	3 110	2 237	1 396	841	859	509	537	332	874	95	560	219	120
SEPARATED	1 755	1 374	940	434	629	290	311	144	381	33	245	103	59
OTHER	1 355	862	456	406	230	218	227	188	493	62	314	117	62
WIDOWED	9 189	6 136	3 438	2 699	1 967	1 674	1 471	1 025	3 053	366	1 984	704	368
DIVORCED.	2 973	2 300	1 360	940	773	625	588	315	673	53	417	202	98
WHITE													
MALE.	61 480	41 623	17 452	24 171	9 115	14 763	8 337	9 408	19 857	2 268	12 487	5 102	2 672
SINGLE.	16 350	11 217	5 012	6 205	2 711	3 825	2 301	2 380	5 134	581	3 177	1 375	656
MARRIED, WIFE PRESENT	40 525	27 280	10 793	16 487	5 457	10 026	5 336	6 461	13 245	1 509	8 370	3 367	1 623
MARRIED, WIFE ABSENT.	1 398	932	486	446	281	265	205	181	466	55	300	112	60
SEPARATED	618	454	243	211	148	134	95	77	164	16	107	41	24
OTHER	780	478	243	236	133	131	110	104	302	39	193	70	36
WIDOWED	1 661	1 083	557	527	326	323	230	204	577	75	370	132	74
DIVORCED.	1 547	1 111	605	506	340	324	265	182	436	49	270	117	58
FEMALE.	67 884	46 406	20 148	26 258	10 520	16 156	9 628	10 102	21 478	2 355	13 561	5 561	2 906
SINGLE.	14 699	10 435	4 775	5 660	2 552	3 548	2 223	2 112	4 264	407	2 652	1 206	571
MARRIED, HUSBAND PRESENT. . .	40 495	27 261	10 795	16 466	5 463	10 015	5 331	6 451	13 234	1 508	8 364	3 362	1 821
MARRIED, HUSBAND ABSENT . . .	2 115	1 443	738	704	396	419	343	285	673	71	428	174	95
SEPARATED	1 010	760	419	341	254	227	165	114	250	20	157	73	42
OTHER	1 106	683	319	363	142	192	177	172	423	51	271	101	53
WIDOWED	8 034	5 337	2 789	2 549	1 548	1 591	1 240	957	2 697	322	1 741	634	331
DIVORCED.	2 541	1 931	1 052	879	561	582	491	297	611	48	377	185	68
BLACK													
MALE.	6 580	4 878	3 848	1 030	2 592	613	1 256	418	1 703	237	1 132	333	193
SINGLE.	2 266	1 630	1 283	346	855	197	429	149	636	92	426	116	67
MARRIED, WIFE PRESENT	3 325	2 490	1 932	558	1 300	339	632	219	835	116	552	167	97
MARRIED, WIFE ABSENT.	493	387	323	64	229	39	94	25	106	13	68	25	16
SEPARATED	340	273	235	39	168	24	67	15	66	9	42	15	10
OTHER	153	114	89	25	61	15	28	10	39	4	26	9	6
WIDOWED	292	199	162	37	107	21	55	16	93	13	64	16	3
DIVORCED.	206	172	147	26	101	17	46	9	33	4	23	7	5
FEMALE.	7 965	5 972	4 758	1 215	3 202	739	1 555	476	1 993	272	1 322	399	224
SINGLE.	2 241	1 656	1 304	352	869	211	435	141	586	90	386	110	59
MARRIED, HUSBAND PRESENT. . .	3 297	2 465	1 913	552	1 286	335	627	217	832	117	550	166	96
MARRIED, HUSBAND ABSENT . . .	950	763	638	125	450	83	188	42	188	21	123	43	23
SEPARATED	729	603	513	90	371	61	143	29	126	12	85	29	16
OTHER	221	160	124	35	79	22	45	13	62	10	38	14	9
WIDOWED	1 076	744	611	133	395	73	216	60	332	40	228	65	36
DIVORCED.	401	346	292	53	203	38	90	15	56	4	36	16	10

1977

Table 5. HOUSEHOLDS—TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD AND RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HEAD, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000		TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
					IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES					
ALL RACES													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	74 142	50 414	22 741	27 672	12 246	16 878	10 495	10 795	23 728	2 834	14 801	6 093	3 446
PRIMARY FAMILIES	56 472	37 774	15 444	22 330	8 092	13 434	7 352	8 896	18 699	2 327	11 731	4 642	2 695
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILY.	47 471	31 216	11 783	19 433	5 970	11 600	5 813	7 833	16 255	2 053	10 172	4 030	2 365
OTHER MALE HEAD.	1 461	1 040	499	541	304	344	195	197	421	60	271	91	54
FEMALE HEAD.	7 540	5 518	3 161	2 356	1 817	1 490	1 344	866	2 023	214	1 288	521	275
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS.	17 669	12 640	7 298	5 342	4 155	3 444	3 143	1 898	5 029	507	3 070	1 452	751
MALE	6 971	5 120	2 971	2 149	1 747	1 418	1 224	731	1 851	197	1 105	549	289
FEMALE	10 698	7 520	4 327	3 194	2 408	2 026	1 919	1 167	3 178	310	1 966	902	462
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PRIMARY FAMILIES	76.2	74.9	67.9	80.7	66.1	79.6	70.1	82.4	78.8	82.1	79.3	76.2	78.2
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILY.	64.0	61.9	51.8	70.2	48.8	68.7	55.4	72.6	68.5	72.5	68.7	66.1	68.6
OTHER MALE HEAD.	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.6
FEMALE HEAD.	10.2	10.9	13.9	8.5	14.8	8.8	12.8	8.0	8.5	7.5	8.7	8.6	8.0
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS.	23.8	25.1	32.1	19.3	33.9	20.4	29.9	17.6	21.2	17.9	20.7	23.8	21.8
MALE	9.4	10.2	13.1	7.8	14.3	8.4	11.7	6.8	7.8	7.0	7.5	9.0	8.4
FEMALE	14.4	14.9	19.0	11.5	19.7	12.0	18.3	10.8	13.4	10.9	13.3	14.8	13.4
WHITE													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	65 353	43 649	17 712	25 937	8 914	15 751	8 798	10 186	21 704	2 562	13 579	5 563	3 166
PRIMARY FAMILIES	49 900	32 801	11 870	20 931	5 714	12 516	6 156	8 414	17 099	2 088	10 769	4 242	2 480
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILY.	43 372	28 150	9 730	18 420	4 599	10 953	5 131	7 467	15 223	1 893	9 555	3 775	2 222
OTHER MALE HEAD.	1 197	832	340	492	203	313	137	179	364	44	237	83	49
FEMALE HEAD.	5 331	3 819	1 800	2 018	912	1 249	888	769	1 512	151	977	384	209
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS.	15 453	10 848	5 842	5 006	3 200	3 235	2 642	1 771	4 605	474	2 810	1 321	686
MALE	5 923	4 256	2 289	1 967	1 306	1 302	983	665	1 667	178	995	494	254
FEMALE	9 530	6 593	3 553	3 039	1 894	1 933	1 659	1 106	2 937	296	1 815	827	432
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PRIMARY FAMILIES	76.4	75.1	67.0	80.7	64.1	79.5	70.0	82.6	78.8	81.5	79.3	76.3	78.3
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILY.	66.4	64.5	54.9	71.0	51.6	69.5	58.3	73.3	70.1	73.9	70.4	67.9	70.2
OTHER MALE HEAD.	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5
FEMALE HEAD.	8.2	8.7	10.2	7.8	10.2	7.9	10.1	7.5	7.0	5.9	7.2	6.9	6.6
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS.	23.6	24.9	33.0	19.3	35.9	20.5	30.0	17.4	21.2	18.5	20.7	23.7	21.7
MALE	9.1	9.8	12.9	7.6	14.7	8.3	11.2	6.5	7.7	7.0	7.3	8.9	8.0
FEMALE	14.6	15.1	20.1	11.7	21.2	12.3	18.9	10.9	13.5	11.5	13.4	14.9	13.7
BLACK													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	7 776	5 981	4 566	1 415	3 025	928	1 541	487	1 795	241	1 088	467	269
PRIMARY FAMILIES	5 753	4 344	3 212	1 132	2 131	754	1 081	378	1 409	209	857	343	206
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILY.	3 405	2 525	1 744	782	1 149	505	595	277	880	135	540	205	137
OTHER MALE HEAD.	232	181	146	34	94	22	53	12	51	15	29	7	5
FEMALE HEAD.	2 117	1 638	1 322	316	888	227	434	89	478	59	288	132	63
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS.	2 023	1 637	1 354	283	894	174	460	109	386	32	231	124	63
MALE	955	788	631	156	410	100	221	57	167	18	99	51	34
FEMALE	1 068	849	723	126	484	74	239	52	219	14	132	73	29
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PRIMARY FAMILIES	74.0	72.6	70.3	80.0	70.4	81.3	70.2	77.6	78.5	86.9	78.8	73.5	76.5
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILY.	43.8	42.2	38.2	55.2	38.0	54.4	38.6	56.9	49.0	56.1	49.6	43.9	51.0
OTHER MALE HEAD.	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.4	3.1	2.4	3.4	2.5	2.8	6.3	2.7	1.4	1.9
FEMALE HEAD.	27.2	27.4	29.0	22.3	29.4	24.5	28.1	18.2	26.6	24.4	26.5	28.2	23.6
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS.	26.0	27.4	29.7	20.0	29.6	18.7	29.8	22.4	21.5	13.1	21.2	26.5	23.5
MALE	12.3	13.2	13.8	11.1	13.6	10.8	14.4	11.6	9.3	7.4	9.1	10.9	12.6
FEMALE	13.7	14.2	15.8	8.9	16.0	8.0	15.5	10.8	12.2	5.7	12.1	15.6	11.0
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	3 081	2 646	1 640	1 005	1 074	714	566	291	435	32	269	135	43
PRIMARY FAMILIES	2 570	2 183	1 319	863	857	607	462	256	388	26	240	122	37
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILY.	1 975	1 652	940	713	590	494	350	219	323	24	200	99	27
OTHER MALE HEAD.	85	74	39	35	27	29	12	6	11	-	7	3	3
FEMALE HEAD.	510	456	341	115	241	85	100	31	54	1	33	19	7
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS.	511	463	321	142	216	107	104	35	48	6	29	13	5
MALE	259	229	155	74	106	55	50	18	30	5	18	8	4
FEMALE	251	234	165	68	111	52	55	17	17	1	11	5	1
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(B)	100.0	100.0	(B)
PRIMARY FAMILIES	83.4	82.5	80.4	85.9	79.8	85.0	81.6	87.9	89.0	(B)	89.3	90.3	(B)
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILY.	64.1	62.5	57.3	70.9	54.9	69.1	61.7	75.2	74.2	(B)	74.4	73.7	(B)
OTHER MALE HEAD.	2.8	2.8	2.4	3.5	2.5	4.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	(B)	2.6	2.3	(B)
FEMALE HEAD.	16.5	17.2	20.8	11.5	22.4	11.8	17.7	10.5	12.4	(B)	12.3	14.3	(B)
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS.	16.6	17.5	19.6	14.1	20.2	15.0	18.4	12.1	11.0	(B)	10.7	9.7	(B)
MALE	8.4	8.7	9.5	7.3	9.8	7.8	8.8	6.3	7.0	(B)	6.6	6.0	(B)
FEMALE	8.2	8.8	10.1	6.8	10.3	7.2	9.6	5.8	4.0	(B)	4.1	3.7	(B)

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.
B BASE LESS THAN 75,000.
[1] PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

1970

Table 5. HOUSEHOLDS—TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD AND RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HEAD, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(Numbers in thousands)

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS.	63 447	43 851	21 401	22 450	12 056	13 799	9 344	8 651	19 596	2 241	12 429	4 926	2 585
PRIMARY FAMILIES.	50 967	34 881	15 816	19 065	8 621	11 612	7 195	7 453	16 086	1 856	10 200	4 030	2 166
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILY	43 717	29 722	12 748	16 973	6 783	10 315	5 965	6 658	13 996	1 620	8 858	3 518	1 901
OTHER MALE HEAD	1 621	1 072	587	485	360	288	227	197	549	69	355	125	67
FEMALE HEAD	5 629	4 088	2 480	1 608	1 478	1 010	1 003	598	1 541	167	987	387	198
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS	12 480	8 969	5 584	3 385	3 435	2 187	2 149	1 198	3 510	385	2 229	896	419
MALE.	4 597	3 379	2 139	1 240	1 376	802	763	438	1 218	144	754	320	145
FEMALE.	7 883	5 590	3 445	2 145	2 059	1 384	1 386	761	2 292	241	1 475	576	274
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
RIMARY FAMILIES.	80.3	79.5	73.9	84.9	71.5	84.2	77.0	86.2	82.1	82.8	82.1	81.8	83.8
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILY	68.9	67.8	59.6	75.6	56.3	74.8	63.8	77.0	71.4	72.3	71.3	71.4	73.5
OTHER MALE HEAD	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.2	3.0	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.6
FEMALE HEAD	8.9	9.3	11.6	7.2	12.3	7.3	10.7	6.9	7.9	7.5	7.9	7.9	7.7
RIMARY INDIVIDUALS	19.7	20.5	26.1	15.1	28.5	15.8	23.0	13.8	17.9	17.2	17.9	18.2	16.2
MALE.	7.2	7.7	10.0	5.5	11.4	5.8	8.2	5.1	6.2	6.4	6.1	6.5	5.6
FEMALE.	12.4	12.7	16.1	9.6	17.1	10.0	14.8	8.8	11.7	10.8	11.9	11.7	10.6
WHITE													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS.	56 609	38 622	17 254	21 368	9 230	13 138	8 024	8 230	17 987	2 028	11 372	4 587	2 408
RIMARY FAMILIES.	45 624	30 832	12 665	18 168	6 494	11 068	6 171	7 100	14 791	1 679	9 353	3 760	2 023
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILY	40 048	26 961	10 667	16 294	5 390	9 906	5 277	6 388	13 088	1 489	8 270	3 329	1 801
OTHER MALE HEAD	1 364	886	439	447	255	267	183	180	478	59	307	111	60
FEMALE HEADS.	4 212	2 986	1 559	1 427	849	895	710	531	1 226	131	775	320	162
RIMARY INDIVIDUALS	10 985	7 790	4 589	3 201	2 736	2 070	1 853	1 131	3 195	349	2 019	827	365
MALE.	3 929	2 845	1 688	1 158	1 053	751	635	407	1 084	127	667	291	131
FEMALE.	7 056	4 944	2 901	2 043	1 683	1 319	1 219	724	2 111	223	1 353	536	255
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
RIMARY FAMILIES.	80.6	79.8	73.4	85.0	70.4	84.2	76.9	86.3	82.2	82.8	82.2	82.0	84.0
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILY	70.7	69.8	61.8	76.3	58.4	75.4	65.8	77.6	72.8	73.4	72.7	72.6	74.8
OTHER MALE HEAD	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.5
FEMALE HEAD	7.4	7.7	9.0	6.7	9.2	6.8	8.8	6.5	6.8	6.5	6.8	7.0	6.7
RIMARY INDIVIDUALS	19.4	20.2	26.6	15.0	29.6	15.8	23.1	13.7	17.8	17.2	17.8	18.0	16.0
MALE.	6.9	7.4	9.8	5.4	11.4	5.7	7.9	4.9	6.0	6.3	5.9	6.3	5.4
FEMALE.	12.5	12.8	16.8	9.6	18.2	10.0	15.2	8.8	11.7	11.0	11.9	11.7	10.6
BLACK													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS.	6 178	4 733	3 933	900	2 625	555	1 207	345	1 445	184	963	299	166
RIMARY FAMILIES.	4 817	3 660	2 917	744	1 980	457	937	287	1 157	152	769	236	134
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILY	3 235	2 435	1 891	545	1 274	332	617	213	800	112	527	161	93
OTHER MALE HEAD	235	169	136	34	96	19	40	15	65	9	45	12	7
FEMALE HEAD	1 348	1 056	890	165	610	106	281	60	292	32	197	63	34
RIMARY INDIVIDUALS	1 360	1 072	916	157	646	98	270	58	288	32	194	62	32
MALE.	597	478	409	69	294	43	115	26	119	15	79	25	13
FEMALE.	764	595	507	88	352	56	155	32	169	17	115	38	19
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
IMARY FAMILIES.	78.0	77.3	76.1	82.7	75.4	82.3	77.6	83.2	80.1	82.6	79.9	78.9	80.7
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILY	52.4	51.4	49.3	60.6	48.5	59.8	51.1	61.7	55.4	60.9	54.7	53.8	56.0
OTHER MALE HEAD	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.3	4.3	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.0	4.2
FEMALE HEAD	21.8	22.3	23.2	18.3	23.2	19.1	23.3	17.4	20.2	17.4	20.5	21.1	20.5
IMARY INDIVIDUALS	22.0	22.6	23.9	17.4	24.6	17.7	22.4	16.8	19.9	17.4	20.1	20.7	19.3
MALE.	9.7	10.1	10.7	7.7	11.2	7.7	9.5	7.5	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.4	7.8
FEMALE.	12.4	12.6	13.2	9.8	13.4	10.1	12.8	9.3	11.7	9.2	11.9	12.7	11.4
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS.	2 290	1 910	1 237	673	827	447	410	227	379	35	247	98	39
IMARY FAMILIES.	1 991	1 656	1 054	603	689	399	365	204	335	29	219	87	33
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILY	1 601	1 317	801	516	512	341	290	175	283	25	185	73	27
OTHER MALE HEAD	82	68	46	21	31	14	15	7	14	2	9	3	2
FEMALE HEAD	309	271	206	65	146	44	60	22	38	3	24	11	4
IMARY INDIVIDUALS	299	254	184	71	138	48	46	23	44	6	29	10	4
MALE.	148	127	92	35	70	24	22	12	21	2	13	6	2
FEMALE.	150	127	92	35	68	24	24	11	23	4	15	5	3
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
IMARY FAMILIES.	86.9	86.7	85.2	89.6	83.3	89.3	89.0	89.9	88.4	82.9	88.7	88.8	86.8
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILY	69.9	69.0	64.8	76.7	61.9	76.3	70.7	77.1	74.7	71.4	74.9	74.5	71.1
OTHER MALE HEAD	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.1	3.7	3.1	3.7	3.1	3.7	5.7	3.6	3.1	5.3
FEMALE HEAD	13.5	14.2	16.7	9.7	17.7	9.8	14.6	9.7	10.0	8.6	9.7	11.2	10.5
IMARY INDIVIDUALS	13.1	13.3	14.9	10.5	16.7	10.7	11.2	10.1	11.6	17.1	11.7	10.2	10.5
MALE.	6.5	6.6	7.4	5.2	8.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.3	6.1	5.3
FEMALE.	6.6	6.6	7.4	5.2	8.2	5.4	5.9	4.8	6.1	11.4	6.1	5.1	7.9

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[1] PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

1977

Table 6. HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP—PERSONS BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE OF HEAD, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(Numbers in thousands)

AGE, RACE, AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIOE CENTRAL CITIES	1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000		TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES OESIGNATEO METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
					IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIOE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIOE CENTRAL CITIES					
ALL RACES													
ALL HOUSEHOLOS													
FAMILY HEAOS	56 710	37 955	15 529	22 426	8 144	13 492	7 384	8 934	18 755	2 330	11 765	4 661	2 706
UNOER 25 YEARS	3 964	2 586	1 247	1 340	566	711	681	629	1 377	145	886	346	165
25 TO 34 YEARS	13 180	9 037	3 626	5 411	1 819	3 182	1 808	2 228	4 142	491	2 606	1 046	620
35 TO 44 YEARS	11 221	7 685	2 859	4 826	1 558	2 928	1 301	1 898	3 536	464	2 152	920	564
45 TO 54 YEARS	11 170	7 726	3 012	4 714	1 603	2 978	1 409	1 736	3 444	421	2 154	869	500
55 TO 64 YEARS	9 035	5 997	2 520	3 478	1 363	2 087	1 156	1 391	3 038	389	1 905	744	401
65 YEARS ANO OVER	8 141	4 922	2 265	2 657	1 235	1 607	1 029	1 051	3 219	421	2 062	736	456
WIVES	47 497	31 232	11 791	19 440	5 975	11 605	5 817	7 835	16 265	2 054	10 177	4 034	2 370
UNOER 25 YEARS	5 258	3 305	1 425	1 880	624	1 003	801	877	1 953	216	1 279	458	231
25 TO 34 YEARS	11 981	8 090	2 872	5 219	1 459	3 104	1 412	2 115	3 891	496	2 402	993	597
35 TO 44 YEARS	9 283	6 131	2 016	4 115	1 034	2 489	982	1 626	3 152	408	1 914	829	528
45 TO 54 YEARS	9 178	6 245	2 333	3 912	1 184	2 408	1 148	1 503	2 933	372	1 853	709	396
55 TO 64 YEARS	7 059	4 597	1 872	2 724	1 000	1 634	872	1 090	2 462	322	1 520	620	353
65 YEARS ANO OVER	4 738	2 864	1 274	1 590	674	967	600	624	1 874	241	1 209	424	266
RELATEO CHILOREN UNOER 18 YEARS	63 729	42 256	16 827	25 429	8 821	15 254	8 006	10 176	21 472	2 686	13 523	5 263	3 010
UNOER 6 YEARS	18 510	12 318	5 264	7 054	2 676	4 027	2 588	3 027	6 192	723	3 962	1 507	805
6 TO 17 YEARS	45 219	29 938	11 563	18 376	6 145	11 227	5 417	7 149	15 281	1 963	9 561	3 757	2 205
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS 18 YEARS ANO OVER	22 908	15 975	6 926	9 049	3 888	5 776	3 038	3 273	6 933	900	4 257	1 777	1 029
18 TO 21 YEARS	11 270	7 842	3 094	4 747	1 698	2 985	1 396	1 762	3 429	426	2 083	919	520
22 TO 24 YEARS	3 464	2 486	1 124	1 362	630	890	494	471	978	143	597	238	137
25 TO 64 YEARS	5 980	4 084	1 946	2 137	1 083	1 362	864	775	1 897	267	1 190	439	257
65 YEARS ANO OVER	2 194	1 564	761	803	476	538	285	265	630	63	386	180	115
UNRELATEO INOIVIOUALS	21 459	15 513	8 850	6 663	5 032	4 278	3 819	2 385	5 946	599	3 565	1 782	864
PRIMARY INOIVIOUALS	17 669	12 640	7 298	5 342	4 155	3 444	3 143	1 898	5 029	507	3 070	1 452	751
14 TO 24 YEARS	2 110	1 609	889	720	455	450	434	270	501	39	275	186	74
25 TO 34 YEARS	3 076	2 454	1 448	1 006	881	704	568	303	621	51	336	235	116
35 TO 44 YEARS	1 283	1 050	605	444	399	298	206	147	233	22	146	65	39
45 TO 54 YEARS	1 757	1 331	799	532	492	336	308	196	425	25	274	126	74
55 TO 64 YEARS	2 756	1 922	1 132	789	616	488	517	301	834	86	535	213	122
65 YEARS ANO OVER	6 687	4 274	2 423	1 850	1 312	1 169	1 111	682	2 414	283	1 505	626	325
HOUSEHOLOS WITH MALE HEAO													
FAMILY HEAOS	48 997	32 300	12 307	19 992	6 294	11 955	6 013	8 037	16 697	2 114	10 456	4 128	2 424
UNOER 25 YEARS	3 238	1 997	859	1 138	371	594	488	545	1 241	137	796	308	150
25 TO 34 YEARS	11 373	7 660	2 835	4 825	1 374	2 803	1 461	2 022	3 713	450	2 339	923	545
35 TO 44 YEARS	9 540	6 384	2 129	4 255	1 112	2 586	1 017	1 669	3 155	420	1 915	821	510
45 TO 54 YEARS	9 786	6 711	2 479	4 231	1 281	2 652	1 199	1 579	3 075	387	1 929	759	452
55 TO 64 YEARS	8 066	5 353	2 167	3 187	1 159	1 905	1 008	1 282	2 712	353	1 688	671	364
65 YEARS ANO OVER	6 994	4 194	1 838	2 355	998	1 415	840	941	2 801	367	1 789	646	404
WIVES	47 497	31 232	11 791	19 440	5 975	11 605	5 817	7 835	16 265	2 054	10 177	4 034	2 370
UNOER 25 YEARS	5 258	3 305	1 425	1 880	624	1 003	801	877	1 953	216	1 279	458	231
25 TO 34 YEARS	11 981	8 090	2 872	5 219	1 459	3 104	1 412	2 115	3 891	496	2 402	993	597
35 TO 44 YEARS	9 283	6 131	2 016	4 115	1 034	2 489	982	1 626	3 152	408	1 914	829	528
45 TO 54 YEARS	9 178	6 245	2 333	3 912	1 184	2 408	1 148	1 503	2 933	372	1 853	709	396
55 TO 64 YEARS	7 059	4 597	1 872	2 724	1 000	1 634	872	1 090	2 462	322	1 520	620	353
65 YEARS ANO OVER	4 738	2 864	1 274	1 590	674	967	600	624	1 874	241	1 209	424	266
RELATEO CHILOREN UNOER 18 YEARS	52 990	34 458	12 201	22 257	6 094	13 267	6 107	8 990	18 532	2 399	11 615	4 519	2 623
UNOER 6 YEARS	15 718	10 236	3 882	6 354	1 922	3 619	1 960	2 736	5 482	658	3 498	1 326	732
6 TO 17 YEARS	37 272	24 222	8 319	15 903	4 172	9 648	4 147	6 255	13 050	1 741	8 116	3 193	1 891
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS 18 YEARS ANO OVER	17 156	11 902	4 558	7 344	2 464	4 666	2 093	2 678	5 254	690	3 208	1 357	808
18 TO 21 YEARS	9 270	6 370	2 258	4 112	1 177	2 584	1 081	1 527	2 900	371	1 753	776	462
22 TO 24 YEARS	2 757	1 966	808	1 158	435	755	373	403	791	113	484	194	110
25 TO 64 YEARS	3 741	2 576	1 102	1 474	611	923	491	551	1 165	164	730	271	165
65 YEARS ANO OVER	1 388	990	390	600	241	404	148	196	398	41	241	116	71
UNRELATEO INOIVIOUALS	9 077	6 747	3 859	2 888	2 278	1 892	1 581	996	2 330	246	1 377	706	332
PRIMARY INOIVIOUALS	6 971	5 120	2 971	2 149	1 747	1 418	1 224	731	1 851	197	1 105	549	289
14 TO 24 YEARS	1 235	916	494	422	259	257	235	166	319	27	175	117	50
25 TO 34 YEARS	1 926	1 511	849	662	502	468	347	194	415	38	224	153	72
35 TO 44 YEARS	827	668	384	284	255	187	128	97	159	20	100	40	30
45 TO 54 YEARS	812	601	365	237	228	161	137	76	210	17	133	61	34
55 TO 64 YEARS	776	555	347	208	202	137	145	70	221	32	143	46	26
65 YEARS ANO OVER	1 395	869	533	336	300	208	233	128	526	63	331	132	78
HOUSEHOLOS WITH FEMALE HEAO													
FAMILY HEAOS	7 713	5 655	3 221	2 434	1 850	1 537	1 371	896	2 058	216	1 309	533	281
UNOER 25 YEARS	725	589	388	201	195	117	193	84	136	7	90	38	15
25 TO 34 YEARS	1 807	1 377	791	585	444	379	347	206	430	41	266	123	75
35 TO 44 YEARS	1 682	1 301	730	571	446	341	284	229	381	44	238	99	54
45 TO 54 YEARS	1 384	1 016	532	483	323	326	210	158	368	34	224	110	48
55 TO 64 YEARS	969	644	353	291	205	182	149	109	325	36	217	73	37
65 YEARS ANO OVER	1 147	729	427	302	238	192	189	110	418	54	273	90	52

SEE FOOTNOTES AT ENO OF TABLE.

1970

Table 6. HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP—PERSONS BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE OF HEAD, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(Numbers in thousands)

AGE, RACE, AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS													
FAMILY HEADS	50 967	34 881	15 816	19 065	8 621	11 612	7 195	7 453	16 086	1 856	10 200	4 030	2 166
NDER 25 YEARS	3 567	2 436	1 252	1 184	613	672	639	512	1 131	102	716	313	149
5 TO 34 YEARS	10 405	7 323	3 241	4 082	1 756	2 448	1 485	1 633	3 082	319	1 910	854	453
5 TO 44 YEARS	10 776	7 606	3 127	4 479	1 698	2 752	1 430	1 727	3 170	345	1 977	849	454
5 TO 54 YEARS	10 821	7 579	3 280	4 299	1 780	2 694	1 500	1 605	3 242	366	2 064	812	441
5 TO 64 YEARS	8 298	5 548	2 638	2 910	1 486	1 790	1 152	1 120	2 751	355	1 762	633	338
5 YEARS AND OVER	7 099	4 390	2 278	2 112	1 288	1 256	989	856	2 709	369	1 771	569	330
WIVES	43 717	29 722	12 748	16 973	6 783	10 315	5 965	6 658	13 996	1 620	8 858	3 518	1 901
NDER 25 YEARS	5 149	3 456	1 635	1 821	804	1 047	831	774	1 693	173	1 055	465	229
5 TO 34 YEARS	9 885	6 902	2 782	4 120	1 467	2 480	1 315	1 640	2 983	323	1 857	803	440
5 TO 44 YEARS	9 485	6 609	2 564	4 046	1 335	2 489	1 229	1 557	2 876	323	1 796	757	409
5 TO 54 YEARS	9 111	6 293	2 662	3 631	1 444	2 261	1 218	1 370	2 818	324	1 805	689	370
5 TO 64 YEARS	6 227	4 065	1 904	2 161	1 060	1 324	843	837	2 163	282	1 388	493	268
5 YEARS AND OVER	3 860	2 397	1 202	1 195	673	715	529	480	1 463	196	957	311	186
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	69 167	46 971	20 115	26 857	10 609	16 144	9 506	10 713	22 196	2 574	14 106	5 516	2 993
NDER 6 YEARS	20 681	14 180	6 308	7 872	3 372	4 720	2 936	3 152	6 501	714	4 130	1 657	899
TO 17 YEARS	48 487	32 792	13 807	18 985	7 237	11 424	6 570	7 561	15 695	1 860	9 976	3 859	2 094
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS 18 YEARS AND OVER	17 891	12 621	6 257	6 364	3 655	3 995	2 601	2 369	5 270	655	3 320	1 295	705
8 TO 21 YEARS	7 308	5 228	2 414	2 814	1 362	1 754	1 052	1 060	2 080	243	1 303	534	287
2 TO 24 YEARS	2 345	1 712	835	878	496	559	339	319	633	76	396	162	90
5 TO 64 YEARS	5 688	3 873	2 118	1 754	1 278	1 083	840	671	1 816	242	1 157	417	229
5 YEARS AND OVER	2 549	1 809	890	918	520	599	370	319	741	94	464	182	99
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS[1]	18 077	12 863	7 940	4 923	4 654	3 100	3 286	1 823	5 214	486	3 242	1 487	609
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS	12 480	8 969	5 564	3 385	3 435	2 187	2 149	1 198	3 510	385	2 229	896	419
4 TO 24 YEARS	1 099	864	569	295	324	197	245	97	236	13	129	95	26
5 TO 34 YEARS	1 219	1 044	665	379	466	277	199	102	175	14	97	64	27
5 TO 44 YEARS	912	754	493	261	343	181	150	80	158	15	95	48	20
5 TO 54 YEARS	1 517	1 158	732	427	457	279	274	147	358	37	224	98	49
5 TO 64 YEARS	2 481	1 738	1 064	674	638	426	427	248	743	81	482	179	87
5 YEARS AND OVER	5 253	3 412	2 061	1 350	1 206	827	854	524	1 841	227	1 202	412	210
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEAD													
FAMILY HEADS	45 338	30 793	13 336	17 458	7 143	10 603	6 192	6 855	14 545	1 689	9 213	3 643	1 968
DER 25 YEARS	3 185	2 139	1 048	1 091	492	615	556	476	1 046	96	661	290	140
TO 34 YEARS	9 371	6 521	2 719	3 802	1 429	2 272	1 290	1 530	2 650	297	1 763	789	417
TO 44 YEARS	9 601	6 720	2 599	4 121	1 375	2 526	1 224	1 596	2 881	317	1 794	770	414
TO 54 YEARS	9 668	6 738	2 800	3 938	1 497	2 464	1 303	1 474	2 930	333	1 864	734	402
TO 64 YEARS	7 444	4 948	2 284	2 664	1 283	1 633	1 001	1 031	2 495	327	1 597	571	308
YEARS AND OVER	6 071	3 728	1 886	1 842	1 067	1 094	819	748	2 343	320	1 534	489	287
WIVES	43 717	29 722	12 748	16 973	6 783	10 315	5 965	6 658	13 996	1 620	8 858	3 518	1 901
DER 25 YEARS	5 149	3 456	1 635	1 821	804	1 047	831	774	1 693	173	1 055	465	229
TO 34 YEARS	9 885	6 902	2 782	4 120	1 467	2 480	1 315	1 640	2 983	323	1 857	803	440
TO 44 YEARS	9 485	6 609	2 564	4 046	1 335	2 489	1 229	1 557	2 876	323	1 796	757	409
TO 54 YEARS	9 111	6 293	2 662	3 631	1 444	2 261	1 218	1 370	2 818	324	1 805	689	370
TO 64 YEARS	6 227	4 065	1 904	2 161	1 060	1 324	843	837	2 163	282	1 388	493	268
YEARS AND OVER	3 860	2 397	1 202	1 195	673	715	529	480	1 463	196	957	311	186
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	60 813	40 943	16 273	24 670	8 319	14 814	7 953	9 856	19 871	2 322	12 599	4 950	2 699
DER 6 YEARS	18 512	12 578	5 212	7 366	2 707	4 413	2 505	2 952	5 934	655	3 762	1 516	928
TO 17 YEARS	42 302	28 365	11 060	17 305	5 612	10 401	5 448	6 904	13 937	1 667	8 836	3 434	1 771
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS 18 YEARS AND OVER	13 487	9 503	4 381	5 122	2 533	3 209	1 848	1 913	3 984	501	2 499	985	544
TO 21 YEARS	6 136	4 376	1 897	2 479	1 056	1 538	841	941	1 760	208	1 096	456	246
TO 24 YEARS	1 862	1 363	628	735	369	469	258	267	499	57	311	131	72
TO 64 YEARS	3 700	2 511	1 297	1 214	789	751	508	463	1 189	163	759	266	153
YEARS AND OVER	1 789	1 253	559	694	319	451	241	243	536	72	332	132	73
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS[1]	7 395	5 302	3 314	1 988	1 990	1 236	1 324	752	2 093	197	1 273	623	239
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS	4 597	3 379	2 139	1 240	1 376	802	763	438	1 218	144	754	320	145
TO 24 YEARS	570	435	280	155	155	102	125	54	135	7	73	55	14
TO 34 YEARS	762	642	404	238	282	172	122	66	120	10	66	44	18
TO 44 YEARS	544	446	285	161	202	113	83	48	98	10	60	29	12
TO 54 YEARS	651	492	315	176	207	113	108	63	160	19	98	43	23
TO 64 YEARS	749	523	331	192	208	116	123	76	226	31	146	49	24
YEARS AND OVER	1 322	842	524	318	322	186	202	132	480	68	311	101	54
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEAD													
FAMILY HEADS	5 629	4 088	2 480	1 608	1 478	1 010	1 003	598	1 541	167	987	387	198
DER 25 YEARS	382	297	204	93	121	57	83	36	85	6	55	24	9
TO 34 YEARS	1 035	802	522	280	327	177	196	103	232	22	146	65	36
TO 44 YEARS	1 175	886	529	357	323	226	205	131	289	28	183	79	40
TO 54 YEARS	1 154	841	481	361	283	230	198	131	312	33	201	78	40
TO 64 YEARS	855	599	353	246	203	158	151	89	255	28	165	62	30
YEARS AND OVER	1 029	662	392	271	221	163	170	108	366	50	237	80	43

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1977

Table 6. HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP—PERSONS BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE OF HEAD, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

AGE, RACE, AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES--CONTINUED													
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEAD--CONTINUED													
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	10 739	7 798	4 626	3 172	2 727	1 987	1 899	1 186	2 941	287	1 908	745	387
UNDER 6 YEARS.	2 792	2 082	1 382	700	754	408	628	291	710	66	463	181	73
6 TO 17 YEARS.	7 947	5 717	3 244	2 473	1 973	1 578	1 271	895	2 231	222	1 445	564	314
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS 18 YEARS AND OVER.	5 752	4 073	2 368	1 705	1 423	1 110	945	595	1 679	210	1 049	420	221
18 TO 21 YEARS	2 001	1 472	836	636	522	401	315	235	528	55	330	143	58
22 TO 24 YEARS	707	519	316	203	195	135	121	68	188	30	113	45	27
25 TO 64 YEARS	2 239	1 508	844	664	471	440	373	224	732	103	460	168	92
65 YEARS AND OVER.	805	574	371	203	235	134	136	69	231	22	145	64	43
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS. .	12 383	8 766	4 991	3 775	2 754	2 386	2 238	1 389	3 616	353	2 188	1 076	532
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS. . . .	10 698	7 520	4 327	3 194	2 408	2 026	1 919	1 167	3 178	310	1 966	902	462
14 TO 24 YEARS	876	693	396	298	197	193	199	104	182	12	100	70	25
25 TO 34 YEARS	1 150	943	599	345	378	236	221	109	206	12	112	81	45
35 TO 44 YEARS	456	382	222	160	144	110	78	50	74	2	46	25	10
45 TO 54 YEARS	945	730	435	295	263	175	171	120	215	8	142	65	40
55 TO 64 YEARS	1 980	1 367	785	582	413	351	372	231	613	54	392	167	96
65 YEARS AND OVER.	5 292	3 405	1 891	1 514	1 012	960	878	554	1 887	220	1 174	494	247
WHITE													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS													
FAMILY HEADS	50 083	32 934	11 924	21 010	5 747	12 563	6 176	8 447	17 149	2 089	10 801	4 259	2 491
UNDER 25 YEARS	3 356	2 081	884	1 196	359	620	525	577	1 275	133	823	319	152
25 TO 34 YEARS	11 505	7 732	2 729	5 003	1 232	2 902	1 498	2 101	3 773	445	2 369	958	562
35 TO 44 YEARS	9 723	6 472	2 030	4 442	974	2 670	1 056	1 772	3 251	419	1 999	833	509
45 TO 54 YEARS	9 944	6 805	2 319	4 485	1 118	2 839	1 201	1 647	3 140	381	1 974	784	468
55 TO 64 YEARS	8 193	5 416	2 084	3 332	1 082	1 985	1 001	1 347	2 777	336	1 746	695	382
65 YEARS AND OVER.	7 362	4 429	1 877	2 551	982	1 547	895	1 004	2 934	375	1 890	669	418
WIVES.	43 379	28 164	9 747	18 416	4 611	10 956	5 136	7 461	15 215	1 893	9 550	3 772	2 223
UNDER 25 YEARS	4 803	2 952	1 201	1 751	493	927	708	824	1 850	208	1 213	430	218
25 TO 34 YEARS	10 793	7 190	2 329	4 861	1 077	2 860	1 252	2 002	3 603	454	2 231	918	547
35 TO 44 YEARS	8 390	5 430	1 567	3 863	724	2 342	843	1 521	2 960	384	1 808	768	493
45 TO 54 YEARS	8 397	5 675	1 912	3 763	910	2 316	1 002	1 447	2 722	334	1 723	666	377
55 TO 64 YEARS	6 579	4 254	1 624	2 630	828	1 573	796	1 057	2 325	295	1 446	584	336
65 YEARS AND OVER.	4 417	2 662	1 114	1 548	579	939	535	609	1 755	219	1 130	406	252
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	53 167	34 572	11 398	23 174	5 245	13 846	6 153	9 329	18 594	2 304	11 786	4 504	2 649
UNDER 6 YEARS.	15 263	9 903	3 538	6 366	1 601	3 591	1 936	2 775	5 359	617	3 455	1 286	711
6 TO 17 YEARS.	37 904	24 669	7 860	16 809	3 643	10 255	4 217	6 554	13 235	1 687	8 331	3 217	1 938
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS 18 YEARS AND OVER.	18 943	13 214	4 847	8 366	2 492	5 367	2 355	2 999	5 729	685	3 511	1 532	912
18 TO 21 YEARS	9 502	6 594	2 181	4 413	1 062	2 786	1 119	1 626	2 908	342	1 763	802	469
22 TO 24 YEARS	2 824	2 041	779	1 261	411	832	368	429	783	96	482	205	114
25 TO 64 YEARS	4 751	3 258	1 325	1 934	689	1 237	636	697	1 493	196	932	365	220
65 YEARS AND OVER.	1 867	1 321	562	759	330	512	232	247	546	51	334	161	109
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS. .	18 594	13 186	6 992	6 194	3 823	3 965	3 169	2 229	5 408	558	3 242	1 608	789
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS. . . .	15 453	10 848	5 842	5 006	3 200	3 235	2 642	1 771	4 605	474	2 810	1 321	686
14 TO 24 YEARS	1 865	1 385	720	665	346	412	374	253	480	38	266	176	70
25 TO 34 YEARS	2 662	2 094	1 172	922	693	638	478	285	568	48	308	212	105
35 TO 44 YEARS	1 013	814	421	393	277	266	144	127	199	19	126	54	31
45 TO 54 YEARS	1 448	1 066	574	492	335	310	240	182	382	22	236	123	70
55 TO 64 YEARS	2 364	1 610	862	748	449	467	414	281	754	73	497	184	109
65 YEARS AND OVER.	6 100	3 879	2 092	1 786	1 100	1 143	992	644	2 221	274	1 376	571	301
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEAD													
FAMILY HEADS	44 616	29 011	10 083	18 927	4 813	11 275	5 270	7 653	15 606	1 937	9 803	3 865	2 276
UNDER 25 YEARS	2 952	1 775	715	1 059	291	547	424	512	1 177	129	755	292	142
25 TO 34 YEARS	10 305	6 855	2 331	4 524	1 033	2 601	1 298	1 923	3 450	414	2 170	866	509
35 TO 44 YEARS	8 558	5 596	1 635	3 961	775	2 398	860	1 563	2 962	391	1 808	764	471
45 TO 54 YEARS	8 911	6 043	1 996	4 047	944	2 545	1 052	1 503	2 868	355	1 807	706	427
55 TO 64 YEARS	7 446	4 917	1 849	3 068	955	1 822	894	1 247	2 529	314	1 580	635	348
65 YEARS AND OVER.	6 444	3 825	1 557	2 267	815	1 362	742	905	2 619	335	1 682	602	378
WIVES.	43 379	28 164	9 747	18 416	4 611	10 956	5 136	7 461	15 215	1 893	9 550	3 772	2 223
UNDER 25 YEARS	4 803	2 952	1 201	1 751	493	927	708	824	1 850	208	1 213	430	218
25 TO 34 YEARS	10 793	7 190	2 329	4 861	1 077	2 860	1 252	2 002	3 603	454	2 231	918	547
35 TO 44 YEARS	8 390	5 430	1 567	3 863	724	2 342	843	1 521	2 960	384	1 808	768	493
45 TO 54 YEARS	8 397	5 675	1 912	3 763	910	2 316	1 002	1 447	2 722	334	1 723	666	377
55 TO 64 YEARS	6 579	4 254	1 624	2 630	828	1 573	796	1 057	2 325	295	1 446	584	336
65 YEARS AND OVER.	4 417	2 662	1 114	1 548	579	939	535	609	1 755	219	1 130	406	252
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	46 817	30 054	9 370	20 685	4 256	12 337	5 114	8 348	16 763	2 141	10 573	4 049	2 392
UNDER 6 YEARS.	13 783	8 842	2 990	5 852	1 363	3 312	1 627	2 539	4 941	585	3 177	1 179	665
6 TO 17 YEARS.	33 035	21 213	6 380	14 833	2 893	9 024	3 487	5 809	11 822	1 555	7 397	2 870	1 727
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS 18 YEARS AND OVER.	14 818	10 275	3 422	6 853	1 711	4 395	1 711	2 458	4 543	541	2 762	1 240	745
18 TO 21 YEARS	8 214	5 632	1 757	3 875	840	2 458	917	1 417	2 582	309	1 558	715	431
22 TO 24 YEARS	2 343	1 689	612	1 076	315	709	297	367	654	77	404	173	95
25 TO 64 YEARS	3 056	2 102	767	1 336	387	840	380	495	954	120	588	245	151
65 YEARS AND OVER.	1 205	852	286	565	168	387	118	178	354	34	212	107	67

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1970

Table 6. HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP—PERSONS BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE OF HEAD, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

AGE, RACE, AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000		TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
					IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES					
ALL RACES--CONTINUED													
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEAO--CONTINUED													
RELATED CHILOREN UNOER 18 YEARS	8 354	6 029	3 842	2 186	2 290	1 330	1 553	857	2 325	252	1 507	566	295
UNOER 6 YEARS	2 169	1 602	1 096	506	665	306	431	200	567	59	367	141	71
6 TO 17 YEARS	6 185	4 427	2 747	1 680	1 625	1 023	1 122	657	1 758	193	1 139	426	223
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS 18 YEARS ANO OVER	4 404	3 118	1 876	1 242	1 123	786	753	456	1 286	155	821	310	161
18 TO 21 YEARS.	1 172	852	517	335	306	216	211	119	320	35	207	79	40
22 TO 24 YEARS.	483	350	207	143	126	90	81	52	134	18	84	31	18
25 TO 64 YEARS.	1 988	1 361	821	540	489	332	332	209	627	79	398	150	76
65 YEARS ANO OVER	760	556	331	225	201	148	130	77	205	22	132	50	26
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS¹.	10 682	7 561	4 626	2 935	2 664	1 864	1 962	1 071	3 121	269	1 969	863	370
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS . . .	7 883	5 590	3 445	2 145	2 059	1 384	1 386	761	2 292	241	1 475	576	274
14 TO 24 YEARS.	530	429	290	139	169	95	120	44	101	6	56	40	12
25 TO 34 YEARS.	457	402	261	141	184	104	78	36	55	4	32	20	9
35 TO 44 YEARS.	368	308	208	100	141	68	67	32	60	5	35	20	3
45 TO 54 YEARS.	865	667	417	250	250	166	166	84	199	18	126	55	26
55 TO 64 YEARS.	1 732	1 216	733	482	430	310	303	172	516	50	336	130	63
65 YEARS ANO OVER	3 931	2 569	1 537	1 032	885	640	652	392	1 361	159	892	311	156
WHITE													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS													
FAMILY HEADS.	45 624	30 832	12 665	18 168	6 494	11 068	6 171	7 100	14 791	1 679	9 353	3 760	2 023
UNOER 25 YEARS.	3 136	2 089	965	1 124	419	634	545	490	1 047	94	659	294	140
25 TO 34 YEARS.	9 178	6 328	2 459	3 869	1 209	2 310	1 250	1 558	2 850	290	1 764	796	424
35 TO 44 YEARS.	9 541	6 635	2 376	4 259	1 176	2 611	1 200	1 647	2 906	307	1 810	789	421
45 TO 54 YEARS.	9 771	6 786	2 670	4 116	1 373	2 585	1 297	1 531	2 985	331	1 894	760	414
55 TO 64 YEARS.	7 535	5 003	2 222	2 781	1 216	1 720	1 006	1 062	2 531	325	1 617	590	318
65 YEARS AND OVER	6 464	3 992	1 973	2 019	1 101	1 208	873	811	2 472	332	1 610	530	307
WIVES	40 048	26 961	10 667	16 294	5 390	9 906	5 277	6 388	13 088	1 489	8 270	3 329	1 801
UNDER 25 YEARS.	4 685	3 099	1 352	1 747	617	1 000	735	747	1 586	158	989	440	216
25 TO 34 YEARS.	8 953	6 163	2 230	3 934	1 082	2 363	1 147	1 571	2 790	296	1 736	758	415
35 TO 44 YEARS.	8 609	5 935	2 067	3 869	1 000	2 382	1 067	1 486	2 674	295	1 665	714	385
45 TO 54 YEARS.	8 405	5 765	2 263	3 503	1 183	2 186	1 080	1 317	2 640	298	1 688	654	352
55 TO 64 YEARS.	5 784	3 760	1 674	2 087	907	1 282	766	805	2 024	262	1 296	467	256
65 YEARS AND OVER	3 612	2 237	1 082	1 155	601	693	482	462	1 374	161	897	297	177
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	58 879	39 584	14 468	25 116	6 878	15 146	7 590	9 970	19 296	2 138	12 167	4 971	2 690
UNOER 6 YEARS	17 476	11 843	4 510	7 333	2 178	4 402	2 331	2 932	5 633	591	3 551	1 492	806
6 TO 17 YEARS	41 403	27 741	9 958	17 783	4 700	10 744	5 258	7 039	13 662	1 547	8 637	3 479	1 884
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS 18 YEARS AND OVER	15 069	10 595	4 684	5 911	2 621	3 734	2 063	2 178	4 474	529	2 798	1 147	623
18 TO 21 YEARS.	6 175	4 402	1 778	2 623	944	1 642	835	981	1 773	196	1 101	477	255
22 TO 24 YEARS.	1 958	1 437	627	810	362	522	264	289	521	58	322	141	76
25 TO 64 YEARS.	4 664	3 147	1 543	1 604	896	997	647	607	1 517	192	962	364	201
65 YEARS AND OVER	2 272	1 610	736	874	419	573	317	301	662	83	413	166	91
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS¹.	15 714	11 007	6 432	4 575	3 619	2 881	2 813	1 694	4 707	434	2 907	1 367	550
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS . . .	10 985	7 790	4 589	3 201	2 736	2 070	1 853	1 131	3 195	349	2 019	827	385
14 TO 24 YEARS.	994	770	492	278	269	185	223	94	224	12	123	90	25
25 TO 34 YEARS.	1 041	881	527	354	356	258	172	96	160	12	89	59	25
35 TO 44 YEARS.	738	599	359	240	241	166	118	74	139	12	63	43	18
45 TO 54 YEARS.	1 255	944	546	397	328	261	219	136	311	32	193	87	43
55 TO 64 YEARS.	2 170	1 501	866	635	506	403	360	232	669	73	432	164	79
65 YEARS AND OVER	4 788	3 094	1 799	1 296	1 037	797	762	499	1 693	209	1 100	384	196
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEAD													
FAMILY HEADS.	41 412	27 647	11 105	16 741	5 645	10 173	5 460	6 568	13 565	1 548	8 577	3 440	1 861
UNOER 25 YEARS.	2 892	1 911	864	1 047	372	589	493	459	981	89	617	275	133
25 TO 34 YEARS.	8 498	5 826	2 194	3 632	1 064	2 164	1 130	1 468	2 672	273	1 654	746	395
35 TO 44 YEARS.	8 714	6 028	2 083	3 945	1 018	2 414	1 065	1 531	2 686	287	1 673	726	389
45 TO 54 YEARS.	8 863	6 130	2 342	3 788	1 193	2 375	1 149	1 413	2 732	304	1 734	695	381
55 TO 64 YEARS.	6 848	4 524	1 965	2 559	1 071	1 575	893	985	2 324	302	1 484	538	293
65 YEARS AND OVER	5 598	3 428	1 658	1 769	928	1 057	731	713	2 170	293	1 416	461	270
WIVES	40 048	26 961	10 667	16 294	5 390	9 906	5 277	6 388	13 088	1 489	8 270	3 329	1 801
UNOER 25 YEARS.	4 685	3 099	1 352	1 747	617	1 000	735	747	1 586	158	989	440	216
25 TO 34 YEARS.	8 953	6 163	2 230	3 934	1 082	2 363	1 147	1 571	2 790	296	1 736	758	415
35 TO 44 YEARS.	8 609	5 935	2 067	3 869	1 000	2 382	1 067	1 486	2 674	295	1 665	714	385
45 TO 54 YEARS.	8 405	5 765	2 263	3 503	1 183	2 186	1 080	1 317	2 640	298	1 688	654	352
55 TO 64 YEARS.	5 784	3 760	1 674	2 087	907	1 282	766	805	2 024	262	1 296	467	256
65 YEARS ANO OVER	3 612	2 237	1 082	1 155	601	693	482	462	1 374	181	697	297	177
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	53 753	35 989	12 658	23 331	5 955	14 064	6 703	9 267	17 764	1 978	11 222	4 565	2 468
NDER 6 YEARS	16 267	10 975	4 027	6 949	1 926	4 172	2 101	2 777	5 292	557	3 338	1 397	759
TO 17 YEARS	37 485	25 014	8 631	16 383	4 026	9 893	4 603	6 490	12 472	1 420	7 884	3 168	1 729
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS 18 YEARS AND OVER	11 732	8 250	3 438	4 812	1 917	3 032	1 521	1 780	3 482	416	2 172	894	493
8 TO 21 YEARS.	5 381	3 832	1 496	2 336	794	1 454	703	882	1 549	173	958	418	225
2 TO 24 YEARS.	1 614	1 186	497	689	287	443	210	246	428	46	264	118	63
5 TO 64 YEARS.	3 118	2 096	973	1 123	573	700	401	423	1 022	133	650	239	138
5 YEARS ANO OVER	1 620	1 137	472	665	264	435	208	230	483	63	300	120	67

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1977

Table 6. HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP—PERSONS BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE OF HEAD, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

AGE, RACE, AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
WHITE--CONTINUED													
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEAD--CONTINUED													
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS. .	7 629	5 549	2 921	2 628	1 690	1 718	1 231	911	2 080	223	1 228	629	289
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS. . . .	5 923	4 256	2 289	1 967	1 306	1 302	983	665	1 667	178	995	494	254
14 TO 24 YEARS	1 100	798	411	387	207	235	204	153	302	26	170	106	45
25 TO 34 YEARS	1 653	1 270	670	601	386	419	284	181	382	37	210	135	62
35 TO 44 YEARS	657	517	271	246	182	165	89	81	139	17	90	33	25
45 TO 54 YEARS	673	488	273	215	168	147	105	68	185	14	111	59	32
55 TO 64 YEARS	628	440	247	193	141	131	106	62	188	25	124	40	21
65 YEARS AND OVER.	1 213	742	417	325	222	205	195	120	471	60	290	121	70
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEAD													
FAMILY HEADS	5 467	3 923	1 840	2 083	934	1 289	906	795	1 543	152	998	394	215
UNDER 25 YEARS	404	306	169	137	68	73	101	64	98	3	67	27	10
25 TO 34 YEARS	1 200	877	398	479	198	301	199	178	323	31	199	93	54
35 TO 44 YEARS	1 165	876	394	481	198	272	196	209	289	29	191	69	37
45 TO 54 YEARS	1 033	762	324	438	174	294	149	144	271	27	167	78	41
55 TO 64 YEARS	747	499	235	264	127	164	108	100	248	22	166	60	34
65 YEARS AND OVER.	919	604	320	284	167	185	153	99	315	39	209	67	39
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	6 349	4 518	2 028	2 490	988	1 509	1 040	981	1 831	164	1 213	455	257
UNDER 6 YEARS.	1 480	1 062	548	514	238	278	310	236	418	32	278	108	46
6 TO 17 YEARS.	4 869	3 456	1 481	1 975	751	1 231	730	745	1 413	132	934	347	211
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS 18 YEARS AND OVER.	4 125	2 939	1 426	1 513	781	972	644	542	1 186	144	749	293	167
18 TO 21 YEARS	1 287	962	425	537	222	328	203	209	325	33	205	88	37
22 TO 24 YEARS	481	352	167	185	96	123	71	62	130	19	78	32	20
25 TO 64 YEARS	1 695	1 156	558	598	302	397	257	201	539	75	344	120	69
65 YEARS AND OVER.	662	469	276	194	162	125	114	69	192	17	122	53	41
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS. .	10 965	7 637	4 072	3 566	2 133	2 248	1 938	1 318	3 328	335	2 014	979	499
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS. . . .	9 530	6 593	3 553	3 039	1 894	1 933	1 659	1 106	2 937	296	1 815	827	432
14 TO 24 YEARS	765	587	310	277	139	177	170	100	179	12	96	70	25
25 TO 34 YEARS	1 010	824	502	322	308	219	194	103	186	11	98	77	43
35 TO 44 YEARS	357	297	150	147	94	101	56	46	60	2	36	21	7
45 TO 54 YEARS	775	578	301	277	167	163	134	114	197	8	125	64	38
55 TO 64 YEARS	1 736	1 170	615	555	307	336	308	219	566	48	373	145	88
65 YEARS AND OVER.	4 887	3 137	1 676	1 462	878	938	797	524	1 750	214	1 086	450	232
BLACK													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS													
FAMILY HEADS	5 804	4 389	3 240	1 148	2 147	765	1 093	383	1 416	211	860	345	206
UNDER 25 YEARS	576	485	350	135	199	84	151	51	90	9	59	23	13
25 TO 34 YEARS	1 442	1 123	790	333	513	231	276	103	319	39	203	77	55
35 TO 44 YEARS	1 290	1 041	744	297	522	204	222	92	249	39	136	74	51
45 TO 54 YEARS	1 054	785	611	174	425	111	186	63	269	35	156	78	32
55 TO 64 YEARS	748	516	396	120	260	87	136	33	232	47	145	39	19
65 YEARS AND OVER.	695	438	349	89	228	48	121	40	257	41	161	55	36
WIVES.	3 325	2 450	1 710	740	1 130	478	580	262	875	137	537	201	134
UNDER 25 YEARS	367	290	188	102	111	60	76	42	77	6	54	17	8
25 TO 34 YEARS	916	687	437	251	304	173	133	78	229	34	138	56	44
35 TO 44 YEARS	699	533	361	172	246	105	115	67	165	20	94	51	32
45 TO 54 YEARS	626	454	353	101	227	65	126	36	173	31	109	34	19
55 TO 64 YEARS	422	304	225	79	160	53	65	26	118	25	66	26	17
65 YEARS AND OVER.	295	182	146	36	82	22	63	14	113	20	75	17	13
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	9 291	6 741	4 947	1 794	3 243	1 129	1 703	665	2 550	326	1 551	673	344
UNDER 6 YEARS.	2 809	2 084	1 547	537	953	326	594	212	725	89	445	190	87
6 TO 17 YEARS.	6 482	4 657	3 400	1 257	2 291	803	1 109	454	1 825	237	1 105	483	257
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS 18 YEARS AND OVER.	3 420	2 322	1 817	505	1 208	316	609	188	1 098	191	679	228	116
18 TO 21 YEARS	1 561	1 081	827	254	572	156	255	98	480	71	295	114	51
22 TO 24 YEARS	550	374	298	76	187	51	112	25	175	42	102	31	23
25 TO 64 YEARS	1 053	684	533	151	333	89	200	62	369	67	236	66	37
65 YEARS AND OVER.	256	183	160	23	117	20	43	3	73	10	46	17	6
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS. .	2 559	2 090	1 713	377	1 120	247	593	130	469	39	273	157	73
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS. . . .	2 023	1 637	1 354	283	894	174	460	109	386	32	231	124	63
14 TO 24 YEARS	202	184	145	39	98	26	47	13	17	1	6	10	4
25 TO 34 YEARS	363	318	248	70	168	55	80	15	45	2	23	20	11
35 TO 44 YEARS	244	211	166	45	109	29	58	17	32	3	18	11	8
45 TO 54 YEARS	295	255	217	38	152	24	65	14	40	3	35	2	4
55 TO 64 YEARS	373	295	259	36	163	19	96	17	77	13	35	29	13
65 YEARS AND OVER.	547	373	318	55	204	21	115	33	174	9	114	51	23
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEAD													
FAMILY HEADS	3 653	2 719	1 900	819	1 250	530	650	289	933	150	572	211	142
UNDER 25 YEARS	262	207	134	72	75	41	60	31	55	6	38	11	8
25 TO 34 YEARS	863	644	406	238	271	159	135	79	219	31	141	47	33
35 TO 44 YEARS	789	625	413	212	278	136	135	76	164	24	92	48	37
45 TO 54 YEARS	730	551	417	133	285	83	132	50	179	28	104	46	25
55 TO 64 YEARS	533	376	282	93	183	70	99	24	157	34	97	26	16
65 YEARS AND OVER.	477	317	246	71	157	41	89	29	160	27	100	33	24

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1970

Table 6. HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP—PERSONS BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE OF HEAD, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

AGE, RACE, AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000		TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
					IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES					
WHITE--CONTINUED													
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEAD --CONTINUED													
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS[1]	6 254	4 406	2 586	1 820	1 485	1 133	1 102	687	1 848	170	1 113	565	209
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS	3 929	2 845	1 688	1 158	1 053	751	635	407	1 084	127	667	291	131
14 TO 24 YEARS	516	389	242	147	129	95	113	52	127	6	69	52	14
25 TO 34 YEARS	651	542	319	223	215	162	104	62	109	9	60	40	16
35 TO 44 YEARS	447	360	211	149	146	104	66	45	87	8	53	26	10
45 TO 54 YEARS	531	393	230	163	147	106	83	58	137	16	84	38	20
55 TO 64 YEARS	632	434	257	177	158	108	98	69	198	26	128	44	21
65 YEARS AND OVER	1 154	728	429	299	259	176	170	123	426	62	273	91	49
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEAD													
FAMILY HEADS	4 212	2 986	1 559	1 427	849	895	710	531	1 226	131	775	320	162
UNDER 25 YEARS	244	178	101	77	48	45	53	32	66	5	42	19	7
25 TO 34 YEARS	679	502	265	236	145	146	120	90	178	17	110	51	28
35 TO 44 YEARS	827	607	293	313	158	197	135	116	220	20	137	64	32
45 TO 54 YEARS	909	656	328	328	180	210	148	118	253	27	160	66	33
55 TO 64 YEARS	687	480	258	222	145	145	112	77	207	23	133	52	25
65 YEARS AND OVER	866	564	315	250	173	151	142	98	302	39	194	69	37
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	5 127	3 595	1 810	1 785	924	1 082	886	703	1 532	160	966	406	202
UNDER 6 YEARS	1 209	867	483	385	252	230	231	155	342	34	213	96	48
6 TO 17 YEARS	3 918	2 728	1 327	1 400	671	852	656	549	1 190	127	753	311	155
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS 18 YEARS AND OVER	3 337	2 345	1 245	1 099	704	702	542	398	992	113	626	253	130
18 TO 21 YEARS	794	570	282	287	150	188	132	99	225	23	143	59	30
22 TO 24 YEARS	344	251	130	122	75	79	54	43	93	11	58	23	13
25 TO 64 YEARS	1 547	1 051	570	482	323	297	247	185	496	59	312	125	63
65 YEARS AND OVER	652	473	264	209	155	138	109	71	179	20	113	46	24
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS[1]	9 460	6 601	3 846	2 755	2 134	1 748	1 712	1 007	2 859	263	1 794	802	341
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS	7 056	4 944	2 901	2 043	1 683	1 319	1 219	724	2 111	223	1 353	536	255
14 TO 24 YEARS	478	381	250	132	140	90	110	42	97	5	53	38	11
25 TO 34 YEARS	390	339	208	131	141	96	67	34	51	3	29	19	9
35 TO 44 YEARS	291	239	148	91	96	62	53	29	52	4	30	17	7
45 TO 54 YEARS	725	551	316	234	181	156	136	78	174	16	109	49	23
55 TO 64 YEARS	1 538	1 068	610	458	348	295	262	163	471	47	304	120	58
65 YEARS AND OVER	3 634	2 367	1 370	997	778	621	591	377	1 267	147	827	293	147
BLACK													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS													
FAMILY HEADS	4 817	3 660	2 917	744	1 980	457	937	287	1 157	152	769	236	134
UNDER 25 YEARS	401	325	273	53	184	35	89	18	75	7	51	17	9
25 TO 34 YEARS	1 100	900	726	174	512	116	214	58	200	23	127	50	28
35 TO 44 YEARS	1 102	871	695	176	484	114	211	62	232	31	149	52	32
45 TO 54 YEARS	942	711	561	150	377	91	183	60	232	30	156	45	25
55 TO 64 YEARS	692	492	383	110	249	60	133	50	200	27	135	38	18
65 YEARS AND OVER	581	362	280	81	173	42	107	40	219	33	151	34	22
WIVES	3 235	2 435	1 891	545	1 274	332	617	213	800	112	527	161	93
UNDER 25 YEARS	419	326	264	62	175	41	89	21	94	13	59	22	11
25 TO 34 YEARS	804	640	497	144	349	92	148	52	164	21	104	38	23
35 TO 44 YEARS	758	582	447	135	302	82	145	53	176	24	116	36	22
45 TO 54 YEARS	627	468	361	106	238	63	123	43	159	23	106	30	17
55 TO 64 YEARS	403	276	213	64	142	36	71	28	127	18	85	23	12
65 YEARS AND OVER	225	144	110	35	67	19	42	16	81	13	56	12	9
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	9 372	6 783	5 310	1 473	3 526	856	1 784	617	2 589	361	1 742	486	269
UNDER 6 YEARS	2 903	2 134	1 686	449	1 127	269	559	179	769	99	525	144	68
6 TO 17 YEARS	6 469	4 649	3 624	1 025	2 399	586	1 225	438	1 820	262	1 216	342	201
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS 18 YEARS AND OVER	2 544	1 823	1 437	386	952	228	485	159	721	111	478	133	78
18 TO 21 YEARS	1 031	749	585	164	385	98	200	66	281	42	188	52	31
22 TO 24 YEARS	349	248	191	58	123	33	68	25	101	15	67	19	13
25 TO 64 YEARS	919	651	523	128	353	74	170	54	268	43	177	48	27
65 YEARS AND OVER	246	175	138	37	91	23	47	14	71	10	47	14	7
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS[1]	2 099	1 652	1 367	285	944	179	423	106	447	45	300	102	54
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS	1 360	1 072	916	157	646	98	270	58	288	32	194	62	32
4 TO 24 YEARS	85	75	64	11	47	8	18	3	9	1	5	4	1
5 TO 34 YEARS	152	140	121	19	98	14	23	4	13	1	7	4	2
5 TO 44 YEARS	159	142	124	18	95	13	29	6	17	2	10	5	3
5 TO 54 YEARS	245	202	175	26	123	16	53	10	43	4	29	10	5
5 TO 64 YEARS	290	222	187	35	125	21	62	14	68	8	47	14	8
5 YEARS AND OVER	430	292	245	47	159	26	86	21	138	17	96	26	13
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEAD													
FAMILY HEADS	3 470	2 605	2 026	578	1 370	351	656	227	865	120	572	174	100
NDER 25 YEARS	267	209	171	38	113	24	59	14	58	6	39	13	7
5 TO 34 YEARS	761	610	476	134	334	87	142	47	151	20	94	37	20
5 TO 44 YEARS	771	603	468	136	324	87	144	48	168	24	107	37	24
5 TO 54 YEARS	712	535	414	121	279	73	136	48	177	25	119	34	19
5 TO 64 YEARS	532	378	290	88	194	48	96	39	154	22	103	29	14
5 YEARS AND OVER	426	269	207	62	127	31	80	31	158	23	110	24	16

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1977

Table 6. HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP—PERSONS BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE OF HEAD, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

AGE, RACE, AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
BLACK--CONTINUED													
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEAD--CONTINUED													
WIVES	3 325	2 450	1 710	740	1 130	478	580	262	875	137	537	201	134
UNDER 25 YEARS	367	290	188	102	111	60	76	42	77	6	54	17	8
25 TO 34 YEARS	916	687	437	251	304	173	133	78	229	34	138	56	44
35 TO 44 YEARS	699	533	361	172	246	105	115	67	165	20	94	51	32
45 TO 54 YEARS	626	454	353	101	227	65	126	36	173	31	109	34	19
55 TO 64 YEARS	422	304	225	79	160	53	65	26	118	25	66	26	17
65 YEARS AND OVER	295	182	146	36	82	22	63	14	113	20	75	17	13
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	5 059	3 556	2 394	1 163	1 523	682	871	481	1 503	210	902	391	218
UNDER 6 YEARS	1 536	1 089	723	367	441	208	282	159	446	57	270	119	61
6 TO 17 YEARS	3 523	2 467	1 671	796	1 082	475	589	322	1 056	153	631	272	157
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS 18 YEARS AND OVER	1 878	1 243	923	320	596	183	327	137	636	127	404	105	63
18 TO 21 YEARS	879	590	429	161	281	87	148	74	289	50	180	58	30
22 TO 24 YEARS	346	223	163	59	95	39	68	20	124	32	73	20	16
25 TO 64 YEARS	533	347	262	85	172	46	90	40	186	40	127	19	14
65 YEARS AND OVER	120	83	69	14	49	11	21	3	37	5	24	7	4
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	1 292	1 076	867	209	548	141	319	68	217	22	124	70	41
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS	955	788	631	156	410	100	221	57	167	18	99	51	34
14 TO 24 YEARS	113	99	72	27	47	17	26	10	14	1	2	10	4
25 TO 34 YEARS	243	213	162	51	106	41	57	10	30	1	12	17	10
35 TO 44 YEARS	159	139	104	35	67	21	37	14	20	3	10	7	5
45 TO 54 YEARS	130	107	88	19	59	12	29	7	23	3	19	1	2
55 TO 64 YEARS	142	110	98	13	61	6	37	7	32	7	18	7	5
65 YEARS AND OVER	168	119	107	11	71	3	36	8	49	3	38	8	7
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEAD													
FAMILY HEADS	2 151	1 669	1 341	329	897	235	443	94	482	60	288	134	63
UNDER 25 YEARS	314	279	216	63	124	43	92	20	35	4	21	11	5
25 TO 34 YEARS	579	479	384	95	242	72	141	24	100	8	62	30	22
35 TO 44 YEARS	501	416	331	85	244	68	87	17	85	15	44	26	14
45 TO 54 YEARS	324	234	194	41	140	28	54	13	90	7	52	31	7
55 TO 64 YEARS	215	141	114	27	77	18	37	9	74	13	48	13	3
65 YEARS AND OVER	218	121	103	18	71	7	32	11	97	14	61	23	12
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	4 232	3 185	2 553	631	1 721	447	833	185	1 047	116	649	282	126
UNDER 6 YEARS	1 273	995	824	171	511	118	313	53	278	32	175	71	26
6 TO 17 YEARS	2 959	2 190	1 729	461	1 209	329	520	132	769	84	474	211	100
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS 18 YEARS AND OVER	1 542	1 079	894	185	612	133	283	52	463	64	275	123	53
18 TO 21 YEARS	682	491	398	93	291	69	107	24	191	21	115	56	21
22 TO 24 YEARS	203	152	135	17	92	12	43	5	51	11	29	11	7
25 TO 64 YEARS	520	337	271	66	161	43	110	23	183	27	109	47	23
65 YEARS AND OVER	136	100	90	9	68	9	22	-	36	5	22	10	2
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	1 266	1 014	846	168	572	106	274	61	252	17	148	87	32
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS	1 068	849	723	126	484	74	239	52	219	14	132	73	29
14 TO 24 YEARS	89	85	73	12	51	8	21	4	4	-	4	-	-
25 TO 34 YEARS	120	105	85	19	63	15	23	4	15	1	11	3	2
35 TO 44 YEARS	85	73	62	10	42	8	21	2	12	-	8	4	3
45 TO 54 YEARS	165	148	129	19	94	12	36	6	17	-	16	1	1
55 TO 64 YEARS	231	185	162	23	102	13	60	10	46	7	17	22	8
65 YEARS AND OVER	379	254	211	43	132	18	78	25	125	6	76	43	16

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.

1970

Table 6. HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP—PERSONS BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE OF HEAD, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

AGE, RACE, AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
BLACK--CONTINUED													
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEAD -- CONTINUED													
WIVES	3 235	2 435	1 891	545	1 274	332	617	213	800	112	527	161	93
UNDER 25 YEARS	419	326	264	62	175	41	89	21	94	13	59	22	11
25 TO 34 YEARS	804	640	497	144	349	92	148	52	164	21	104	38	23
35 TO 44 YEARS	758	582	447	135	302	62	145	53	176	24	116	36	22
45 TO 54 YEARS	627	468	361	106	238	63	123	43	159	23	106	30	17
55 TO 64 YEARS	403	276	213	64	142	36	71	28	127	18	85	23	12
65 YEARS AND OVER	225	144	110	35	67	19	42	16	81	13	56	12	9
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	6 270	4 419	3 320	1 099	2 184	620	1 136	479	1 851	261	1 235	336	199
UNDER 6 YEARS	1 980	1 419	1 085	334	720	195	365	139	561	78	380	103	65
6 TO 17 YEARS	4 291	3 000	2 235	765	1 464	425	772	340	1 291	203	854	233	134
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS 18 YEARS AND OVER	1 537	1 090	832	257	550	152	283	106	447	73	295	76	48
18 TO 21 YEARS	670	478	358	120	234	72	124	48	192	31	129	32	21
22 TO 24 YEARS	218	155	117	39	74	22	43	17	62	9	42	11	8
25 TO 64 YEARS	506	359	284	76	195	44	89	32	146	25	97	24	15
65 YEARS AND OVER	144	97	75	23	47	14	27	9	47	8	29	10	5
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS[1]	998	787	653	134	457	83	196	51	211	23	141	47	27
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS	597	478	409	69	294	43	115	26	119	15	79	25	13
4 TO 24 YEARS	43	37	31	5	22	4	10	2	6	1	4	2	-
5 TO 34 YEARS	94	85	74	11	60	8	14	3	9	1	5	3	2
5 TO 44 YEARS	90	80	69	11	53	8	16	3	10	1	6	2	2
5 TO 54 YEARS	111	91	79	12	56	7	24	5	20	3	13	4	3
5 TO 64 YEARS	107	82	69	13	46	7	23	6	25	4	17	4	3
5 YEARS AND OVER	153	103	86	17	58	9	29	8	49	6	35	9	4
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEAD													
FAMILY HEADS	1 348	1 056	890	165	610	106	281	60	292	32	197	63	34
NDER 25 YEARS	133	116	102	14	72	11	30	4	17	2	12	4	2
5 TO 34 YEARS	339	290	250	40	178	29	72	11	49	4	33	13	8
5 TO 44 YEARS	331	267	227	40	161	27	67	13	64	7	43	14	8
5 TO 54 YEARS	230	176	146	29	99	18	48	12	55	6	38	12	6
5 TO 64 YEARS	160	114	92	22	55	11	37	11	46	5	31	10	4
5 YEARS AND OVER	154	93	73	19	46	10	27	9	62	10	42	10	6
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	3 102	2 364	1 989	374	1 342	236	648	138	738	60	507	150	90
NDER 6 YEARS	923	715	601	115	406	74	194	40	208	21	145	42	23
TO 17 YEARS	2 178	1 649	1 389	260	935	162	454	98	530	59	362	109	67
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS 18 YEARS AND OVER	1 007	733	604	129	402	76	202	53	274	37	182	55	30
8 TO 21 YEARS	361	272	228	44	151	26	77	18	89	11	59	19	10
2 TO 24 YEARS	131	93	74	19	49	10	25	8	38	6	25	7	5
5 TO 64 YEARS	413	291	239	52	159	31	81	22	122	18	80	24	13
5 YEARS AND OVER	102	77	63	14	43	9	20	5	25	2	18	4	2
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS[1]	1 102	866	715	151	487	97	227	54	236	22	159	55	27
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS	764	595	507	88	352	56	155	32	169	17	115	38	19
TO 24 YEARS	42	39	33	6	25	4	8	1	3	-	2	2	1
TO 34 YEARS	58	54	47	8	37	5	9	2	4	-	2	1	1
TO 44 YEARS	69	62	55	7	42	5	13	2	7	1	4	2	1
TO 54 YEARS	133	110	96	14	67	9	29	5	23	2	16	6	3
TO 64 YEARS	183	140	118	22	79	14	39	8	43	3	30	10	5
YEARS AND OVER	278	189	158	31	102	17	57	14	69	11	61	17	9

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.

[1] RACE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD.

1977

Table 7. CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES—FAMILIES BY SIZE AND NUMBER OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS AND SEX AND RACE OF HEAD, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(Numbers in thousands)

SEX AND RACE OF FAMILY HEAD	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000		TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
					IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES					
ALL RACES													
ALL FAMILIES													
SIZE OF FAMILIES													
TOTAL FAMILIES	56 710	37 955	15 529	22 426	8 144	13 492	7 384	8 934	18 755	2 330	11 765	4 661	2 706
2 PERSONS.	21 530	14 238	6 334	7 904	3 336	4 718	2 997	3 186	7 292	906	4 567	1 819	1 080
3 PERSONS.	12 472	8 492	3 497	4 995	1 837	2 953	1 660	2 042	3 980	484	2 538	959	528
4 PERSONS.	11 483	7 828	2 888	4 940	1 468	3 010	1 420	1 930	3 655	454	2 277	925	526
5 PERSONS.	6 209	4 170	1 471	2 699	762	1 652	709	1 047	2 039	235	1 281	523	317
6 PERSONS.	2 800	1 840	720	1 121	387	694	332	426	960	136	587	237	134
7 PERSONS OR MORE.	2 216	1 387	619	768	353	465	266	303	829	115	516	197	120
AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY	3.38	3.37	3.30	3.42	3.31	3.43	3.29	3.40	3.39	3.42	3.39	3.39	3.38
PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS													
TOTAL FAMILIES	56 710	37 955	15 529	22 426	8 144	13 492	7 384	8 934	18 755	2 330	11 765	4 661	2 706
NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS . .	25 275	16 798	7 194	9 604	3 784	5 795	3 410	3 809	8 478	1 052	5 296	2 130	1 233
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS .	31 434	21 157	8 335	12 822	4 361	7 697	3 974	5 125	10 278	1 278	6 469	2 531	1 473
1 UNDER 18 YEARS	11 607	7 919	3 240	4 678	1 709	2 809	1 531	1 870	3 689	467	2 313	909	552
2 UNDER 18 YEARS	11 011	7 464	2 724	4 741	1 381	2 848	1 343	1 893	3 547	438	2 232	876	498
3 UNDER 18 YEARS	5 281	3 554	1 378	2 176	722	1 301	657	875	1 726	201	1 109	416	220
4 UNDER 18 YEARS	2 165	1 392	602	790	336	474	265	316	773	99	463	211	139
5 UNDER 18 YEARS	812	485	208	277	112	169	96	108	327	44	217	66	46
6 OR MORE UNDER 18 YEARS . .	559	342	183	159	100	96	83	63	216	30	134	53	18
AVERAGE PER FAMILY WITH RELATED CHILDREN.	2.10	2.07	2.10	2.05	2.12	2.05	2.08	2.05	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.15	2.11
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD													
SIZE OF FAMILIES													
TOTAL FAMILIES	48 997	32 300	12 307	19 992	6 294	11 955	6 013	8 037	16 697	2 114	10 456	4 128	2 424
2 PERSONS.	18 109	11 719	4 931	6 788	2 564	4 008	2 367	2 780	6 390	808	4 002	1 580	938
3 PERSONS.	10 429	6 982	2 666	4 316	1 355	2 534	1 311	1 782	3 447	436	2 193	818	465
4 PERSONS.	10 362	6 966	2 389	4 577	1 177	2 782	1 213	1 795	3 396	424	2 107	864	502
5 PERSONS.	5 637	3 765	1 225	2 540	625	1 553	600	987	1 872	217	1 181	475	288
6 PERSONS.	2 531	1 676	619	1 057	317	650	302	407	855	124	516	216	125
7 PERSONS OR MORE.	1 930	1 192	478	714	257	428	221	286	738	105	458	175	108
AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY	3.42	3.42	3.33	3.47	3.32	3.49	3.34	3.44	3.41	3.44	3.41	3.42	3.41
PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS													
TOTAL FAMILIES	48 997	32 300	12 307	19 992	6 294	11 955	6 013	8 037	16 697	2 114	10 456	4 128	2 424
NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS . .	22 872	15 069	6 212	8 857	3 221	5 313	2 991	3 545	7 803	982	4 868	1 953	1 131
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS .	26 125	17 231	6 096	11 135	3 074	6 642	3 022	4 493	8 894	1 132	5 588	2 175	1 294
1 UNDER 18 YEARS	9 403	6 266	2 341	3 925	1 210	2 329	1 131	1 596	3 137	401	1 979	756	471
2 UNDER 18 YEARS	9 433	6 298	2 078	4 220	1 010	2 538	1 068	1 682	3 135	395	1 958	783	457
3 UNDER 18 YEARS	4 466	2 934	999	1 935	502	1 146	497	789	1 533	183	983	367	205
4 UNDER 18 YEARS	1 771	1 109	425	684	233	409	192	276	662	91	391	180	113
5 UNDER 18 YEARS	630	372	142	230	69	139	73	90	258	35	176	47	37
6 OR MORE UNDER 18 YEARS . .	422	252	111	141	50	82	60	59	170	27	102	42	10
AVERAGE PER FAMILY WITH RELATED CHILDREN.	2.10	2.07	2.07	2.06	2.06	2.07	2.09	2.06	2.15	2.18	2.14	2.14	2.09
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD													
SIZE OF FAMILIES													
TOTAL FAMILIES	7 713	5 655	3 221	2 434	1 850	1 537	1 371	896	2 058	216	1 309	533	281
2 PERSONS.	3 421	2 519	1 403	1 116	772	710	631	406	902	98	565	239	142
3 PERSONS.	2 044	1 510	831	679	482	419	349	260	533	48	345	141	63
4 PERSONS.	1 121	861	498	363	291	228	207	135	260	29	169	61	25
5 PERSONS.	572	405	247	159	138	99	109	60	167	19	100	48	29
6 PERSONS.	269	165	101	64	70	44	31	20	104	12	71	22	10
7 PERSONS OR MORE.	286	195	141	54	96	37	45	16	91	10	59	23	12
AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY	3.14	3.11	3.18	3.01	3.27	3.02	3.07	2.99	3.23	3.24	3.25	3.19	3.10
PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS													
TOTAL FAMILIES	7 713	5 655	3 221	2 434	1 850	1 537	1 371	896	2 058	216	1 309	533	281
NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS . .	2 403	1 729	982	747	563	482	419	264	675	70	428	177	102
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS .	5 310	3 926	2 239	1 687	1 287	1 055	953	632	1 383	146	881	356	179
1 UNDER 18 YEARS	2 204	1 652	899	753	499	480	400	273	552	65	334	152	81
2 UNDER 18 YEARS	1 578	1 166	646	520	371	310	275	210	411	44	274	93	41
3 UNDER 18 YEARS	814	621	379	241	220	155	159	86	194	18	126	49	15
4 UNDER 18 YEARS	394	283	177	106	104	66	73	40	111	8	73	31	26
5 UNDER 18 YEARS	182	113	65	47	43	30	22	18	69	8	41	20	9
6 OR MORE UNDER 18 YEARS . .	137	91	72	19	49	14	23	4	46	3	32	11	7
AVERAGE PER FAMILY WITH RELATED CHILDREN.	2.12	2.08	2.17	1.96	2.24	1.96	2.08	1.95	2.22	2.05	2.25	2.19	2.25

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1970

Table 7. CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES—FAMILIES BY SIZE AND NUMBER OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS AND SEX AND RACE OF HEAD, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(Numbers in thousands)

SEX AND RACE OF FAMILY HEAD	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
ALL FAMILIES													
SIZE OF FAMILIES													
TOTAL FAMILIES.	50 967	34 681	15 816	19 065	8 621	11 612	7 195	7 453	16 086	1 856	10 200	4 030	2 166
2 PERSONS	18 139	12 207	6 033	6 174	3 362	3 761	2 671	2 413	5 932	698	3 797	1 438	762
3 PERSONS	10 618	7 363	3 407	3 957	1 866	2 414	1 541	1 542	3 255	368	2 058	828	446
4 PERSONS	9 649	6 753	2 798	3 954	1 498	2 424	1 300	1 531	2 897	316	1 811	770	415
5 PERSONS	6 107	4 243	1 700	2 543	897	1 559	803	984	1 864	207	1 170	488	266
6 PERSONS	3 328	2 278	936	1 342	497	806	439	536	1 050	123	659	266	144
7 PERSONS OR MORE	3 126	2 038	943	1 095	502	649	441	447	1 088	145	706	237	132
AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY. . . .	3.57	3.56	3.47	3.63	3.44	3.62	3.51	3.65	3.58	3.61	3.58	3.56	3.58
PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS													
TOTAL FAMILIES.	50 967	34 881	15 816	19 065	8 621	11 612	7 195	7 453	16 086	1 856	10 200	4 030	2 166
NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS. .	21 570	14 649	7 127	7 522	4 013	4 619	3 114	2 903	6 921	821	4 413	1 688	905
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	29 397	20 233	8 689	11 543	4 608	6 994	4 081	4 550	9 165	1 035	5 787	2 342	1 261
1 UNDER 18 YEARS.	9 732	6 758	3 070	3 688	1 655	2 248	1 415	1 441	2 973	333	1 877	764	404
2 UNDER 18 YEARS.	8 991	6 264	2 586	3 678	1 361	2 246	1 224	1 432	2 727	298	1 704	726	389
3 UNDER 18 YEARS.	5 471	3 776	1 526	2 250	803	1 364	723	686	1 695	188	1 069	438	243
4 UNDER 18 YEARS.	2 848	1 917	797	1 120	411	665	386	455	931	111	586	232	126
5 UNDER 18 YEARS.	1 354	906	413	493	224	296	189	197	449	54	292	103	55
6 OR MORE UNDER 18 YEARS. .	1 002	612	298	314	155	174	144	140	389	52	258	80	44
AVERAGE PER FAMILY WITH RELATED CHILDREN	2.35	2.32	2.31	2.33	2.30	2.31	2.33	2.35	2.42	2.49	2.44	2.36	2.37
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD													
SIZE OF FAMILIES													
TOTAL FAMILIES.	45 338	30 793	13 336	17 458	7 143	10 603	6 192	6 855	14 545	1 689	9 213	3 643	1 960
2 PERSONS	15 649	10 401	4 960	5 442	2 725	3 293	2 235	2 148	5 248	624	3 358	1 266	677
3 PERSONS	9 292	6 379	2 821	3 557	1 516	2 162	1 305	1 396	2 913	333	1 841	739	399
4 PERSONS	8 851	6 166	2 447	3 721	1 288	2 280	1 159	1 442	2 683	294	1 675	714	387
5 PERSONS	5 655	3 917	1 497	2 420	777	1 484	720	935	1 738	192	1 090	455	250
6 PERSONS	3 074	2 098	816	1 282	425	770	391	513	976	114	610	253	135
7 PERSONS OR MORE	2 818	1 831	795	1 036	412	615	383	421	987	132	639	217	121
AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY. . . .	3.60	3.60	3.50	3.68	3.47	3.67	3.55	3.69	3.60	3.63	3.60	3.59	3.61
PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS													
TOTAL FAMILIES.	45 338	30 793	13 336	17 458	7 143	10 603	6 192	6 855	14 545	1 689	9 213	3 643	1 968
NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS. .	19 488	13 150	6 238	6 911	3 479	4 227	2 759	2 684	6 338	755	4 041	1 542	830
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	25 851	17 644	7 097	10 546	3 664	6 376	3 433	4 171	8 207	934	5 172	2 101	1 138
1 UNDER 18 YEARS.	8 384	5 772	2 486	3 287	1 311	1 995	1 175	1 292	2 612	294	1 647	672	359
2 UNDER 18 YEARS.	8 048	5 562	2 164	3 398	1 114	2 068	1 050	1 330	2 487	274	1 550	662	357
3 UNDER 18 YEARS.	4 891	3 353	1 265	2 088	645	1 268	620	821	1 538	173	967	398	221
4 UNDER 18 YEARS.	2 524	1 686	648	1 038	326	616	322	422	837	100	529	208	114
5 UNDER 18 YEARS.	1 177	777	322	455	167	275	155	181	400	49	260	92	49
6 OR MORE UNDER 18 YEARS. .	827	493	212	281	102	155	110	126	334	45	220	68	38
AVERAGE PER FAMILY WITH RELATED CHILDREN	2.35	2.32	2.29	2.34	2.27	2.32	2.32	2.36	2.42	2.49	2.44	2.36	2.37
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD													
SIZE OF FAMILIES													
TOTAL FAMILIES.	5 629	4 088	2 480	1 608	1 478	1 010	1 003	598	1 541	167	987	387	198
2 PERSONS	2 490	1 805	1 073	732	637	467	436	265	684	74	439	172	85
3 PERSONS	1 326	984	585	399	350	253	236	146	341	35	217	89	47
4 PERSONS	798	585	351	233	210	144	141	89	213	22	135	57	29
5 PERSONS	453	326	203	123	120	74	83	49	127	14	80	33	17
6 PERSONS	254	180	120	60	72	37	48	24	74	9	49	16	9
7 PERSONS OR MORE	308	207	148	59	90	34	58	25	101	13	67	21	11
AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY. . . .	3.27	3.24	3.31	3.13	3.31	3.09	3.30	3.20	3.34	3.43	3.36	3.27	3.30
PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS													
TOTAL FAMILIES.	5 629	4 088	2 480	1 608	1 478	1 010	1 003	598	1 541	167	987	387	198
NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS. .	2 082	1 499	889	611	534	392	355	219	583	66	372	146	75
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	3 546	2 589	1 592	997	944	618	648	379	958	101	615	242	123
1 UNDER 18 YEARS.	1 348	986	584	402	344	253	240	149	362	39	230	92	45
2 UNDER 18 YEARS.	943	702	422	281	248	179	174	102	240	23	154	64	32
3 UNDER 18 YEARS.	580	422	261	162	156	97	102	65	158	15	103	40	22
4 UNDER 18 YEARS.	325	231	149	82	85	49	63	33	94	11	59	24	13
5 UNDER 18 YEARS.	177	128	91	38	56	22	35	16	48	5	32	11	6
6 OR MORE UNDER 18 YEARS. .	175	119	86	33	53	19	34	14	56	7	38	11	6
AVERAGE PER FAMILY WITH RELATED CHILDREN	2.36	2.33	2.41	2.19	2.43	2.15	2.40	2.26	2.43	2.50	2.45	2.34	2.40

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

Table 7. CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES—FAMILIES BY SIZE AND NUMBER OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS AND SEX AND RACE OF HEAD, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

SEX AND RACE OF FAMILY HEAD	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
WHITE													
ALL FAMILIES													
SIZE OF FAMILIES													
TOTAL FAMILIES	50 083	32 934	11 924	21 010	5 747	12 563	6 176	8 447	17 149	2 089	10 801	4 259	2 491
2 PERSONS	19 622	12 725	5 202	7 523	2 601	4 457	2 601	3 066	6 897	850	4 332	1 714	1 011
3 PERSONS	10 919	7 317	2 650	4 667	1 267	2 716	1 383	1 951	3 602	425	2 310	866	486
4 PERSONS	10 229	6 818	2 186	4 632	976	2 806	1 210	1 827	3 411	412	2 133	866	497
5 PERSONS	5 400	3 579	1 059	2 520	500	1 546	559	974	1 821	210	1 142	469	278
6 PERSONS	2 330	1 516	491	1 025	233	645	258	380	814	108	501	205	121
7 PERSONS OR MORE	1 583	978	334	644	170	394	165	250	605	84	382	138	97
AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY	3.32	3.31	3.18	3.39	3.15	3.41	3.21	3.36	3.32	3.34	3.31	3.31	3.33
PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS													
TOTAL FAMILIES	50 083	32 934	11 924	21 010	5 747	12 563	6 176	8 447	17 149	2 089	10 801	4 259	2 491
NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	23 271	15 269	6 046	9 223	3 013	5 535	3 033	3 689	8 002	972	5 013	2 017	1 166
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	26 812	17 665	5 878	11 787	2 735	7 029	3 143	4 758	9 147	1 117	5 788	2 241	1 324
1 UNDER 18 YEARS	10 032	6 689	2 384	4 305	1 147	2 557	1 237	1 748	3 342	412	2 110	820	503
2 UNDER 18 YEARS	9 670	6 415	2 001	4 414	888	2 631	1 113	1 783	3 254	394	2 052	808	464
3 UNDER 18 YEARS	4 483	2 968	943	2 025	439	1 210	503	815	1 515	178	974	364	191
4 UNDER 18 YEARS	1 722	1 059	362	697	176	421	186	276	663	83	403	177	117
5 UNDER 18 YEARS	595	347	114	233	59	139	55	94	248	29	171	48	39
6 OR MORE UNDER 18 YEARS	311	187	74	113	25	71	49	42	124	22	78	23	10
AVERAGE PER FAMILY WITH RELATED CHILDREN	2.04	2.02	1.99	2.03	1.97	2.03	2.01	2.02	2.09	2.12	2.10	2.07	2.06
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD													
SIZE OF FAMILIES													
TOTAL FAMILIES	44 616	29 011	10 083	18 927	4 813	11 275	5 270	7 653	15 606	1 937	9 803	3 865	2 276
2 PERSONS	16 924	10 788	4 262	6 525	2 122	3 828	2 140	2 697	6 136	769	3 850	1 517	897
3 PERSONS	9 406	6 233	2 154	4 080	1 016	2 366	1 138	1 714	3 173	387	2 033	753	435
4 PERSONS	9 494	6 265	1 940	4 326	858	2 615	1 082	1 711	3 228	401	2 004	824	478
5 PERSONS	5 089	3 365	966	2 399	453	1 477	513	922	1 724	196	1 084	443	257
6 PERSONS	2 208	1 439	459	980	213	614	246	366	769	104	470	194	116
7 PERSONS OR MORE	1 496	920	303	617	152	375	151	243	576	81	362	133	92
AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY	3.37	3.37	3.24	3.44	3.20	3.47	3.27	3.40	3.36	3.37	3.35	3.36	3.37
PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS													
TOTAL FAMILIES	44 616	29 011	10 083	18 927	4 813	11 275	5 270	7 653	15 606	1 937	9 803	3 865	2 276
NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	21 261	13 837	5 320	8 517	2 624	5 083	2 696	3 434	7 424	912	4 644	1 869	1 080
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	23 355	15 174	4 763	10 411	2 189	6 192	2 574	4 219	8 182	1 026	5 160	1 996	1 196
1 UNDER 18 YEARS	8 454	5 547	1 867	3 679	896	2 165	971	1 514	2 908	365	1 842	701	442
2 UNDER 18 YEARS	8 580	5 621	1 656	3 965	720	2 371	936	1 594	2 960	368	1 853	739	431
3 UNDER 18 YEARS	3 993	2 609	780	1 829	358	1 088	421	741	1 384	165	884	335	183
4 UNDER 18 YEARS	1 522	927	302	625	146	381	156	244	595	79	356	161	99
5 UNDER 18 YEARS	525	300	94	206	48	122	46	84	225	28	157	40	34
6 OR MORE UNDER 18 YEARS	281	171	64	107	22	65	42	42	110	20	69	21	7
AVERAGE PER FAMILY WITH RELATED CHILDREN	2.06	2.04	2.02	2.05	2.00	2.06	2.04	2.04	2.11	2.14	2.11	2.09	2.06
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD													
SIZE OF FAMILIES													
TOTAL FAMILIES	5 467	3 923	1 840	2 083	934	1 289	906	795	1 543	152	998	394	215
2 PERSONS	2 698	1 937	940	998	479	629	461	369	760	81	482	197	115
3 PERSONS	1 513	1 084	497	587	251	351	246	237	430	39	278	113	51
4 PERSONS	735	552	246	307	118	191	128	116	183	12	129	42	19
5 PERSONS	311	214	93	121	47	69	46	52	97	13	58	25	21
6 PERSONS	122	77	33	44	20	31	12	14	45	4	31	10	5
7 PERSONS OR MORE	87	58	31	27	18	19	14	8	29	3	21	5	5
AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY	2.89	2.88	2.86	2.90	2.86	2.91	2.85	2.90	2.92	2.91	2.95	2.88	2.93
PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS													
TOTAL FAMILIES	5 467	3 923	1 840	2 083	934	1 289	906	795	1 543	152	998	394	215
NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	2 010	1 432	725	706	389	452	337	255	578	60	370	149	87
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	3 456	2 491	1 115	1 377	545	837	570	540	965	92	628	245	129
1 UNDER 18 YEARS	1 577	1 143	517	626	252	392	266	234	434	47	268	119	61
2 UNDER 18 YEARS	1 089	794	345	449	168	260	177	189	295	26	199	69	33
3 UNDER 18 YEARS	491	359	163	196	81	122	82	74	131	12	90	29	8
4 UNDER 18 YEARS	200	132	60	73	30	40	30	33	68	4	47	17	18
5 UNDER 18 YEARS	70	47	20	27	12	16	8	10	23	-	15	8	5
6 OR MORE UNDER 18 YEARS	30	16	10	6	3	6	7	-	14	2	10	3	3
AVERAGE PER FAMILY WITH RELATED CHILDREN	1.90	1.88	1.89	1.87	1.88	1.86	1.89	1.88	1.96	1.82	2.01	1.91	2.09

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1970

Table 7. CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES—FAMILIES BY SIZE AND NUMBER OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS AND SEX AND RACE OF HEAD, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

SEX AND RACE OF FAMILY HEAD	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
WHITE													
ALL FAMILIES													
SIZE OF FAMILIES													
TOTAL FAMILIES	45 624	30 832	12 665	18 168	6 494	11 068	6 171	7 100	14 791	1 679	9 353	3 760	2 023
2 PERSONS	16 637	11 046	5 101	5 945	2 724	3 618	2 377	2 327	5 591	656	3 569	1 366	726
3 PERSONS	9 549	6 517	2 741	3 777	1 409	2 301	1 332	1 475	3 032	341	1 913	778	420
4 PERSONS	8 759	6 052	2 259	3 793	1 128	2 320	1 131	1 473	2 707	292	1 690	725	392
5 PERSONS	5 462	3 748	1 323	2 426	643	1 488	680	938	1 714	186	1 073	455	249
6 PERSONS	2 876	1 943	678	1 265	327	763	352	502	933	106	585	242	130
7 PERSONS OR MORE	2 340	1 525	563	962	264	578	299	384	815	98	522	195	107
AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY	3.50	3.50	3.35	3.60	3.29	3.60	3.42	3.61	3.49	3.47	3.49	3.51	3.53
PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS													
TOTAL FAMILIES	45 624	30 832	12 665	18 168	6 494	11 068	6 171	7 100	14 791	1 679	9 353	3 760	2 023
NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	19 918	13 382	6 120	7 262	3 326	4 458	2 794	2 803	6 536	770	4 160	1 606	862
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	25 706	17 450	6 544	10 906	3 168	6 610	3 376	4 296	8 255	909	5 193	2 154	1 161
1 UNDER 18 YEARS	8 637	5 899	2 401	3 499	1 200	2 128	1 201	1 371	2 738	304	1 721	712	377
2 UNDER 18 YEARS	8 078	5 543	2 029	3 514	979	2 143	1 050	1 371	2 535	273	1 583	679	366
3 UNDER 18 YEARS	4 828	3 285	1 147	2 138	546	1 297	601	841	1 543	165	972	406	225
4 UNDER 18 YEARS	2 421	1 607	558	1 049	256	624	302	424	815	95	512	208	113
5 UNDER 18 YEARS	1 058	695	251	444	119	268	132	176	362	42	234	87	46
6 OR MORE UNDER 18 YEARS	685	422	159	263	68	150	91	113	263	31	171	61	33
AVERAGE PER FAMILY WITH RELATED CHILDREN	2.29	2.27	2.21	2.30	2.17	2.29	2.25	2.32	2.34	2.35	2.35	2.31	2.32
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD													
SIZE OF FAMILIES													
TOTAL FAMILIES	41 412	27 847	11 105	16 741	5 645	10 173	5 460	6 568	13 565	1 548	8 577	3 440	1 861
2 PERSONS	14 562	9 571	4 304	5 267	2 278	3 186	2 026	2 081	4 991	591	3 187	1 213	649
3 PERSONS	8 531	5 783	2 367	3 416	1 207	2 074	1 160	1 342	2 748	313	1 734	702	379
4 PERSONS	8 188	5 648	2 059	3 589	1 021	2 195	1 038	1 394	2 540	275	1 585	680	370
5 PERSONS	5 170	3 547	1 223	2 324	592	1 426	631	898	1 624	175	1 019	430	236
6 PERSONS	2 734	1 847	630	1 217	303	734	327	484	887	100	555	232	125
7 PERSONS OR MORE	2 226	1 451	522	929	243	559	279	370	776	94	497	185	102
AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY	3.55	3.56	3.41	3.65	3.35	3.65	3.47	3.65	3.53	3.51	3.53	3.55	3.57
PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS													
TOTAL FAMILIES	41 412	27 847	11 105	16 741	5 645	10 173	5 460	6 568	13 565	1 548	8 577	3 440	1 861
NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	18 123	12 104	5 416	6 688	2 918	4 090	2 497	2 598	6 019	713	3 832	1 475	795
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	23 289	15 743	5 690	10 053	2 727	6 083	2 963	3 970	7 546	836	4 745	1 966	1 066
1 UNDER 18 YEARS	7 621	5 181	2 038	3 143	1 009	1 904	1 029	1 239	2 440	272	1 534	635	339
2 UNDER 18 YEARS	7 403	5 055	1 788	3 266	856	1 986	932	1 280	2 348	255	1 465	628	341
3 UNDER 18 YEARS	4 439	3 014	1 014	2 000	477	1 215	537	785	1 425	155	896	375	209
4 UNDER 18 YEARS	2 229	1 475	494	982	225	585	269	397	754	86	477	191	104
5 UNDER 18 YEARS	973	637	219	418	103	253	117	165	336	39	217	81	44
6 OR MORE UNDER 18 YEARS	624	382	137	245	58	140	79	105	243	29	158	56	31
AVERAGE PER FAMILY WITH RELATED CHILDREN	2.31	2.29	2.22	2.32	2.18	2.31	2.26	2.33	2.35	2.37	2.37	2.32	2.33
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD													
SIZE OF FAMILIES													
TOTAL FAMILIES	4 212	2 986	1 559	1 427	849	895	710	531	1 226	131	775	320	162
2 PERSONS	2 076	1 475	797	678	446	432	351	246	600	65	382	154	77
3 PERSONS	1 018	734	374	361	202	228	172	133	284	29	179	76	41
4 PERSONS	570	404	200	204	106	125	94	79	166	17	105	45	23
5 PERSONS	292	202	100	102	50	62	49	40	90	11	55	25	12
6 PERSONS	142	96	48	48	24	29	24	19	46	6	30	11	5
7 PERSONS OR MORE	114	75	41	34	21	19	20	14	40	5	25	10	5
AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY	3.01	2.99	2.96	3.02	2.92	2.99	3.01	3.07	3.06	3.08	3.05	3.06	3.05
PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS													
TOTAL FAMILIES	4 212	2 986	1 559	1 427	849	895	710	531	1 226	131	775	320	162
NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	1 796	1 278	705	574	408	369	297	205	517	57	328	132	66
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	2 417	1 708	855	853	442	527	413	326	709	73	447	188	95
1 UNDER 18 YEARS	1 016	719	363	356	192	224	171	132	297	32	187	78	39
2 UNDER 18 YEARS	675	488	241	248	123	157	118	91	187	17	119	51	25
3 UNDER 18 YEARS	389	271	133	138	69	82	64	56	118	11	77	31	17
4 UNDER 18 YEARS	192	131	64	67	32	39	33	28	61	8	35	18	9
5 UNDER 18 YEARS	84	58	32	27	17	15	15	12	26	3	17	6	3
6 OR MORE UNDER 18 YEARS	61	41	22	18	11	10	12	8	20	2	13	5	2
AVERAGE PER FAMILY WITH RELATED CHILDREN	2.12	2.10	2.12	2.09	2.09	2.05	2.15	2.16	2.16	2.19	2.16	2.16	2.13

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

Table 7. CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES—FAMILIES BY SIZE AND NUMBER OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS AND SEX AND RACE OF HEAD, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

SEX AND RACE OF FAMILY HEAD	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
BLACK													
ALL FAMILIES													
SIZE OF FAMILIES													
TOTAL FAMILIES	5 804	4 389	3 240	1 148	2 147	765	1 093	383	1 416	211	860	345	206
2 PERSONS	1 730	1 374	1 042	332	679	230	363	102	356	50	217	89	66
3 PERSONS	1 356	1 033	758	275	509	202	249	74	323	50	199	74	40
4 PERSONS	1 062	856	619	237	433	161	186	76	206	37	119	50	26
5 PERSONS	687	490	363	127	227	73	137	54	197	23	124	50	38
6 PERSONS	403	274	199	75	133	38	66	36	129	26	75	28	13
7 PERSONS OR MORE	566	362	259	102	166	61	93	41	205	25	126	54	22
AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY	3.84	3.71	3.69	3.80	3.68	3.66	3.70	4.08	4.23	4.09	4.24	4.30	3.93
PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS													
TOTAL FAMILIES	5 804	4 389	3 240	1 148	2 147	765	1 093	383	1 416	211	860	345	206
NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	1 757	1 331	1 021	310	689	220	332	90	427	74	256	96	66
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	4 047	3 058	2 219	839	1 458	546	761	293	989	136	603	249	140
1 UNDER 18 YEARS	1 374	1 082	763	319	495	220	268	100	292	43	178	70	44
2 UNDER 18 YEARS	1 141	890	644	246	436	165	208	81	252	40	156	55	31
3 UNDER 18 YEARS	709	520	404	117	264	67	140	49	189	19	120	49	29
4 UNDER 18 YEARS	391	291	214	77	141	44	73	33	100	15	54	32	21
5 UNDER 18 YEARS	206	131	88	42	49	30	40	12	75	13	45	17	6
6 OR MORE UNDER 18 YEARS	225	144	106	37	74	21	32	17	82	6	50	26	8
AVERAGE PER FAMILY WITH RELATED CHILDREN	2.46	2.36	2.39	2.31	2.39	2.23	2.38	2.45	2.74	2.53	2.72	2.90	2.60
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD													
SIZE OF FAMILIES													
TOTAL FAMILIES	3 653	2 719	1 900	819	1 250	530	650	289	933	150	572	211	142
2 PERSONS	1 038	814	598	216	393	150	205	66	224	34	138	52	41
3 PERSONS	855	628	432	196	284	142	148	54	227	42	138	47	28
4 PERSONS	689	553	370	182	260	125	110	58	136	20	85	31	20
5 PERSONS	438	309	216	93	140	44	76	49	130	18	84	28	30
6 PERSONS	261	189	134	55	85	25	49	30	72	18	37	17	8
7 PERSONS OR MORE	372	227	150	77	88	44	62	33	145	18	89	38	15
AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY	3.89	3.76	3.72	3.87	3.67	3.68	3.81	4.21	4.26	4.10	4.25	4.42	4.02
PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS													
TOTAL FAMILIES	3 653	2 719	1 900	819	1 250	530	650	289	933	150	572	211	142
NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	1 386	1 051	781	270	523	190	258	80	335	65	202	68	51
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	2 266	1 668	1 119	549	726	341	393	209	598	86	370	143	92
1 UNDER 18 YEARS	779	593	394	198	253	136	141	62	186	27	118	41	27
2 UNDER 18 YEARS	671	530	348	182	235	119	113	63	141	23	86	31	23
3 UNDER 18 YEARS	398	266	191	75	125	35	66	40	132	14	89	29	22
4 UNDER 18 YEARS	203	144	98	46	69	20	29	26	59	11	30	18	13
5 UNDER 18 YEARS	95	65	43	22	17	17	26	5	30	6	19	6	3
6 OR MORE UNDER 18 YEARS	121	71	44	27	28	14	16	13	50	5	28	17	4
AVERAGE PER FAMILY WITH RELATED CHILDREN	2.40	2.30	2.30	2.29	2.26	2.17	2.37	2.49	2.68	2.57	2.60	2.94	2.54
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD													
SIZE OF FAMILIES													
TOTAL FAMILIES	2 151	1 669	1 341	329	897	235	443	94	482	60	288	134	63
2 PERSONS	692	560	444	116	286	80	158	36	132	16	78	38	25
3 PERSONS	501	405	325	80	225	60	101	20	96	8	61	27	12
4 PERSONS	373	303	249	54	173	36	76	18	70	17	34	19	6
5 PERSONS	249	182	148	34	87	29	61	5	67	5	40	22	8
6 PERSONS	142	85	65	20	48	14	17	6	57	8	38	11	5
7 PERSONS OR MORE	194	135	110	25	79	17	31	8	60	7	37	16	7
AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY	3.75	3.63	3.64	3.61	3.69	3.60	3.53	3.65	4.18	(B)	4.23	4.11	(B)
PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS													
TOTAL FAMILIES	2 151	1 669	1 341	329	897	235	443	94	482	60	288	134	63
NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	371	279	240	40	165	30	75	10	91	10	54	28	15
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	1 781	1 390	1 101	289	732	205	368	84	391	51	234	106	48
1 UNDER 18 YEARS	595	490	369	121	242	83	127	38	106	16	60	29	18
2 UNDER 18 YEARS	471	360	296	64	201	46	95	18	111	17	70	24	8
3 UNDER 18 YEARS	311	255	213	42	139	32	74	10	57	5	31	20	7
4 UNDER 18 YEARS	188	147	116	31	72	24	44	7	41	4	24	14	8
5 UNDER 18 YEARS	111	66	45	21	32	13	13	8	45	8	26	11	4
6 OR MORE UNDER 18 YEARS	104	73	62	11	46	7	16	4	31	1	22	8	4
AVERAGE PER FAMILY WITH RELATED CHILDREN	2.53	2.45	2.47	2.34	2.52	2.34	2.38	2.33	2.84	(B)	2.90	2.86	(B)

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.
B BASE LESS THAN 75,000.

1970

Table 7. CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES—FAMILIES BY SIZE AND NUMBER OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS AND SEX AND RACE OF HEAD, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

SEX AND RACE OF FAMILY HEAD	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
BLACK													
ALL FAMILIES													
SIZE OF FAMILIES													
TOTAL FAMILIES	4 817	3 660	2 917	744	1 980	457	937	287	1 157	152	769	236	134
2 PERSONS	1 369	1 059	866	194	595	121	271	73	310	37	209	63	34
3 PERSONS	965	765	615	150	425	96	190	54	201	23	132	45	25
4 PERSONS	786	618	493	126	341	82	151	44	168	21	108	39	21
5 PERSONS	571	438	346	92	235	57	111	35	133	18	86	28	17
6 PERSONS	404	302	238	64	158	37	80	27	102	14	65	23	13
7 PERSONS OR MORE	724	479	360	119	226	64	134	55	245	38	168	39	24
AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY	4.15	4.02	3.96	4.23	3.90	4.10	4.08	4.45	4.55	4.84	4.57	4.31	4.43
PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS													
TOTAL FAMILIES	4 817	3 660	2 917	744	1 980	457	937	287	1 157	152	769	236	134
NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	1 486	1 136	920	217	632	134	288	83	349	46	232	71	40
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	3 332	2 524	1 997	527	1 348	323	649	205	808	106	537	165	94
1 UNDER 18 YEARS	988	779	619	160	422	103	197	57	209	24	140	45	25
2 UNDER 18 YEARS	807	637	510	127	354	81	156	46	170	22	109	39	21
3 UNDER 18 YEARS	575	440	351	89	240	55	112	34	135	19	87	28	17
4 UNDER 18 YEARS	389	287	227	61	148	35	79	26	101	14	66	21	12
5 UNDER 18 YEARS	275	198	155	44	100	26	55	18	77	10	53	14	9
6 OR MORE UNDER 18 YEARS	298	183	136	47	84	22	51	25	116	17	81	17	11
AVERAGE PER FAMILY WITH RELATED CHILDREN	2.81	2.69	2.66	2.80	2.62	2.65	2.75	3.01	3.20	3.41	3.24	2.95	3.07
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD													
SIZE OF FAMILIES													
TOTAL FAMILIES	3 470	2 605	2 026	578	1 370	351	656	227	865	120	572	174	100
2 PERSONS	979	748	603	145	412	89	191	56	231	29	156	46	26
3 PERSONS	673	526	411	115	282	73	130	42	147	18	97	32	18
4 PERSONS	569	445	346	99	240	64	105	35	124	17	80	28	16
5 PERSONS	416	317	245	72	167	45	78	27	100	15	64	21	12
6 PERSONS	296	220	168	52	111	29	57	23	76	11	47	18	9
7 PERSONS OR MORE	536	349	254	95	158	50	97	45	187	31	128	29	18
AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY	4.18	4.05	3.98	4.29	3.93	4.14	4.10	4.52	4.58	4.88	4.60	4.30	4.41
PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS													
TOTAL FAMILIES	3 470	2 605	2 026	578	1 370	351	656	227	865	120	572	174	100
NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	1 219	932	748	184	513	115	234	69	287	38	191	58	33
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	2 251	1 673	1 279	394	857	236	422	158	578	82	380	116	67
1 UNDER 18 YEARS	675	523	405	118	274	75	131	43	151	18	101	32	19
2 UNDER 18 YEARS	551	431	334	97	231	61	103	36	120	16	76	27	15
3 UNDER 18 YEARS	391	293	226	67	152	41	75	26	98	15	63	20	12
4 UNDER 18 YEARS	262	190	144	46	95	26	49	21	71	12	45	15	8
5 UNDER 18 YEARS	185	130	97	33	61	19	36	14	56	8	38	10	6
6 OR MORE UNDER 18 YEARS	188	106	72	33	43	14	29	19	82	13	58	11	8
AVERAGE PER FAMILY WITH RELATED CHILDREN	2.79	2.64	2.60	2.79	2.55	2.63	2.69	3.03	3.20	3.43	3.25	2.90	2.97
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD													
SIZE OF FAMILIES													
TOTAL FAMILIES	1 348	1 056	890	165	610	106	281	60	292	32	197	63	34
2 PERSONS	390	311	263	49	182	32	80	17	78	8	53	17	8
3 PERSONS	292	238	204	34	144	23	61	12	54	6	35	13	7
4 PERSONS	217	173	147	26	101	18	46	9	44	5	28	11	6
5 PERSONS	154	121	101	20	68	12	33	8	33	3	23	7	4
6 PERSONS	108	82	70	12	47	8	23	4	26	3	18	5	4
7 PERSONS OR MORE	187	130	106	24	68	14	38	10	57	7	40	10	6
AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY	4.05	3.93	3.91	4.05	3.85	3.94	4.02	4.18	4.47	4.69	4.50	4.25	4.53
PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS													
TOTAL FAMILIES	1 348	1 056	890	165	610	106	281	60	292	32	197	63	34
NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	267	204	172	32	118	19	54	13	62	7	41	14	7
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	1 081	851	718	133	492	86	227	47	230	25	156	49	27
1 UNDER 18 YEARS	314	256	214	42	148	28	66	14	58	6	39	13	6
2 UNDER 18 YEARS	256	206	176	30	123	21	53	10	51	6	33	12	6
3 UNDER 18 YEARS	184	147	125	22	88	14	37	8	37	4	25	8	5
4 UNDER 18 YEARS	127	97	83	14	53	9	30	5	30	3	22	6	4
5 UNDER 18 YEARS	89	68	58	11	39	7	19	4	21	2	15	4	3
6 OR MORE UNDER 18 YEARS	110	77	63	14	41	8	22	6	33	4	23	6	4
AVERAGE PER FAMILY WITH RELATED CHILDREN	2.87	2.78	2.77	2.81	2.73	2.74	2.85	2.94	3.21	3.20	3.25	3.06	3.33

ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.

Table 8. DETAILED MOBILITY STATUS—MOBILITY STATUS BETWEEN MARCH 1975 AND MARCH 1977, FOR THE POPULATION 2 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY FAMILY STATUS, SEX, AND RACE

(Numbers in thousands)

DETAILED MOBILITY STATUS	TOTAL							
	PERSONS	FAMILY HEADS			OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS		
		NUMBER	MEAN FAMILY INCOME			NUMBER	MEAN INCOME	
			VALUE	STANDARD ERROR			VALUE	STANDARD ERROR
ALL RACES								
BOTH SEXES								
TOTAL, 2 YEARS AND OVER	206 419	56 710	$16 870	$54	128 027	21 459	$7 236	$51
SAME HOUSE (NONMOVERS)	149 789	41 393	17 636	65	95 366	12 882	7 018	67
CENTRAL CITIES OF METROPOLITAN AREAS	40 919	11 084	16 922	130	24 608	5 181	7 310	104
BALANCE OF METROPOLITAN AREAS	59 008	16 353	20 354	108	38 808	3 786	8 215	147
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS	49 862	13 956	15 019	94	31 951	3 915	5 474	89
DIFFERENT HOUSE (MOVERS)	54 620	14 815	14 861	93	31 392	8 341	7 610	79
WITHIN SAME METROPOLITAN AREA	26 671	7 355	15 459	138	14 749	4 542	8 134	109
WITHIN CENTRAL CITY[1]	10 693	2 827	13 345	211	5 656	2 206	7 329	149
WITHIN AREA OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	10 756	3 089	16 977	222	6 238	1 415	9 019	215
CENTRAL CITY TO OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	3 454	975	16 449	347	1 978	498	8 754	278
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY TO CENTRAL CITY	1 768	464	16 145	574	878	423	8 639	358
BETWEEN METROPOLITAN AREAS	7 634	1 979	16 678	270	4 348	1 298	7 748	222
BETWEEN CENTRAL CITIES	1 848	445	14 396	552	969	431	7 079	338
BETWEEN AREAS OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	2 688	721	18 148	417	1 621	344	9 214	516
CENTRAL CITY TO AREA OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	2 071	547	17 157	585	1 230	289	7 445	402
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY TO CENTRAL CITY	1 028	266	15 530	637	528	234	7 201	531
FROM NONMETROPOLITAN TO METROPOLITAN AREAS	3 202	796	14 933	403	1 881	521	6 602	289
TO CENTRAL CITIES	1 180	255	12 331	571	637	283	6 416	383
TO OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	2 022	541	16 158	520	1 243	238	6 823	438
FROM METROPOLITAN TO NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS	3 815	1 049	14 159	309	2 363	401	7 116	330
FROM CENTRAL CITIES	1 782	481	13 714	513	1 091	207	7 223	416
FROM OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	2 033	568	14 536	369	1 272	193	7 001	518
NONMETROPOLITAN ON BOTH DATES	13 298	3 636	12 849	159	8 052	1 580	6 451	161
MOVERS FROM ABROAD	2 010	502	12 985	436	1 269	236	5 867	586
MALE								
TOTAL, 2 YEARS AND OVER	99 937	48 997	$18 100	$58	41 756	9 077	$9 077	$97
SAME HOUSE (NONMOVERS)	71 847	36 205	18 726	70	31 158	4 406	9 320	153
CENTRAL CITIES OF METROPOLITAN AREAS	18 994	8 924	18 670	150	8 185	1 858	9 428	227
BALANCE OF METROPOLITAN AREAS	28 767	14 800	21 268	115	12 616	1 322	11 106	339
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS	24 085	12 481	15 751	101	10 358	1 226	7 230	208
DIFFERENT HOUSE (MOVERS)	26 992	12 327	16 431	102	10 114	4 523	8 933	121
WITHIN SAME METROPOLITAN AREA	13 044	5 781	17 659	156	4 818	2 434	9 468	166
WITHIN CENTRAL CITY[1]	5 199	2 033	16 025	251	1 988	1 177	8 361	206
WITHIN AREA OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	5 276	2 564	18 752	247	1 956	749	10 940	352
CENTRAL CITY TO OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	1 673	807	18 184	367	596	268	10 057	419
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY TO CENTRAL CITY	896	377	17 913	645	278	241	9 648	567
BETWEEN METROPOLITAN AREAS	3 840	1 734	18 052	288	1 363	738	9 165	323
BETWEEN CENTRAL CITIES	933	354	16 233	638	343	237	8 534	497
BETWEEN AREAS OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1 322	651	19 310	429	474	197	10 870	805
CENTRAL CITY TO AREA OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	1 050	502	18 188	611	375	170	8 642	509
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY TO CENTRAL CITY	534	227	16 974	672	172	135	8 437	729
FROM NONMETROPOLITAN TO METROPOLITAN AREAS	1 593	704	15 879	435	601	283	8 078	471
TO CENTRAL CITIES	603	222	13 288	621	215	161	7 526	596
TO OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	990	482	17 075	558	386	122	8 807	755
FROM METROPOLITAN TO NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS	1 930	943	15 087	324	743	244	8 154	487
FROM CENTRAL CITIES	910	412	15 062	561	368	130	7 958	587
FROM OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1 020	530	15 107	377	375	114	8 377	799
NONMETROPOLITAN ON BOTH DATES	6 585	3 165	13 824	172	2 588	824	7 666	265
MOVERS FROM ABROAD	1 098	465	13 581	453	484	147	6 278	852
FEMALE								
TOTAL, 2 YEARS AND OVER	106 482	7 713	$9 058	$87	86 271	12 383	$5 886	$49
SAME HOUSE (NONMOVERS)	77 943	5 188	10 031	110	64 208	8 476	5 822	59
CENTRAL CITIES OF METROPOLITAN AREAS	21 925	2 160	9 698	163	16 424	3 323	6 126	96
BALANCE OF METROPOLITAN AREAS	30 241	1 553	11 637	216	26 192	2 464	6 664	122
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS	25 777	1 475	8 828	197	21 593	2 689	4 673	82
DIFFERENT HOUSE (MOVERS)	27 628	2 488	7 083	133	21 278	3 818	6 044	90
WITHIN SAME METROPOLITAN AREA	13 627	1 574	7 379	177	9 931	2 108	6 593	128
WITHIN CENTRAL CITY[1]	5 494	794	6 483	249	3 668	1 029	6 149	209
WITHIN AREA OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	5 480	525	8 316	276	4 281	667	6 862	194
CENTRAL CITY TO OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	1 781	168	8 137	638	1 382	230	7 236	324
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY TO CENTRAL CITY	872	87	8 438	807	600	182	7 306	330
BETWEEN METROPOLITAN AREAS	3 795	245	6 962	394	2 985	560	5 879	265
BETWEEN CENTRAL CITIES	915	92	7 315	640	627	195	5 312	405
BETWEEN AREAS OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1 366	70	(B)	(B)	1 147	146	6 984	475
CENTRAL CITY TO AREA OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	1 020	45	(B)	(B)	856	119	5 739	617
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY TO CENTRAL CITY	494	38	(B)	(B)	356	100	5 531	734
FROM NONMETROPOLITAN TO METROPOLITAN AREAS	1 609	92	7 672	657	1 280	238	4 842	243
TO CENTRAL CITIES	576	32	(B)	(B)	422	122	4 945	368
TO OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1 033	59	(B)	(B)	857	116	4 735	315
FROM METROPOLITAN TO NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS	1 885	106	5 920	530	1 619	157	5 501	327
FROM CENTRAL CITIES	872	69	(B)	(B)	723	78	5 998	492
FROM OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1 013	38	(B)	(B)	896	79	5 013	425
NONMETROPOLITAN ON BOTH DATES	6 713	471	6 304	253	5 464	756	5 127	160
MOVERS FROM ABROAD	912	36	(B)	(B)	785	88	5 181	646

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

Table 8. DETAILED MOBILITY STATUS—MOBILITY STATUS BETWEEN MARCH 1975 AND MARCH 1977, FOR THE POPULATION 2 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY FAMILY STATUS, SEX, AND RACE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

DETAILED MOBILITY STATUS	TOTAL							
	PERSONS	FAMILY HEADS			OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS		
		NUMBER	MEAN FAMILY INCOME			NUMBER	MEAN INCOME	
			VALUE	STANDARD ERROR			VALUE	STANDARD ERROR
WHITE								
BOTH SEXES								
TOTAL, 2 YEARS AND OVER	179 253	50 083	$17 525	$58	110 430	18 594	$7 499	$57
SAME HOUSE (NONMOVERS)	130 510	36 683	18 297	70	82 573	11 155	7 244	74
CENTRAL CITIES OF METROPOLITAN AREAS	30 700	8 521	18 206	156	18 129	4 023	7 705	126
BALANCE OF METROPOLITAN AREAS	55 426	15 473	20 600	112	36 321	3 596	8 293	151
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS	44 384	12 689	15 550	100	28 123	3 536	5 653	96
DIFFERENT HOUSE (MOVERS)	47 318	13 017	15 453	101	26 976	7 283	7 899	87
WITHIN SAME METROPOLITAN AREA	21 898	6 106	16 359	156	11 982	3 793	8 560	124
WITHIN CENTRAL CITY[1]	7 568	2 031	14 712	266	3 844	1 691	7 836	182
WITHIN AREA OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	9 922	2 849	17 330	233	5 769	1 294	9 233	227
CENTRAL CITY TO OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	2 876	821	16 940	379	1 625	428	9 021	308
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY TO CENTRAL CITY	1 533	406	16 615	638	744	380	8 969	388
BETWEEN METROPOLITAN AREAS	6 815	1 793	17 328	287	3 842	1 175	8 072	239
BETWEEN CENTRAL CITIES	1 467	358	15 574	633	732	375	7 454	374
BETWEEN AREAS OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	2 571	696	18 394	423	1 551	322	9 534	541
CENTRAL CITY TO AREA OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	1 844	495	17 704	631	1 080	270	7 681	421
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY TO CENTRAL CITY	933	244	16 105	662	480	209	7 434	582
FROM NONMETROPOLITAN TO METROPOLITAN AREAS	2 975	759	15 135	416	1 733	483	6 765	304
TO CENTRAL CITIES	1 033	232	12 642	604	545	256	6 628	407
TO OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1 942	527	16 235	530	1 188	228	6 918	454
FROM METROPOLITAN TO NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS	3 578	995	14 379	318	2 197	384	7 188	341
FROM CENTRAL CITIES	1 619	443	13 973	542	979	194	7 333	434
FROM OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1 959	552	14 705	374	1 218	189	7 039	528
NONMETROPOLITAN ON BOTH DATES	12 052	3 364	13 196	167	7 221	1 449	6 597	169
MOVERS FROM ABROAD	1 424	383	13 930	533	882	156	7 035	834
MALE								
TOTAL, 2 YEARS AND OVER	87 176	44 616	$18 444	$62	34 870	7 629	$9 575	$111
SAME HOUSE (NONMOVERS)	62 860	33 006	19 089	75	26 175	3 629	9 879	178
CENTRAL CITIES OF METROPOLITAN AREAS	14 265	7 293	19 364	174	5 632	1 323	10 532	299
BALANCE OF METROPOLITAN AREAS	27 042	14 105	21 426	118	11 682	1 240	11 198	353
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS	21 553	11 607	16 075	106	8 861	1 065	7 532	232
DIFFERENT HOUSE (MOVERS)	23 527	11 262	16 670	108	8 345	3 910	9 334	135
WITHIN SAME METROPOLITAN AREA	10 756	5 071	18 034	171	3 690	1 989	10 067	192
WITHIN CENTRAL CITY[1]	3 736	1 611	16 603	297	1 233	891	8 913	253
WITHIN AREA OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	4 877	2 413	18 891	256	1 783	677	11 312	375
CENTRAL CITY TO OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	1 387	708	18 236	392	461	216	10 636	486
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY TO CENTRAL CITY	756	339	18 318	704	212	205	10 377	639
BETWEEN METROPOLITAN AREAS	3 448	1 608	18 463	302	1 162	676	9 535	345
BETWEEN CENTRAL CITIES	761	301	16 976	707	248	212	8 951	538
BETWEEN AREAS OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1 259	631	19 519	435	448	180	11 546	862
CENTRAL CITY TO AREA OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	942	460	18 565	655	319	162	8 763	524
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY TO CENTRAL CITY	486	216	17 237	690	147	123	8 617	787
FROM NONMETROPOLITAN TO METROPOLITAN AREAS	1 483	680	15 935	446	545	258	8 423	502
TO CENTRAL CITIES	522	208	13 344	651	175	140	7 966	652
TO OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	961	472	17 076	566	370	118	8 962	774
FROM METROPOLITAN TO NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS	1 813	904	15 227	332	679	231	8 332	507
FROM CENTRAL CITIES	830	386	15 197	587	325	120	8 213	617
FROM OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	983	518	15 249	380	354	111	8 460	817
NONMETROPOLITAN ON BOTH DATES	6 027	2 999	14 003	178	2 270	756	7 841	276
MOVERS FROM ABROAD	789	348	14 773	557	350	89	7 813	1 328
FEMALE								
TOTAL, 2 YEARS AND OVER	92 076	5 467	$10 017	$111	75 559	10 965	$6 054	$53
SAME HOUSE (NONMOVERS)	67 650	3 677	11 195	139	56 398	7 525	5 973	63
CENTRAL CITIES OF METROPOLITAN AREAS	16 434	1 228	11 331	237	12 497	2 699	6 319	108
BALANCE OF METROPOLITAN AREAS	28 384	1 368	12 089	233	24 639	2 356	6 763	126
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS	22 832	1 081	9 910	245	19 262	2 470	4 842	88
DIFFERENT HOUSE (MOVERS)	23 791	1 755	7 641	173	18 630	3 373	6 236	97
WITHIN SAME METROPOLITAN AREA	11 143	1 035	8 151	247	8 292	1 803	6 897	142
WITHIN CENTRAL CITY[1]	3 832	420	7 452	432	2 611	800	6 636	256
WITHIN AREA OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	5 045	435	8 681	310	3 985	617	6 954	201
CENTRAL CITY TO OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	1 490	113	8 803	897	1 164	212	7 375	339
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY TO CENTRAL CITY	776	67	(B)	(B)	532	174	7 310	342
BETWEEN METROPOLITAN AREAS	3 368	185	7 471	463	2 680	498	6 086	287
BETWEEN CENTRAL CITIES	706	57	(B)	(B)	484	163	5 511	457
BETWEEN AREAS OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1 312	65	(B)	(B)	1 102	142	6 981	473
CENTRAL CITY TO AREA OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	903	35	(B)	(B)	761	107	6 043	670
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY TO CENTRAL CITY	447	28	(B)	(B)	333	86	5 756	821
FROM NONMETROPOLITAN TO METROPOLITAN AREAS	1 492	79	8 214	742	1 188	225	4 863	248
TO CENTRAL CITIES	510	24	(B)	(B)	370	116	5 016	379
TO OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	981	54	(B)	(B)	818	109	4 701	316
FROM METROPOLITAN TO NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS	1 765	91	6 002	577	1 518	152	5 452	331
FROM CENTRAL CITIES	789	58	(B)	(B)	654	74	(B)	(B)
FROM OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	976	34	(B)	(B)	864	78	5 010	431
NONMETROPOLITAN ON BOTH DATES	6 024	365	6 568	302	4 952	693	5 241	168
MOVERS FROM ABROAD	635	34	(B)	(B)	532	67	(B)	(B)

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

Table 8. DETAILED MOBILITY STATUS—MOBILITY STATUS BETWEEN MARCH 1975 AND MARCH 1977, FOR THE POPULATION 2 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY FAMILY STATUS, SEX, AND RACE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

DETAILED MOBILITY STATUS	TOTAL							
	PERSONS	FAMILY HEADS			OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS		
		NUMBER	MEAN FAMILY INCOME			NUMBER	MEAN INCOME	
			VALUE	STANDARD ERROR			VALUE	STANDARD ERROR
BLACK								
BOTH SEXES								
TOTAL, 2 YEARS AND OVER	23 559	5 804	$11 276	$108	15 134	2 559	$5 475	$94
SAME HOUSE (NONMOVERS)	17 135	4 198	11 812	131	11 304	1 598	5 485	124
CENTRAL CITIES OF METROPOLITAN AREAS	9 326	2 349	12 175	180	5 869	1 093	5 796	144
BALANCE OF METROPOLITAN AREAS	2 900	719	14 755	357	1 995	165	6 743	591
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS	4 909	1 130	9 184	188	3 440	340	3 873	187
DIFFERENT HOUSE (MOVERS)	6 279	1 549	9 883	193	3 767	936	5 455	144
WITHIN SAME METROPOLITAN AREA	4 176	1 090	10 322	237	2 401	678	5 834	173
WITHIN CENTRAL CITY[1]	2 856	720	9 392	262	1 652	483	5 589	190
WITHIN AREA OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	648	199	11 769	651	353	94	6 327	634
CENTRAL CITY TO OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	482	131	12 966	795	288	62	(B)	(B)
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY TO CENTRAL CITY	190	41	(B)	(B)	109	40	(B)	(B)
BETWEEN METROPOLITAN AREAS	653	150	9 638	628	397	103	4 733	435
BETWEEN CENTRAL CITIES	341	77	9 508	910	213	51	(B)	(B)
BETWEEN AREAS OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	82	18	(B)	(B)	48	16	(B)	(B)
CENTRAL CITY TO AREA OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	161	40	(B)	(B)	100	17	(B)	(B)
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY TO CENTRAL CITY	69	15	(B)	(B)	36	18	(B)	(B)
FROM NONMETROPOLITAN TO METROPOLITAN AREAS	194	33	(B)	(B)	126	30	(B)	(B)
TO CENTRAL CITIES	131	20	(B)	(B)	84	22	(B)	(B)
TO OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	63	13	(B)	(B)	42	9	(B)	(B)
FROM METROPOLITAN TO NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS	197	44	(B)	(B)	140	14	(B)	(B)
FROM CENTRAL CITIES	144	36	(B)	(B)	98	11	(B)	(B)
FROM OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	53	8	(B)	(B)	42	3	(B)	(B)
NONMETROPOLITAN ON BOTH DATES	1 058	233	7 918	375	703	111	4 190	344
MOVERS FROM ABROAD	145	57	(B)	(B)	63	25	(B)	(B)
MALE								
TOTAL, 2 YEARS AND OVER	11 012	3 653	$13 998	$144	6 028	1 292	$6 470	$146
SAME HOUSE (NONMOVERS)	7 943	2 748	14 268	170	4 455	719	6 732	212
CENTRAL CITIES OF METROPOLITAN AREAS	4 292	1 442	15 150	243	2 337	503	6 665	223
BALANCE OF METROPOLITAN AREAS	1 397	548	16 748	408	763	74	(B)	(B)
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS	2 254	758	10 797	237	1 354	141	5 332	367
DIFFERENT HOUSE (MOVERS)	2 962	849	13 410	280	1 543	551	6 145	195
WITHIN SAME METROPOLITAN AREA	1 991	572	14 427	349	1 004	409	6 606	236
WITHIN CENTRAL CITY[1]	1 328	358	13 513	399	696	274	6 547	268
WITHIN AREA OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	320	115	15 641	914	145	57	(B)	(B)
CENTRAL CITY TO OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	227	76	17 333	1 068	104	45	(B)	(B)
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY TO CENTRAL CITY	115	23	(B)	(B)	59	33	(B)	(B)
BETWEEN METROPOLITAN AREAS	304	91	12 592	830	160	49	(B)	(B)
BETWEEN CENTRAL CITIES	152	43	(B)	(B)	87	23	(B)	(B)
BETWEEN AREAS OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	43	13	(B)	(B)	19	11	(B)	(B)
CENTRAL CITY TO AREA OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	73	29	(B)	(B)	34	5	(B)	(B)
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY TO CENTRAL CITY	37	6	(B)	(B)	21	10	(B)	(B)
FROM NONMETROPOLITAN TO METROPOLITAN AREAS	99	21	(B)	(B)	52	21	(B)	(B)
TO CENTRAL CITIES	73	12	(B)	(B)	39	17	(B)	(B)
TO OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	25	9	(B)	(B)	13	4	(B)	(B)
FROM METROPOLITAN TO NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS	94	30	(B)	(B)	53	11	(B)	(B)
FROM CENTRAL CITIES	72	25	(B)	(B)	39	8	(B)	(B)
FROM OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	22	5	(B)	(B)	14	3	(B)	(B)
NONMETROPOLITAN ON BOTH DATES	475	136	9 952	533	274	61	(B)	(B)
MOVERS FROM ABROAD	107	55	(B)	(B)	30	22	(B)	(B)
FEMALE								
TOTAL, 2 YEARS AND OVER	12 547	2 151	$6 654	$106	9 107	1 266	$4 461	$112
SAME HOUSE (NONMOVERS)	9 193	1 450	7 159	138	6 850	879	4 465	136
CENTRAL CITIES OF METROPOLITAN AREAS	5 035	908	7 448	174	3 532	589	5 054	181
BALANCE OF METROPOLITAN AREAS	1 503	171	8 374	498	1 232	91	4 211	400
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS	2 655	371	5 889	225	2 086	198	2 833	150
DIFFERENT HOUSE (MOVERS)	3 316	700	5 603	150	2 224	384	4 466	201
WITHIN SAME METROPOLITAN AREA	2 186	518	5 795	174	1 397	269	4 658	231
WITHIN CENTRAL CITY[1]	1 528	362	5 323	177	956	209	4 335	241
WITHIN AREA OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	329	84	6 470	531	208	37	(B)	(B)
CENTRAL CITY TO OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	255	55	(B)	(B)	183	17	(B)	(B)
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY TO CENTRAL CITY	74	18	(B)	(B)	50	6	(B)	(B)
BETWEEN METROPOLITAN AREAS	349	59	(B)	(B)	237	53	(B)	(B)
BETWEEN CENTRAL CITIES	189	35	(B)	(B)	126	28	(B)	(B)
BETWEEN AREAS OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	39	5	(B)	(B)	30	5	(B)	(B)
CENTRAL CITY TO AREA OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	89	11	(B)	(B)	66	12	(B)	(B)
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY TO CENTRAL CITY	32	9	(B)	(B)	15	8	(B)	(B)
FROM NONMETROPOLITAN TO METROPOLITAN AREAS	95	12	(B)	(B)	74	9	(B)	(B)
TO CENTRAL CITIES	58	8	(B)	(B)	45	5	(B)	(B)
TO OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	37	4	(B)	(B)	29	5	(B)	(B)
FROM METROPOLITAN TO NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS	103	13	(B)	(B)	87	3	(B)	(B)
FROM CENTRAL CITIES	73	11	(B)	(B)	59	3	(B)	(B)
FROM OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	30	3	(B)	(B)	28	-	(B)	(B)
NONMETROPOLITAN ON BOTH DATES	584	98	5 087	352	429	50	(B)	(B)
MOVERS FROM ABROAD	38	2	(B)	(B)	33	3	(B)	(B)

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.
B BASE LESS THAN 75,000.
[1] INCLUDES MOVERS BETWEEN CENTRAL CITIES OF THE SAME METROPOLITAN AREA.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED—PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE

1977

Table 9. YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED—PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER, BY SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(Numbers in thousands)

SEX AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
BOTH SEXES	120 870	81 655	34 711	46 944	18 757	28 743	15 954	18 201	39 215	4 867	24 408	9 940	5 794
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	4 509	2 576	1 547	1 029	848	552	700	477	1 933	292	1 232	409	207
5 TO 7 YEARS	8 343	4 874	2 605	2 269	1 506	1 247	1 099	1 022	3 469	563	2 168	738	434
8 YEARS	11 224	6 576	3 142	3 434	1 835	1 970	1 307	1 464	4 648	679	2 964	1 005	570
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	18 318	12 012	5 660	6 352	3 109	3 720	2 551	2 631	6 306	782	3 975	1 550	924
4 YEARS	43 602	29 445	11 508	17 937	5 925	10 800	5 583	7 137	14 158	1 661	8 903	3 594	2 188
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	16 246	11 966	4 789	7 176	2 553	4 626	2 237	2 550	4 281	441	2 565	1 275	728
4 YEARS	10 959	8 276	3 142	5 134	1 695	3 370	1 447	1 764	2 683	290	1 610	784	428
5 YEARS OR MORE	7 668	5 932	2 318	3 614	1 287	2 457	1 031	1 157	1 736	159	992	585	315
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	64.9	68.1	62.7	72.1	61.1	73.9	64.5	69.3	58.3	52.4	57.6	62.8	63.1
MALES	56 917	38 359	15 897	22 462	8 554	13 693	7 344	8 769	18 557	2 354	11 553	4 650	2 729
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	2 296	1 236	731	504	383	263	348	241	1 061	178	667	215	123
5 TO 7 YEARS	3 981	2 259	1 154	1 105	675	586	479	519	1 722	273	1 097	352	220
8 YEARS	5 350	3 041	1 393	1 648	785	918	608	730	2 309	362	1 452	495	285
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	7 969	5 256	2 368	2 888	1 332	1 692	1 036	1 196	2 713	329	1 694	691	393
4 YEARS	18 290	12 044	4 650	7 393	2 371	4 379	2 279	3 014	6 247	768	3 960	1 518	920
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	8 104	6 066	2 429	3 637	1 286	2 341	1 143	1 295	2 038	192	1 236	610	362
4 YEARS	5 867	4 524	1 647	2 877	878	1 888	769	989	1 343	151	800	392	237
5 YEARS OR MORE	5 059	3 934	1 524	2 410	842	1 625	682	785	1 125	101	647	377	189
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	65.6	69.3	64.5	72.6	62.9	74.7	66.3	69.4	57.9	51.5	57.5	62.3	62.6
FEMALES	63 953	43 296	18 814	24 482	10 203	15 050	8 611	9 432	20 657	2 512	12 855	5 290	3 064
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	2 213	1 340	816	524	464	289	352	236	873	114	565	194	84
5 TO 7 YEARS	4 362	2 615	1 451	1 164	831	661	620	502	1 748	290	1 070	387	215
8 YEARS	5 874	3 535	1 749	1 786	1 050	1 052	699	734	2 339	316	1 512	511	285
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	10 349	6 756	3 292	3 464	1 777	2 029	1 515	1 435	3 593	453	2 281	859	531
4 YEARS	25 312	17 401	6 858	10 543	3 554	6 421	3 304	4 123	7 911	892	4 943	2 076	1 267
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	8 143	5 900	2 360	3 540	1 266	2 285	1 094	1 255	2 243	250	1 329	665	366
4 YEARS	5 092	3 752	1 495	2 257	816	1 482	679	775	1 340	139	810	391	190
5 YEARS OR MORE	2 609	1 998	794	1 204	445	832	349	372	611	58	345	208	126
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	64.4	67.1	61.2	71.7	59.6	73.2	63.0	69.2	58.6	53.3	57.8	63.1	63.6
WHITE													
BOTH SEXES	107 216	71 421	27 247	44 174	13 759	26 953	13 488	17 221	35 795	4 365	22 345	9 086	5 346
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	3 191	1 885	1 026	859	583	476	443	383	1 307	200	836	271	150
5 TO 7 YEARS	6 615	3 779	1 791	1 988	988	1 092	802	896	2 836	442	1 778	615	368
8 YEARS	10 087	5 770	2 508	3 262	1 409	1 873	1 100	1 388	4 317	617	2 781	919	523
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	15 469	9 876	4 005	5 871	2 023	3 403	1 982	2 468	5 593	684	3 531	1 378	841
4 YEARS	39 710	26 281	9 209	17 073	4 344	10 228	4 865	6 845	13 429	1 575	8 461	3 393	2 049
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	14 841	10 765	3 940	6 825	1 947	4 394	1 994	2 430	4 075	422	2 454	1 200	692
4 YEARS	10 142	7 583	2 725	4 858	1 375	3 155	1 350	1 703	2 558	268	1 538	752	415
5 YEARS OR MORE	7 161	5 481	2 042	3 439	1 091	2 332	952	1 107	1 680	156	967	557	309
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	67.0	70.2	65.8	72.9	63.6	74.6	67.9	70.2	60.7	55.5	60.1	65.0	64.8
MALES	50 782	33 727	12 580	21 148	6 369	12 850	6 210	8 298	17 055	2 125	10 637	4 293	2 525
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	1 597	871	453	418	252	222	201	196	726	123	457	146	88
5 TO 7 YEARS	3 182	1 738	771	967	430	506	341	461	1 445	217	932	295	185
8 YEARS	4 864	2 682	1 113	1 569	607	877	506	691	2 183	331	1 389	463	264
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	6 838	4 392	1 696	2 696	880	1 572	815	1 125	2 446	298	1 515	633	366
4 YEARS	16 621	10 715	3 718	6 997	1 748	4 120	1 970	2 877	5 906	726	3 751	1 429	861
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	7 397	5 448	1 993	3 455	983	2 224	1 010	1 231	1 950	186	1 183	580	344
4 YEARS	5 510	4 203	1 462	2 741	738	1 780	724	961	1 307	144	778	385	229
5 YEARS OR MORE	4 772	3 680	1 374	2 305	732	1 549	643	756	1 093	99	632	362	187
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	67.5	71.3	67.9	73.3	65.9	75.3	70.0	70.2	60.1	54.4	59.6	64.2	64.2
FEMALES	56 434	37 693	14 667	23 026	7 390	14 104	7 277	8 922	18 741	2 240	11 709	4 793	2 821
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	1 594	1 014	573	441	331	254	242	187	581	77	379	125	61
5 TO 7 YEARS	3 432	2 041	1 020	1 021	559	586	461	435	1 391	226	846	320	182
8 YEARS	5 223	3 088	1 395	1 693	801	996	594	697	2 135	286	1 392	457	256
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	8 632	5 484	2 309	3 174	1 142	1 831	1 167	1 343	3 148	386	2 016	746	475
4 YEARS	23 089	15 567	5 491	10 076	2 596	6 108	2 894	3 968	7 523	849	4 710	1 964	1 189
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	7 443	5 318	1 948	3 370	964	2 170	984	1 199	2 125	235	1 271	619	347
4 YEARS	4 632	3 380	1 263	2 117	637	1 375	626	743	1 251	124	760	367	186
5 YEARS OR MORE	2 389	1 802	668	1 134	359	784	309	350	587	57	335	195	122
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	66.5	69.2	63.9	72.5	61.7	74.0	66.1	70.2	61.3	56.5	60.4	65.6	65.4
BLACK													
BOTH SEXES	11 698	8 701	6 580	2 121	4 380	1 396	2 200	725	2 997	445	1 821	731	429
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	1 147	601	463	138	231	69	232	69	546	82	356	108	56
5 TO 7 YEARS	1 582	1 013	761	252	480	146	281	106	568	111	353	104	65
8 YEARS	1 003	709	581	128	397	66	184	61	294	52	162	80	48
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	2 646	1 990	1 569	420	1 031	283	538	137	657	89	402	165	82
4 YEARS	3 326	2 696	2 029	667	1 394	470	635	197	630	69	384	176	130
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	1 150	978	715	263	529	178	186	85	171	16	94	62	34
4 YEARS	522	428	278	149	201	111	77	38	94	22	52	21	11
5 YEARS OR MORE	322	287	184	103	117	73	66	30	35	3	17	15	4
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	45.5	50.4	48.7	55.7	51.2	59.6	43.8	48.4	31.1	24.7	30.0	37.5	41.6

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

Table 9. YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED—PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(Numbers in thousands)

SEX AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
BOTH SEXES	107 684	74 105	34 705	39 400	19 529	24 287	15 176	15 112	33 580	3 961	21 302	8 317	4 480
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	5 743	3 465	2 065	1 400	1 205	734	860	666	2 279	362	1 513	403	247
5 TO 7 YEARS	10 735	6 726	3 723	3 003	2 172	1 640	1 551	1 364	4 009	615	2 608	785	491
8 YEARS	13 544	8 235	4 085	4 151	2 416	2 383	1 669	1 767	5 309	757	3 457	1 095	594
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	20 822	14 429	7 130	7 298	4 068	4 350	3 062	2 948	6 393	715	4 116	1 562	885
4 YEARS	33 655	23 747	10 183	13 563	5 587	8 451	4 596	5 112	9 908	995	6 224	2 690	1 404
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	11 605	8 543	3 732	4 812	2 014	3 177	1 718	1 635	3 061	299	1 865	898	437
4 YEARS	6 570	5 007	2 059	2 948	1 073	1 995	987	953	1 563	138	921	505	259
5 YEARS OR MORE	5 011	3 953	1 727	2 225	994	1 557	733	668	1 059	80	600	379	164
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	52.8	55.7	51.0	59.8	49.5	62.5	52.9	55.4	46.4	38.2	45.1	53.8	50.5
MALES	50 580	34 649	15 861	18 787	8 935	11 528	6 926	7 259	15 931	1 916	10 079	3 936	2 128
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	2 998	1 706	984	722	560	361	424	361	1 292	217	658	217	139
5 TO 7 YEARS	5 321	3 291	1 768	1 524	1 028	817	740	707	2 030	326	1 309	395	245
8 YEARS	6 490	3 833	1 819	2 014	1 064	1 129	755	385	2 658	386	1 739	532	292
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	9 341	6 529	3 144	3 385	1 814	2 026	1 331	1 359	2 812	317	1 793	702	395
4 YEARS	14 069	9 717	4 128	5 590	2 244	3 397	1 884	2 193	4 351	443	2 745	1 164	607
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	5 465	4 135	1 807	2 326	1 004	1 561	803	767	1 329	115	606	408	202
4 YEARS	3 465	2 710	1 070	1 640	566	1 129	504	512	755	61	433	260	136
5 YEARS OR MORE	3 431	2 727	1 142	1 585	655	1 110	487	475	704	52	395	257	112
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	52.3	55.7	51.4	59.3	50.0	62.4	53.1	54.4	44.8	35.0	43.4	53.1	49.7
FEMALES	57 105	39 456	18 844	20 612	10 594	12 759	8 250	7 853	17 649	2 045	11 223	4 381	2 352
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	2 745	1 759	1 081	678	645	374	436	305	987	146	655	186	108
5 TO 7 YEARS	5 414	3 435	1 956	1 479	1 145	823	811	657	1 979	290	1 299	390	246
8 YEARS	7 054	4 403	2 265	2 137	1 351	1 255	914	883	2 651	371	1 718	562	301
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	11 481	7 900	3 986	3 914	2 255	2 324	1 731	1 589	3 581	399	2 322	860	490
4 YEARS	19 586	14 029	6 056	7 974	3 343	5 054	2 712	2 919	5 557	552	3 479	1 527	797
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	6 140	4 408	1 925	2 483	1 009	1 616	915	868	1 732	184	1 058	490	235
4 YEARS	3 105	2 297	990	1 308	507	867	483	441	808	77	487	244	122
5 YEARS OR MORE	1 580	1 226	585	640	339	448	247	193	354	27	205	121	52
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	53.3	55.7	50.7	60.2	49.1	62.6	52.8	56.3	47.9	41.1	46.6	54.4	51.3
WHITE													
BOTH SEXES	96 394	65 593	28 100	37 493	15 060	23 137	13 040	14 356	30 801	3 570	19 489	7 743	4 176
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	4 157	2 563	1 397	1 166	810	634	587	532	1 594	257	1 044	293	191
5 TO 7 YEARS	8 689	5 349	2 661	2 688	1 494	1 477	1 167	1 211	3 340	507	2 166	667	424
8 YEARS	12 386	7 394	3 418	3 976	1 965	2 279	1 453	1 697	4 992	709	3 247	1 036	563
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	18 143	12 293	5 401	6 892	2 878	4 096	2 522	2 796	5 850	642	3 766	1 442	818
4 YEARS	31 208	21 670	8 574	13 096	4 435	8 138	4 139	4 958	9 539	957	5 998	2 584	1 351
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	10 872	7 900	3 241	4 659	1 660	3 068	1 581	1 591	2 972	290	1 811	871	423
4 YEARS	6 218	4 719	1 849	2 870	932	1 943	917	927	1 498	132	881	486	250
5 YEARS OR MORE	4 723	3 706	1 560	2 146	885	1 502	674	644	1 018	77	576	365	158
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	55.0	57.9	54.2	60.7	52.5	63.3	56.1	56.6	48.8	40.8	47.5	55.6	52.3
MALES	45 517	30 837	12 919	17 918	6 936	11 007	5 983	6 910	14 680	1 732	9 269	3 676	1 991
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	2 139	1 228	635	593	357	308	279	285	911	155	599	156	105
5 TO 7 YEARS	4 376	2 647	1 272	1 375	709	741	563	634	1 729	274	1 114	341	215
8 YEARS	5 988	3 459	1 525	1 934	863	1 080	662	854	2 529	366	1 654	509	279
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	8 247	5 637	2 423	3 214	1 310	1 916	1 113	1 298	2 610	288	1 666	656	369
4 YEARS	13 045	8 852	3 458	5 394	1 761	3 267	1 697	2 127	4 193	427	2 648	1 118	585
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	5 126	3 836	1 574	2 263	837	1 514	737	749	1 290	111	783	396	196
4 YEARS	3 323	2 589	982	1 607	506	1 105	476	502	734	60	421	254	133
5 YEARS OR MORE	3 273	2 589	1 050	1 539	594	1 077	456	462	684	51	384	249	109
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	54.4	57.9	54.7	60.3	53.3	63.3	56.3	55.6	47.0	37.5	45.7	54.8	51.4
FEMALES	50 878	34 756	15 181	19 576	8 124	12 130	7 056	7 446	16 122	1 838	10 219	4 064	2 165
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	2 018	1 335	761	574	453	327	308	247	683	101	444	137	85
5 TO 7 YEARS	4 313	2 702	1 389	1 313	785	736	604	577	1 611	233	1 052	326	209
8 YEARS	6 398	3 935	1 893	2 042	1 102	1 199	791	843	2 463	343	1 593	527	234
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	9 896	6 656	2 977	3 679	1 568	2 181	1 409	1 498	3 240	354	2 100	786	449
4 YEARS	18 163	12 818	5 116	7 702	2 674	4 871	2 442	2 832	5 345	530	3 350	1 466	765
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	5 746	4 064	1 667	2 397	823	1 554	844	842	1 682	179	1 028	475	227
4 YEARS	2 895	2 130	867	1 263	427	838	441	425	764	72	461	232	117
5 YEARS OR MORE	1 450	1 117	510	607	291	425	218	182	334	26	192	116	49
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	55.5	57.9	53.8	61.1	51.9	63.4	55.9	57.5	50.4	43.9	49.2	56.3	53.0
BLACK													
BOTH SEXES	10 043	7 571	6 030	1 541	4 111	941	1 919	600	2 472	335	1 638	499	284
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	1 446	814	606	208	355	89	251	119	633	92	441	99	55
5 TO 7 YEARS	1 908	1 288	1 003	285	641	148	362	136	620	96	415	109	65
8 YEARS	1 050	770	623	147	423	91	200	56	280	39	188	54	29
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	2 489	2 005	1 650	355	1 141	227	509	129	484	62	315	107	63
4 YEARS	2 107	1 807	1 451	355	1 062	250	389	105	301	31	184	86	49
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	601	529	423	106	308	78	115	29	72	7	43	22	13
4 YEARS	263	209	162	47	107	31	55	16	53	6	33	14	7
5 YEARS OR MORE	179	149	112	38	73	27	39	11	30	2	20	8	4
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	31.4	35.6	35.6	35.4	37.7	41.0	31.2	26.8	18.4	13.7	17.1	26.1	25.7

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1977

Table 9. YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED—PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER, BY SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

SEX AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
BLACK--CONTINUED													
MALES.	5 205	3 896	2 892	1 004	1 883	652	1 008	352	1 309	200	810	300	197
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS. . .	626	332	258	74	124	39	134	36	294	50	191	53	33
5 TO 7 YEARS. . .	733	487	358	129	228	76	130	53	246	50	151	45	34
8 YEARS	430	321	260	61	164	29	95	32	109	27	55	28	20
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	1 044	797	631	165	424	102	208	64	248	28	164	56	26
4 YEARS	1 434	1 138	822	316	547	227	275	89	297	35	181	82	57
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	571	496	364	133	265	84	99	48	75	3	46	26	17
4 YEARS	214	189	110	79	75	63	35	16	25	6	13	5	7
5 YEARS OR MORE .	152	136	90	46	58	31	32	15	16	2	10	4	-
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE .	45.6	50.3	47.9	57.1	50.1	62.3	43.7	47.5	31.5	23.0	30.8	39.2	41.9
FEMALES.	6 493	4 805	3 688	1 117	2 497	744	1 192	373	1 688	245	1 011	431	232
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS. . .	521	269	205	64	107	31	98	33	252	32	165	55	22
5 TO 7 YEARS. . .	849	526	403	123	252	70	151	53	323	62	203	58	31
8 YEARS	573	388	321	66	233	37	88	29	185	26	108	51	27
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	1 602	1 193	938	255	607	181	331	74	409	61	238	109	56
4 YEARS	1 892	1 558	1 208	351	848	242	360	109	333	35	204	95	72
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	578	482	351	130	264	93	87	37	97	13	48	36	16
4 YEARS	308	239	168	71	126	48	42	22	69	15	38	16	4
5 YEARS OR MORE .	170	151	94	57	60	41	34	16	19	1	7	11	4
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE .	45.4	50.6	49.4	54.5	52.0	57.1	43.9	49.2	30.7	26.2	29.4	36.4	41.5
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]													
BOTH SEXES	4 916	4 216	2 503	1 714	1 636	1 204	867	510	700	54	433	213	68
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS. . .	884	687	444	242	255	141	189	101	198	11	133	54	19
5 TO 7 YEARS. . .	816	682	457	226	308	157	149	68	134	9	94	31	5
8 YEARS	465	411	272	139	188	99	85	39	53	8	31	15	3
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	803	705	413	292	291	220	123	73	98	8	53	36	12
4 YEARS	1 200	1 049	557	491	360	349	197	142	152	13	86	53	21
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	443	409	208	201	133	147	75	54	35	3	20	12	4
4 YEARS	181	166	88	78	60	59	28	20	15	1	8	6	2
5 YEARS OR MORE .	123	107	62	45	42	32	20	13	16	1	9	6	2
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE .	39.6	41.0	36.6	47.5	36.3	48.7	37.1	44.8	31.0	(B)	28.3	36.2	(B)
MALES.	2 298	1 946	1 130	816	731	572	399	244	352	29	220	103	29
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS. . .	394	299	189	110	109	58	79	52	96	5	65	25	8
5 TO 7 YEARS. . .	357	288	184	105	118	71	66	34	68	5	49	14	3
8 YEARS	206	177	115	63	77	44	38	19	29	5	16	8	1
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	367	320	179	141	128	111	51	30	47	4	27	17	6
4 YEARS	546	478	253	225	164	161	89	64	68	6	39	22	6
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	240	218	115	103	73	77	42	27	22	2	13	6	2
4 YEARS	102	96	52	44	34	33	18	11	7	-	3	3	1
5 YEARS OR MORE .	84	69	44	26	29	18	15	7	15	1	8	6	2
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE .	42.4	44.3	41.0	48.7	41.0	50.4	41.2	44.9	31.7	(B)	28.9	37.1	(B)
FEMALES.	2 618	2 270	1 373	897	905	632	468	266	348	25	213	110	39
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS. . .	490	388	256	132	145	83	110	49	102	6	68	29	10
5 TO 7 YEARS. . .	460	394	273	121	190	86	83	35	65	4	45	17	2
8 YEARS	258	234	158	76	111	56	47	20	24	3	15	7	2
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	436	385	234	151	163	109	71	42	51	5	27	19	6
4 YEARS	654	571	304	266	196	188	108	78	84	7	46	31	15
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	204	191	94	97	60	70	33	27	13	1	7	5	2
4 YEARS	78	70	36	34	26	26	10	9	8	1	4	3	2
5 YEARS OR MORE .	38	37	18	19	13	14	5	5	1	-	1	-	-
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE .	37.2	38.3	32.9	46.4	32.6	47.1	33.6	44.8	30.4	(B)	27.6	35.4	(B)

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.
B BASE LESS THAN 75,000.
[1] PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

Table 9. YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED—PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

SEX AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
BLACK--CONTINUED													
MALES	4 475	3 370	2 666	704	1 825	427	841	277	1 105	156	727	222	129
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS . .	792	436	322	116	188	49	134	67	354	55	245	55	32
5 TO 7 YEARS . .	881	604	468	136	300	70	168	66	277	45	183	49	29
8 YEARS.	450	339	272	67	167	43	85	24	111	15	74	22	12
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	1 008	832	684	148	479	98	204	50	176	24	112	41	24
4 YEARS.	877	751	598	152	443	106	156	47	126	11	78	37	21
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	280	249	202	47	146	35	56	13	31	3	18	10	6
4 YEARS.	99	82	64	18	44	13	20	6	17	2	10	5	3
5 YEARS OR MORE.	89	76	56	20	38	15	19	5	13	1	7	4	2
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE.	30.1	34.4	34.5	33.7	36.8	39.6	29.6	25.6	16.9	10.9	15.5	25.2	24.8
FEMALES	5 568	4 202	3 364	837	2 286	513	1 078	324	1 366	179	911	277	155
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS . .	654	376	284	92	167	41	117	51	278	38	196	44	23
5 TO 7 YEARS . .	1 027	685	536	149	341	78	195	71	343	51	232	60	36
8 YEARS.	600	431	351	80	236	48	115	32	169	24	113	32	16
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	1 481	1 174	966	207	662	129	305	79	308	39	203	67	38
4 YEARS.	1 231	1 056	853	203	619	145	234	59	175	19	107	49	28
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	321	280	221	59	162	43	59	16	41	4	25	12	7
4 YEARS.	164	127	98	29	63	19	35	11	37	4	23	10	5
5 YEARS OR MORE.	90	73	55	18	35	12	20	6	17	1	12	4	2
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE.	32.4	36.6	36.5	36.9	36.5	42.7	32.3	28.4	19.8	15.6	18.3	27.1	27.1
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]													
BOTH SEXES.	3 892	3 239	2 045	1 194	1 351	795	694	399	653	59	432	162	65
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS . .	766	591	394	197	223	99	171	98	175	16	126	34	13
5 TO 7 YEARS . .	729	605	413	192	276	124	137	68	125	11	83	30	11
8 YEARS.	445	366	238	129	168	85	69	44	79	8	53	18	8
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	706	604	381	223	266	162	115	61	102	11	64	27	12
4 YEARS.	830	712	412	301	276	212	136	89	118	9	74	35	14
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	242	213	122	90	82	70	40	21	29	2	17	9	4
4 YEARS.	85	72	42	31	27	21	14	9	12	1	8	3	1
5 YEARS OR MORE.	90	76	45	32	33	23	12	8	14	1	8	5	2
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE.	32.0	33.1	30.4	38.0	30.9	41.0	29.1	31.8	26.5	22.0	24.8	32.1	32.3
MALES	1 850	1 530	950	579	627	365	324	194	320	29	211	81	31
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS . .	361	269	173	96	95	47	78	48	92	8	67	17	7
5 TO 7 YEARS . .	334	274	180	94	121	60	59	34	60	6	39	15	6
8 YEARS.	207	170	109	61	77	39	31	23	37	4	25	8	4
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	333	287	181	106	126	78	55	28	47	5	28	14	6
4 YEARS.	370	317	186	131	124	92	62	39	53	4	34	15	6
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	132	118	65	53	44	41	21	12	14	1	8	5	2
4 YEARS.	48	41	24	17	16	12	8	5	7	1	4	2	1
5 YEARS OR MORE.	65	54	33	22	24	16	9	6	11	-	6	4	1
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE.	33.2	34.6	32.4	38.5	33.2	41.8	30.9	32.0	26.6	20.7	24.6	32.1	32.3
FEMALE.	2 043	1 710	1 095	615	724	410	371	205	333	31	222	81	34
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS . .	405	322	221	102	128	52	93	50	83	6	59	17	6
5 TO 7 YEARS . .	395	330	233	96	154	64	78	34	65	6	44	15	6
8 YEARS.	238	196	129	68	91	46	38	22	42	4	27	10	4
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	372	317	200	117	140	84	60	34	55	6	37	13	6
4 YEARS.	460	395	226	170	151	120	74	50	65	5	40	20	8
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	109	94	57	38	38	29	19	9	15	1	9	4	2
4 YEARS.	37	32	18	14	12	9	6	5	5	-	4	1	-
5 YEARS OR MORE.	26	22	12	10	9	7	3	3	3	1	2	1	1
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE.	30.9	31.8	28.6	37.7	29.0	40.2	27.5	32.7	26.4	22.6	24.8	32.1	32.4

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.

[1] PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

Table 10. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1976 AND 1969, BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED—PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER WITH EARNINGS, BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(Numbers in thousands. Mean earnings in constant 1976 dollars)

SEX AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
NUMBER WITH EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES	78 228	53 293	21 774	31 519	11 492	19 290	10 282	12 228	24 935	3 090	15 437	6 408	3 639
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	5 089	2 774	1 510	1 264	857	669	653	595	2 315	394	1 434	487	273
8 YEARS	4 988	2 793	1 318	1 475	722	802	596	673	2 195	343	1 390	462	234
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	10 805	6 990	3 153	3 837	1 709	2 207	1 444	1 630	3 815	468	2 422	925	541
4 YEARS	29 940	20 033	7 708	12 325	3 846	7 303	3 862	5 023	9 907	1 197	6 204	2 506	1 455
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	12 060	8 933	3 553	5 380	1 871	3 473	1 682	1 907	3 127	301	1 894	932	538
4 YEARS	8 640	6 564	2 495	4 068	1 349	2 679	1 146	1 390	2 077	239	1 248	590	338
5 YEARS OR MORE .	6 705	5 207	2 038	3 169	1 138	2 159	900	1 010	1 498	147	845	506	262
MALES.	46 503	31 588	12 472	19 116	6 576	11 683	5 896	7 433	14 915	1 923	9 269	3 723	2 146
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	3 524	1 893	973	919	557	485	416	434	1 632	284	1 025	322	187
8 YEARS	3 242	1 772	798	974	431	530	366	444	1 470	251	929	290	166
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	6 298	4 128	1 800	2 328	1 004	1 334	796	994	2 170	278	1 361	532	305
4 YEARS	16 042	10 503	3 894	6 609	1 943	3 902	1 951	2 707	5 539	698	3 500	1 341	782
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	7 282	5 443	2 107	3 336	1 087	2 150	1 020	1 186	1 839	169	1 135	535	321
4 YEARS	5 402	4 177	1 486	2 691	779	1 764	707	927	1 225	147	727	351	208
5 YEARS OR MORE .	4 713	3 673	1 414	2 259	775	1 518	640	741	1 040	96	592	352	177
FEMALES.	31 725	21 705	9 302	12 403	4 916	7 608	4 386	4 795	10 019	1 167	6 168	2 685	1 493
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	1 565	881	536	345	300	184	236	161	684	110	409	165	85
8 YEARS	1 747	1 022	521	501	291	272	230	229	725	92	461	172	68
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	4 507	2 862	1 353	1 509	704	873	649	636	1 645	191	1 060	393	236
4 YEARS	13 898	9 530	3 814	5 716	1 903	3 400	1 911	2 316	4 368	499	2 704	1 164	673
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	4 778	3 490	1 446	2 044	784	1 323	661	721	1 288	131	760	397	216
4 YEARS	3 238	2 386	1 009	1 378	570	915	439	463	852	92	521	239	130
5 YEARS OR MORE .	1 992	1 534	624	910	363	641	260	269	458	51	253	154	85
MEAN EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES	$10 514	$11 339	$10 402	$11 987	$10 837	$12 666	$9 915	$10 916	$8 751	$7 831	$8 592	$9 577	$9 742
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	5 991	6 699	6 380	7 080	6 838	7 654	5 779	6 436	5 143	4 938	5 102	5 429	4 888
8 YEARS	7 381	8 174	7 733	8 568	7 432	9 024	8 098	8 023	6 372	6 034	6 492	6 260	6 904
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	8 091	8 645	7 881	9 273	8 479	9 644	7 174	8 769	7 076	6 655	7 065	7 316	7 226
4 YEARS	9 607	10 015	9 373	10 417	9 772	10 826	8 974	9 822	8 781	8 534	8 699	9 101	9 288
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	11 050	11 529	10 782	12 022	11 218	12 595	10 297	10 978	9 681	8 891	9 431	10 446	11 310
4 YEARS	14 269	15 029	13 876	15 737	14 216	16 238	13 476	14 772	11 867	9 627	11 295	13 981	13 668
5 YEARS OR MORE .	18 437	19 247	17 984	20 058	18 519	20 572	17 307	18 961	15 625	12 722	15 696	16 352	16 785
MALES.	13 636	14 734	13 315	15 660	13 596	16 512	13 002	14 321	11 312	9 836	11 065	12 691	12 739
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	7 187	8 149	7 876	8 438	8 325	9 137	7 275	7 657	6 072	5 736	6 004	6 584	5 869
8 YEARS	9 235	10 446	9 895	10 897	9 396	11 525	10 483	10 145	7 775	7 308	7 898	7 785	8 065
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	10 743	11 414	10 301	12 276	10 805	12 714	9 664	11 688	9 465	8 233	9 524	9 958	10 191
4 YEARS	12 960	13 586	12 381	14 296	12 605	14 837	12 158	13 517	11 772	11 344	11 611	12 415	12 331
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	14 158	14 598	13 354	15 383	13 747	16 100	12 936	14 085	12 858	12 164	12 373	14 108	15 375
4 YEARS	18 101	18 852	17 335	19 690	17 337	20 427	17 332	18 289	15 539	11 982	14 592	18 982	17 981
5 YEARS OR MORE .	21 733	22 727	21 112	23 738	21 856	24 289	20 212	22 608	18 223	14 860	18 269	19 064	19 672
FEMALES.	5 938	6 400	6 496	6 327	7 147	6 762	5 766	5 638	4 939	4 526	4 877	5 259	5 435
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	3 298	3 586	3 666	3 460	4 077	3 739	3 146	3 142	2 927	2 877	2 839	3 178	2 734
8 YEARS	3 940	4 234	4 420	4 040	4 518	4 147	4 297	3 913	3 527	2 572	3 659	3 686	(B)
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	4 385	4 651	4 663	4 640	5 163	4 955	4 119	4 208	3 922	4 361	3 908	3 747	3 395
4 YEARS	5 736	6 080	6 301	5 932	6 881	6 224	5 723	5 503	4 986	4 601	4 929	5 284	5 755
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	6 313	6 743	7 034	6 538	7 715	6 904	6 226	5 865	5 146	4 662	5 036	5 517	5 263
4 YEARS	7 877	8 337	8 779	8 014	9 949	8 157	7 260	7 731	6 587	5 889	6 692	6 627	6 764
5 YEARS OR MORE .	10 639	10 913	10 889	10 929	11 405	11 771	10 168	8 928	9 723	(B)	9 682	10 134	10 790
STANDARD ERROR OF MEAN EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES	$42	$76	$113	$101	$159	$135	$158	$148	$90	$246	$110	$193	$252
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	93	181	228	287	299	427	347	372	188	437	221	505	500
8 YEARS	114	218	285	323	366	474	446	424	234	785	282	424	654
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	81	148	205	209	298	281	271	310	173	548	211	356	485
4 YEARS	53	91	137	121	204	163	182	178	127	409	159	242	308
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	107	178	265	237	392	318	351	334	279	900	354	519	811
4 YEARS	147	240	396	299	541	372	582	501	400	782	482	893	1 073
5 YEARS OR MORE .	237	400	640	511	837	620	990	897	541	1 213	697	1 034	1 286
MALES.	60	108	170	139	242	186	238	202	129	349	158	281	359
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	121	232	305	350	399	524	470	444	246	560	281	715	666
8 YEARS	153	287	387	414	506	609	590	538	317	1 028	376	575	821
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	112	203	291	277	435	373	360	411	240	691	300	485	672
4 YEARS	76	131	211	165	323	226	272	236	184	606	229	344	443
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	149	247	378	322	566	436	494	431	404	1 376	513	735	1 128
4 YEARS	198	315	580	367	829	451	809	623	584	1 059	716	1 259	1 450
5 YEARS OR MORE .	306	516	860	641	1 126	784	1 321	1 111	698	1 643	892	1 331	1 592
FEMALES.	35	62	92	83	138	111	118	121	75	221	91	154	219
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	85	163	197	282	251	381	305	416	173	434	222	359	419
8 YEARS	95	180	251	257	338	372	376	346	200	407	260	414	(B)
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	71	125	192	164	241	224	298	236	167	811	178	314	378
4 YEARS	46	81	123	107	185	139	158	168	104	283	132	206	271
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	94	164	269	206	422	266	298	314	207	594	253	419	624
4 YEARS	117	200	312	259	431	313	417	458	271	713	349	526	752
5 YEARS OR MORE .	207	344	471	482	687	620	584	642	531	(B)	661	1 086	1 675

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1970

Table 10. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1976 AND 1969, BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED—PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER WITH EARNINGS, BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Mean earnings in constant 1976 dollars)

SEX AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000		TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
					IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES					
ALL RACES													
NUMBER WITH EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES	69 123	48 365	22 307	26 058	12 458	16 101	9 849	9 957	20 758	2 311	13 094	5 354	2 819
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	7 636	4 738	2 640	2 098	1 516	1 097	1 124	1 001	2 898	445	1 889	564	354
8 YEARS	7 142	4 318	2 092	2 225	1 222	1 245	871	981	2 825	392	1 844	589	311
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	13 493	9 442	4 623	4 819	2 629	2 873	1 995	1 946	4 051	440	2 593	1 019	570
4 YEARS	23 155	16 323	7 086	9 237	3 849	5 689	3 236	3 548	6 833	668	4 299	1 866	955
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	8 221	6 179	2 751	3 428	1 524	2 279	1 227	1 150	2 041	187	1 247	608	293
4 YEARS	5 024	3 841	1 590	2 251	840	1 520	750	730	1 183	109	696	378	193
5 YEARS OR MORE	4 453	3 525	1 525	2 000	878	1 399	647	602	927	71	527	330	142
MALES	42 878	29 801	13 210	16 591	7 370	10 231	5 841	6 360	13 077	1 525	8 232	3 321	1 772
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	5 348	3 237	1 744	1 493	999	765	745	728	2 112	347	1 373	392	251
8 YEARS	4 785	2 824	1 293	1 531	747	846	545	685	1 961	289	1 282	390	211
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	8 155	5 731	2 703	3 028	1 556	1 811	1 146	1 217	2 424	271	1 543	611	343
4 YEARS	13 067	9 029	3 756	5 272	2 017	3 196	1 739	2 076	4 038	412	2 548	1 078	559
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	5 035	3 844	1 655	2 188	917	1 470	738	718	1 191	101	720	370	181
4 YEARS	3 236	2 543	989	1 554	520	1 071	469	483	693	57	396	240	123
5 YEARS OR MORE	3 252	2 594	1 071	1 523	613	1 070	458	453	658	49	369	240	104
FEMALES	26 245	18 564	9 097	9 467	5 089	5 870	4 008	3 597	7 681	786	4 862	2 033	1 047
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	2 287	1 501	896	605	517	332	379	273	786	98	516	172	103
8 YEARS	2 358	1 494	800	694	475	398	325	296	864	103	562	199	100
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	5 338	3 711	1 921	1 791	1 072	1 062	848	729	1 627	169	1 050	408	227
4 YEARS	10 089	7 294	3 329	3 965	1 832	2 493	1 497	1 472	2 795	257	1 751	787	396
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	3 186	2 336	1 096	1 240	607	809	489	431	850	85	526	238	113
4 YEARS	1 788	1 298	601	697	320	449	281	248	490	52	300	138	70
5 YEARS OR MORE	1 200	931	454	477	265	328	189	149	269	22	158	90	38
MEAN EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES	$11 072	$11 930	$10 923	$12 793	$11 248	$13 645	$10 511	$11 415	$9 071	$7 723	$8 820	$10 262	$10 338
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	7 083	7 909	7 473	8 457	7 867	9 082	6 943	7 772	5 732	5 283	5 594	6 552	6 607
8 YEARS	8 449	9 160	8 479	9 805	8 735	10 294	8 110	9 175	7 358	6 656	7 285	8 056	8 107
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	9 304	9 880	9 126	10 604	9 463	11 164	8 676	9 777	7 963	7 094	7 859	8 592	8 720
4 YEARS	10 561	11 020	10 389	11 505	10 643	11 930	10 090	10 823	9 460	8 644	9 326	10 064	10 257
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	12 541	13 220	12 333	13 931	12 737	14 641	11 833	12 513	10 493	9 100	10 243	11 414	11 916
4 YEARS	16 958	17 953	16 239	19 165	16 880	20 142	15 521	17 155	13 723	11 487	13 243	15 254	16 494
5 YEARS OR MORE	20 771	21 607	20 086	22 765	20 611	23 579	19 374	20 834	17 621	14 652	17 131	18 988	19 993
MALES	14 118	15 296	13 887	16 419	14 087	17 589	13 635	14 533	11 434	9 378	11 110	13 175	13 184
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	8 375	9 497	9 031	10 042	9 403	10 995	8 531	9 040	6 654	5 904	6 522	7 780	7 756
8 YEARS	10 368	11 370	10 626	11 999	10 863	12 697	10 321	11 137	8 925	7 819	8 838	10 034	9 958
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	12 095	12 793	11 761	13 717	11 980	14 405	11 471	12 692	10 441	9 127	10 331	11 284	11 476
4 YEARS	14 028	14 715	13 646	15 478	13 755	16 162	13 520	14 425	12 492	11 160	12 307	13 442	13 566
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	16 092	16 786	15 444	17 810	15 640	18 614	15 198	16 162	13 850	12 494	13 576	14 752	15 392
4 YEARS	21 505	22 560	20 441	23 907	20 949	24 967	19 877	21 559	17 638	14 502	17 100	19 271	20 970
5 YEARS OR MORE	24 114	25 028	23 485	26 114	23 962	27 069	22 845	23 860	20 505	17 021	19 876	22 183	23 345
FEMALES	6 094	6 527	6 616	6 440	7 135	6 769	5 959	5 903	5 047	4 513	4 942	5 504	5 520
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	4 063	4 485	4 443	4 546	4 899	4 676	3 820	4 390	3 258	3 078	3 127	3 755	3 808
8 YEARS	4 550	4 983	4 998	4 964	5 389	5 211	4 427	4 632	3 803	3 392	3 746	4 180	4 204
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	5 041	5 380	5 414	5 340	5 817	5 636	4 909	4 911	4 268	3 833	4 225	4 562	4 555
4 YEARS	6 069	6 449	6 718	6 222	7 216	6 505	6 107	5 741	5 080	4 577	4 988	5 448	5 586
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	6 930	7 347	7 637	7 088	8 351	7 422	6 752	6 460	5 788	5 177	5 699	6 224	6 242
4 YEARS	8 727	8 931	9 324	8 592	10 267	8 635	8 251	8 511	8 188	8 180	8 151	8 269	8 628
5 YEARS OR MORE	11 733	12 070	12 070	12 071	12 860	12 269	10 960	11 633	10 567	(B)	10 722	10 468	10 818
STANDARD ERROR OF MEAN EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS													
8 YEARS													
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS													
4 YEARS													
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS													
4 YEARS													
5 YEARS OR MORE													
MALES													
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS													
8 YEARS													
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS													
4 YEARS													
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS													
4 YEARS													
5 YEARS OR MORE													
FEMALES													
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS													
8 YEARS													
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS													
4 YEARS													
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS													
4 YEARS													
5 YEARS OR MORE													

[STANDARD ERRORS FOR THESE 1970 CENSUS DATA ARE SMALL ENOUGH TO BE DISREGARDED]

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

Table 10. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1976 AND 1969, BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED—PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER WITH EARNINGS, BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Mean earnings in constant 1976 dollars)

SEX AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
WHITE													
NUMBER WITH EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES	69 314	46 577	17 056	29 521	8 388	18 003	8 667	11 518	22 737	2 773	14 140	5 824	3 344
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	3 773	2 039	984	1 055	554	564	430	492	1 733	282	1 093	359	215
8 YEARS	4 393	2 399	1 006	1 394	528	764	477	630	1 993	297	1 290	407	210
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	8 958	5 651	2 157	3 495	1 077	1 989	1 080	1 505	3 306	413	2 099	794	481
4 YEARS	27 043	17 720	6 061	11 659	2 754	6 869	3 307	4 790	9 323	1 133	5 844	2 346	1 346
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	10 948	7 988	2 907	5 081	1 423	3 275	1 484	1 806	2 960	285	1 801	873	509
4 YEARS	7 956	5 981	2 148	3 833	1 089	2 500	1 059	1 333	1 975	219	1 189	567	326
5 YEARS OR MORE	6 244	4 798	1 794	3 005	963	2 042	830	962	1 446	144	823	479	257
MALES	41 734	28 003	9 988	18 015	4 959	10 980	5 029	7 035	13 731	1 736	8 553	3 442	1 993
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	2 656	1 419	639	780	372	415	267	365	1 237	205	790	242	148
8 YEARS	2 919	1 551	628	923	329	507	300	415	1 368	223	878	267	150
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	5 372	3 434	1 270	2 164	653	1 234	617	930	1 937	250	1 205	482	285
4 YEARS	14 593	9 364	3 107	6 256	1 433	3 671	1 675	2 585	5 229	659	3 313	1 257	725
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	6 670	4 909	1 738	3 171	836	2 044	902	1 127	1 761	165	1 083	512	309
4 YEARS	5 076	3 886	1 323	2 562	659	1 663	664	899	1 190	140	706	345	200
5 YEARS OR MORE	4 449	3 440	1 281	2 159	677	1 445	605	713	1 009	94	577	337	174
FEMALES	27 580	18 574	7 068	11 506	3 429	7 024	3 638	4 483	9 006	1 037	5 587	2 382	1 352
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	1 117	620	345	275	182	149	164	126	496	77	302	117	66
8 YEARS	1 473	848	377	471	200	256	177	214	626	73	412	140	60
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	3 586	2 217	886	1 331	424	755	463	576	1 369	163	894	312	196
4 YEARS	12 450	8 356	2 954	5 403	1 322	3 197	1 632	2 205	4 094	474	2 531	1 089	621
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	4 278	3 079	1 169	1 910	586	1 231	582	679	1 199	120	718	361	200
4 YEARS	2 880	2 095	824	1 271	430	837	395	434	785	79	484	222	126
5 YEARS OR MORE	1 796	1 358	512	846	287	597	226	249	437	50	246	141	83
MEAN EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES	$10 861	$11 740	$10 990	$12 174	$11 605	$12 893	$10 395	$11 050	$9 060	$8 154	$8 878	$9 936	$10 013
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	6 339	6 996	6 632	7 337	7 062	7 925	6 077	6 663	5 565	5 370	5 470	6 006	4 898
8 YEARS	7 567	8 389	7 967	8 694	7 624	9 129	8 347	8 167	6 577	6 249	6 696	6 441	6 830
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	8 461	9 055	8 332	9 501	9 113	9 945	7 554	8 916	7 445	6 974	7 364	7 902	7 619
4 YEARS	9 778	10 232	9 710	10 503	10 266	10 964	9 247	9 843	8 915	8 667	8 841	9 219	9 481
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	11 245	11 765	11 013	12 195	11 639	12 809	10 413	11 082	9 841	8 976	9 610	10 602	11 345
4 YEARS	14 549	15 385	14 457	15 905	14 964	16 464	13 935	14 857	12 016	9 816	11 414	14 129	13 661
5 YEARS OR MORE	18 673	19 578	18 406	20 278	19 165	20 792	17 526	19 187	15 671	12 714	15 671	16 557	16 885
MALES	14 107	15 287	14 147	15 919	14 664	16 827	13 637	14 502	11 701	10 288	11 428	13 092	13 051
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	7 557	8 443	8 194	8 647	8 543	9 382	7 708	7 814	6 541	6 216	6 425	7 194	5 820
8 YEARS	9 381	10 677	10 114	11 060	9 671	11 661	10 600	10 326	7 911	7 465	8 053	7 816	7 921
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	11 128	11 860	10 827	12 466	11 606	12 980	10 002	11 783	9 831	8 623	9 850	10 409	10 452
4 YEARS	13 273	13 994	13 018	14 479	13 437	15 116	12 659	13 573	11 981	11 589	11 804	12 656	12 643
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	14 454	14 958	13 765	15 613	14 418	16 369	13 159	14 241	13 048	12 188	12 626	14 218	15 365
4 YEARS	18 422	19 264	18 120	19 855	18 420	20 682	17 822	18 325	15 672	12 228	14 739	18 981	17 994
5 YEARS OR MORE	22 010	23 107	21 537	24 039	22 654	24 619	20 287	22 864	18 267	14 922	18 246	19 234	19 791
FEMALES	5 949	6 393	6 528	6 309	7 180	6 742	5 914	5 631	5 035	4 578	4 974	5 377	5 534
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	3 440	3 688	3 739	3 623	4 029	3 869	3 418	3 332	3 131	3 127	2 975	3 538	(8)
8 YEARS	3 974	4 205	4 391	4 056	4 259	4 117	4 539	3 983	3 661	(8)	3 806	3 813	(8)
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	4 466	4 711	4 756	4 681	5 266	4 984	4 290	4 284	4 068	4 452	4 012	4 026	3 495
4 YEARS	5 682	6 016	6 230	5 899	6 829	6 195	5 746	5 470	4 998	4 602	4 962	5 254	5 786
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	6 242	6 673	6 920	6 522	7 675	6 900	6 160	5 836	5 134	4 543	5 058	5 481	5 150
4 YEARS	7 723	8 191	8 575	7 943	9 662	8 083	7 392	7 672	6 471	5 545	6 565	6 598	6 765
5 YEARS OR MORE	10 407	10 641	10 575	10 681	10 924	11 529	10 133	8 646	9 681	(8)	9 628	10 172	10 747
STANDARD ERROR OF MEAN EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES	$46	$84	$136	$106	$205	$142	$178	$154	$96	$268	$118	$206	$269
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	114	220	292	325	388	481	438	421	231	553	265	637	572
8 YEARS	124	241	335	337	444	491	506	446	251	894	295	457	698
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	92	173	270	223	426	303	327	327	192	610	234	394	528
4 YEARS	57	100	162	126	259	170	204	183	133	426	167	253	326
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	115	193	305	248	486	332	373	347	291	942	369	545	847
4 YEARS	156	257	448	311	647	389	619	516	416	846	502	922	1 098
5 YEARS OR MORE	249	425	702	532	964	645	1 022	937	556	1 239	709	1 080	1 306
MALES	65	118	200	144	303	194	263	210	137	376	167	295	378
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	146	278	390	392	509	585	605	498	300	708	334	891	761
8 YEARS	164	313	442	430	586	627	664	567	333	1 142	389	597	873
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	125	232	376	292	614	394	414	430	259	743	327	509	700
4 YEARS	81	140	244	171	395	235	300	241	191	631	238	355	461
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	158	264	428	333	690	452	517	445	417	1 404	531	760	1 168
4 YEARS	206	330	633	377	942	465	845	637	596	1 093	732	1 280	1 492
5 YEARS OR MORE	319	540	916	664	1 259	813	1 329	1 148	713	1 678	907	1 373	1 604
FEMALES	37	68	110	86	175	115	133	125	80	241	98	167	235
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	101	198	237	332	291	446	375	494	204	532	256	427	(8)
8 YEARS	105	201	301	268	410	389	443	362	220	(8)	275	484	(8)
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	83	147	255	177	314	247	391	249	194	944	203	378	442
4 YEARS	49	88	144	111	236	144	175	172	109	292	139	215	288
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	101	179	314	214	532	278	322	324	217	641	264	445	651
4 YEARS	125	216	353	272	522	330	446	478	286	802	364	550	761
5 YEARS OR MORE	215	360	532	481	795	610	660	676	552	(8)	677	1 172	1 723

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1970

Table 10. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1976 AND 1969, BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED—PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER WITH EARNINGS, BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Mean earnings in constant 1976 dollars)

SEX AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000		TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
					IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES					
WHITE													
NUMBER WITH EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES	61 615	42 586	17 858	24 728	9 464	15 282	8 394	9 446	19 029	2 081	11 979	4 968	2 616
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	5 724	3 531	1 742	1 789	970	950	772	839	2 193	333	1 421	439	285
8 YEARS	6 427	3 799	1 688	2 112	955	1 178	733	933	2 627	363	1 715	550	292
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	11 642	7 972	3 442	4 530	1 831	2 693	1 611	1 837	3 670	392	2 349	929	521
4 YEARS	21 274	14 728	5 850	8 878	2 973	5 446	2 877	3 432	6 546	640	4 122	1 784	913
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	7 626	5 653	2 349	3 304	1 234	2 190	1 116	1 114	1 973	182	1 205	587	282
4 YEARS	4 729	3 599	1 413	2 186	721	1 476	692	711	1 129	104	663	363	186
5 YEARS OR MORE	4 194	3 304	1 375	1 929	781	1 349	594	580	890	68	505	317	137
MALES	38 775	26 653	10 802	15 852	5 731	9 781	5 071	6 071	12 122	1 385	7 620	3 116	1 662
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	4 136	2 480	1 184	1 296	656	674	528	622	1 656	268	1 074	314	206
8 YEARS	4 388	2 530	1 064	1 466	593	808	471	658	1 858	273	1 215	371	201
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	7 196	4 951	2 076	2 875	1 122	1 713	954	1 162	2 246	246	1 430	570	320
4 YEARS	12 124	8 231	3 143	5 088	1 577	3 074	1 566	2 014	3 893	398	2 458	1 037	538
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	4 723	3 567	1 442	2 125	764	1 424	678	701	1 156	98	700	358	175
4 YEARS	3 103	2 430	907	1 523	463	1 049	444	474	674	55	385	234	120
5 YEARS OR MORE	3 105	2 465	986	1 479	556	1 039	430	440	639	48	359	232	101
FEMALES	22 840	15 933	7 057	8 876	3 733	5 501	3 324	3 375	6 907	696	4 359	1 852	954
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	1 589	1 051	558	493	315	276	244	217	537	65	347	125	79
8 YEARS	2 038	1 269	623	646	362	371	262	275	769	90	500	179	91
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	4 446	3 021	1 366	1 655	709	980	657	675	1 425	146	919	360	201
4 YEARS	9 150	6 497	2 707	3 790	1 396	2 371	1 311	1 419	2 653	242	1 664	747	375
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	2 903	2 086	907	1 179	469	766	438	413	817	83	505	228	107
4 YEARS	1 625	1 170	506	664	258	427	248	237	456	49	278	129	66
5 YEARS OR MORE	1 089	838	389	450	225	310	164	140	251	20	145	85	36
MEAN EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES	$11 528	$12 459	$11 658	$13 037	$12 137	$13 891	$11 119	$11 653	$9 446	$8 077	$9 203	$10 608	$10 677
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	7 699	8 519	8 090	8 933	8 449	9 470	7 636	8 335	6 378	5 744	6 269	7 215	7 110
8 YEARS	8 711	9 488	8 891	9 960	9 141	10 453	8 566	9 349	7 591	6 851	7 517	8 297	8 334
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	9 723	10 379	9 788	10 827	10 258	11 401	9 254	9 987	8 297	7 435	8 198	8 912	9 018
4 YEARS	10 781	11 305	10 826	11 621	11 232	12 064	10 406	10 919	9 602	8 772	9 467	10 212	10 416
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	12 781	13 544	12 797	14 076	13 352	14 819	12 172	12 617	10 593	9 142	10 354	11 514	12 027
4 YEARS	17 296	18 355	16 795	19 364	17 657	20 349	15 896	17 291	13 935	11 589	13 438	15 476	16 711
5 YEARS OR MORE	21 088	21 964	20 575	22 953	21 204	23 783	19 748	21 025	17 839	14 878	17 368	19 224	20 177
MALES	14 648	15 923	14 788	16 697	15 189	17 871	14 334	14 803	11 847	9 779	11 526	13 552	13 557
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	8 932	10 073	9 614	10 491	9 951	11 370	9 196	9 538	7 224	6 354	7 095	8 401	8 250
8 YEARS	10 577	11 670	11 032	12 134	11 304	12 823	10 690	11 286	9 089	7 941	9 000	10 199	10 133
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	12 526	13 336	12 508	13 935	12 904	14 657	12 043	12 870	10 732	9 442	10 628	11 551	11 737
4 YEARS	14 320	15 111	14 264	15 633	14 610	16 344	13 917	14 548	12 651	11 279	12 463	13 622	13 754
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	16 392	17 172	16 010	17 961	16 353	18 797	15 623	16 264	13 982	12 600	13 696	14 917	15 567
4 YEARS	21 830	22 931	21 016	24 071	21 781	25 147	20 219	21 692	17 826	14 724	17 269	19 472	21 170
5 YEARS OR MORE	24 393	25 364	24 002	26 271	24 671	27 223	23 137	24 024	20 686	17 014	20 072	22 394	23 524
FEMALES	6 231	6 662	6 867	6 500	7 454	6 812	6 210	5 989	5 233	4 690	5 141	5 654	5 661
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	4 485	4 854	4 852	4 854	5 297	4 829	4 261	4 884	3 773	3 228	3 710	4 231	4 139
8 YEARS	4 697	5 138	5 251	5 029	5 599	5 264	4 749	4 713	3 972	3 542	3 911	4 357	4 361
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	5 185	5 531	5 654	5 429	6 071	5 708	5 205	5 023	4 453	4 052	4 417	4 706	4 690
4 YEARS	6 091	6 484	6 833	6 236	7 416	6 520	6 213	5 761	5 129	4 649	5 042	5 478	5 626
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	6 906	7 340	7 689	7 072	8 492	7 421	6 830	6 424	5 797	5 169	5 721	6 219	6 240
4 YEARS	8 648	8 835	9 228	8 535	10 258	8 561	8 157	8 489	8 151	8 070	8 132	8 223	8 603
5 YEARS OR MORE	11 667	11 990	11 890	12 049	12 640	12 253	10 863	11 599	10 591	(B)	10 792	10 573	10 786
STANDARD ERROR OF MEAN EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS													
8 YEARS													
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS													
4 YEARS													
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS													
4 YEARS													
5 YEARS OR MORE													
MALES													
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS													
8 YEARS													
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS													
4 YEARS													
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS													
4 YEARS													
5 YEARS OR MORE													
FEMALES													
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS													
8 YEARS													
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS													
4 YEARS													
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS													
4 YEARS													
5 YEARS OR MORE													

[STANDARD ERRORS FOR THESE 1970 CENSUS DATA
ARE SMALL ENOUGH TO BE DISREGARDED]

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

Table 10. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1976 AND 1969, BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED—PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER WITH EARNINGS, BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Mean earnings in constant 1976 dollars)

SEX AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000		TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
					IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES					
BLACK													
NUMBER WITH EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES	7 601	5 685	4 133	1 553	2 697	1 025	1 436	527	1 916	283	1 138	494	281
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	1 174	669	484	185	280	98	204	87	505	103	308	93	54
8 YEARS	540	360	296	64	188	26	108	38	181	39	90	52	24
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	1 716	1 245	944	301	600	193	344	108	471	51	293	127	60
4 YEARS	2 515	2 005	1 472	532	972	377	500	156	511	54	314	143	103
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	912	770	540	230	391	158	149	72	142	13	79	50	26
4 YEARS	450	375	233	142	164	105	69	37	75	20	39	16	11
5 YEARS OR MORE	294	262	163	99	102	70	61	29	32	3	14	15	2
MALES	4 006	2 979	2 144	835	1 379	542	765	293	1 027	166	628	233	147
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	780	437	307	130	171	69	136	61	343	73	213	57	37
8 YEARS	292	203	163	40	100	14	63	25	89	23	44	22	16
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	855	638	499	139	330	81	169	58	217	26	143	48	20
4 YEARS	1 244	973	695	278	447	203	248	75	271	32	161	77	54
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	500	433	308	126	220	82	88	44	67	3	44	20	12
4 YEARS	197	173	95	78	62	62	33	16	24	6	12	5	7
5 YEARS OR MORE	139	123	77	46	48	31	28	15	16	2	10	4	-
FEMALES	3 595	2 706	1 989	717	1 318	483	671	234	889	117	511	261	134
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	394	233	177	55	109	29	69	26	161	30	95	36	17
8 YEARS	249	157	133	24	88	12	45	12	92	16	46	30	8
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	861	608	446	162	270	111	175	51	254	25	151	78	40
4 YEARS	1 271	1 031	777	254	525	173	252	81	240	21	153	66	49
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	412	337	232	104	171	76	61	29	75	10	35	30	13
4 YEARS	252	201	137	64	101	43	36	21	51	13	27	11	4
5 YEARS OR MORE	156	139	87	53	54	38	33	14	16	1	4	11	2
MEAN EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES	$7 556	$8 319	$8 133	$8 817	$8 648	$9 211	$7 164	$8 050	$5 293	$4 769	$5 201	$5 803	$6 609
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	5 043	5 959	5 943	5 999	6 520	6 383	5 152	5 570	3 828	3 590	3 799	4 191	(B)
8 YEARS	5 969	6 837	7 029	(B)	6 996	(B)	7 086	(B)	4 240	(B)	3 720	(B)	(B)
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	6 196	6 808	6 859	6 647	7 416	6 651	5 888	6 641	4 576	(B)	5 005	3 743	(B)
4 YEARS	7 882	8 273	8 141	8 640	8 607	8 755	7 234	8 361	6 344	(B)	6 226	6 803	6 692
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	9 048	9 476	9 639	9 094	9 901	9 097	8 951	(B)	6 724	(B)	5 523	(B)	(B)
4 YEARS	11 299	11 723	10 497	13 741	11 536	14 416	(B)	(B)	9 188	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
5 YEARS OR MORE	15 313	15 660	15 563	15 822	15 715	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
MALES	9 121	10 046	9 777	10 739	10 122	11 125	9 154	10 023	6 438	5 339	6 353	7 451	8 627
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	6 125	7 340	7 345	7 327	8 010	(B)	6 506	(B)	4 580	(B)	4 474	(B)	(B)
8 YEARS	7 872	8 762	9 111	(B)	8 681	(B)	(B)	(B)	5 845	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	8 329	9 036	8 933	9 405	9 316	9 050	8 183	(B)	6 251	(B)	6 821	(B)	(B)
4 YEARS	9 517	10 001	9 793	10 519	10 279	10 389	8 915	(B)	7 778	(B)	7 904	7 888	(B)
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	10 703	11 059	11 191	10 736	11 280	10 689	10 970	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
4 YEARS	13 347	13 636	11 522	16 240	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
5 YEARS OR MORE	18 225	18 781	18 429	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
FEMALES	5 813	6 418	6 360	6 580	7 105	7 063	4 896	5 584	3 968	3 959	3 786	4 329	4 389
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	2 899	3 365	3 512	(B)	4 168	(B)	(B)	(B)	2 225	(B)	2 291	(B)	(B)
8 YEARS	3 738	4 354	4 468	(B)	5 075	(B)	(B)	(B)	2 684	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	4 080	4 471	4 537	4 288	5 094	4 902	3 679	(B)	3 144	(B)	3 284	2 685	(B)
4 YEARS	6 282	6 643	6 663	6 582	7 182	6 837	5 584	6 037	4 726	(B)	4 453	(B)	(B)
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	7 038	7 439	7 582	7 120	8 135	7 384	(B)	(B)	5 248	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
4 YEARS	9 699	10 080	9 784	(B)	11 221	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
5 YEARS OR MORE	12 716	12 912	13 025	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
STANDARD ERROR OF MEAN EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES	$79	$135	$159	$258	$180	$329	$304	$403	$164	$372	$205	$363	$536
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	152	302	359	559	463	802	553	765	277	544	355	712	(B)
8 YEARS	255	452	509	(B)	608	(B)	906	(B)	532	(B)	751	(B)	(B)
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	131	228	265	450	333	544	423	792	265	(B)	346	494	(B)
4 YEARS	118	191	222	375	286	437	335	724	301	(B)	374	577	675
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	242	381	477	604	465	699	1 222	(B)	658	(B)	637	(B)	(B)
4 YEARS	359	572	612	1 071	716	1 358	(B)	(B)	945	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
5 YEARS OR MORE	738	1 153	1 712	1 160	1 157	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
MALES	122	209	252	369	272	490	504	526	250	549	303	608	832
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	201	394	479	686	629	(B)	721	(B)	361	(B)	456	(B)	(B)
8 YEARS	388	656	744	(B)	946	(B)	(B)	(B)	901	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	198	330	380	661	458	925	665	(B)	443	(B)	528	(B)	(B)
4 YEARS	183	303	371	510	496	609	517	(B)	441	(B)	540	842	(B)
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	368	568	722	844	659	971	1 910	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
4 YEARS	649	984	1 041	1 656	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
5 YEARS OR MORE	1 420	2 230	3 420	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
FEMALES	85	144	164	302	210	367	228	512	176	423	225	358	484
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	155	292	353	(B)	457	(B)	(B)	(B)	309	(B)	430	(B)	(B)
8 YEARS	221	403	447	(B)	558	(B)	(B)	(B)	433	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	123	224	266	414	365	499	347	(B)	223	(B)	303	388	(B)
4 YEARS	128	204	224	466	279	531	350	913	326	(B)	393	(B)	(B)
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	250	403	479	742	566	898	(B)	(B)	590	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
4 YEARS	345	579	727	(B)	793	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
5 YEARS OR MORE	468	724	902	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.
B BASE LESS THAN 75,000.

Table 10. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1976 AND 1969, BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED—PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER WITH EARNINGS, BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Mean earnings in constant 1976 dollars)

SEX AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF --				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
BLACK													
NUMBER WITH EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES	6 681	5 131	4 049	1 083	2 746	675	1 303	407	1 550	201	1 010	339	191
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	1 778	1 116	835	281	504	135	331	146	662	100	445	117	67
8 YEARS	653	476	380	96	252	58	128	38	177	24	117	36	18
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	1 728	1 383	1 127	256	764	163	363	93	345	42	222	81	47
4 YEARS	1 638	1 399	1 116	283	811	201	306	82	238	23	147	68	39
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	495	441	350	90	256	66	94	24	55	4	33	18	11
4 YEARS	225	179	138	41	92	27	47	14	46	5	28	13	6
5 YEARS OR MORE .	165	137	102	35	67	25	35	10	28	2	18	7	4
MALES.	3 607	2 766	2 174	591	1 492	365	682	226	842	120	547	175	103
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	1 125	701	522	178	320	84	202	94	425	70	284	71	43
8 YEARS	356	267	212	55	144	34	68	21	89	12	59	18	10
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	883	726	594	132	413	87	181	45	157	22	100	36	22
4 YEARS	809	692	548	144	404	100	144	44	117	11	73	34	19
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	257	230	185	46	134	34	51	12	27	2	16	9	5
4 YEARS	92	77	60	17	41	12	19	5	15	2	9	5	3
5 YEARS OR MORE .	85	73	53	19	36	14	17	5	12	1	7	4	2
FEMALES.	3 074	2 366	1 874	491	1 254	311	621	181	708	81	463	164	88
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	652	415	313	103	184	51	128	52	237	30	161	46	24
8 YEARS	297	209	168	41	108	24	60	17	87	12	57	18	9
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	845	657	533	124	351	76	182	48	188	21	122	45	25
4 YEARS	829	708	568	140	406	101	162	39	121	13	74	35	20
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	238	210	166	45	122	32	43	12	28	2	17	9	5
4 YEARS	133	102	78	23	50	15	28	9	31	3	20	8	4
5 YEARS OR MORE .	81	65	49	16	31	11	18	5	16	1	12	3	2
MEAN EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES	$7 006	$7 721	$7 756	$7 580	$8 312	$8 453	$6 583	$6 149	$4 642	$4 341	$4 436	$5 435	$5 735
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	5 153	6 062	6 251	5 495	6 862	6 469	5 321	4 596	3 624	3 767	3 479	4 049	4 490
8 YEARS	5 972	6 665	6 698	6 532	7 288	7 513	5 540	5 034	4 108	(B)	4 001	4 632	(B)
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	6 570	7 076	7 127	6 852	7 621	7 427	6 089	5 844	4 541	4 323	4 377	5 107	5 385
4 YEARS	7 804	8 148	8 124	8 247	8 552	8 711	6 962	7 107	5 809	(B)	5 581	6 432	6 688
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	9 253	9 527	9 487	9 789	9 978	9 996	8 151	(B)	6 880	(B)	6 481	(B)	(B)
4 YEARS	11 011	11 480	11 475	11 501	11 989	12 198	10 224	(B)	9 182	(B)	9 172	(B)	(B)
5 YEARS OR MORE .	15 458	16 287	16 027	17 045	16 652	17 833	14 831	(B)	11 398	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
MALES.	8 703	9 578	9 605	9 497	10 106	10 575	8 508	7 756	5 820	5 230	5 589	6 944	7 240
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	6 397	7 545	7 786	6 882	8 369	8 050	6 864	5 839	4 489	4 298	4 387	5 084	5 553
8 YEARS	7 990	8 713	8 768	8 496	9 210	9 655	7 835	(B)	5 821	(B)	5 670	(B)	(B)
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	8 743	9 222	9 210	9 274	9 568	9 759	8 393	8 338	6 529	(B)	6 354	7 202	(B)
4 YEARS	9 924	10 304	10 233	10 575	10 613	11 145	9 168	9 280	7 677	(B)	7 404	8 147	(B)
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	11 300	11 608	11 428	12 082	11 959	12 441	10 028	(B)	8 679	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
4 YEARS	12 965	13 480	13 389	(B)	13 951	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
5 YEARS OR MORE .	17 715	18 411	18 126	(B)	18 304	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
FEMALES.	5 015	5 545	5 616	5 287	6 180	5 935	4 467	4 141	3 242	3 024	3 073	3 826	3 974
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	3 015	3 553	3 692	3 100	4 243	3 866	2 930	2 349	2 073	2 531	1 878	2 453	(B)
8 YEARS	3 553	4 048	4 085	3 897	4 722	(B)	2 940	(B)	2 403	(B)	2 344	(B)	(B)
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	4 300	4 706	4 808	4 273	5 330	4 759	3 797	3 506	2 882	(B)	2 757	3 433	3 496
4 YEARS	5 735	6 031	6 090	5 793	6 523	6 303	5 001	4 475	4 003	(B)	3 783	4 581	(B)
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	7 042	7 294	7 267	7 229	7 801	7 399	5 925	(B)	5 147	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
4 YEARS	9 659	9 971	10 002	(B)	10 621	(B)	8 899	(B)	8 634	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
5 YEARS OR MORE .	12 897	13 653	13 757	(B)	14 732	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
STANDARD ERROR OF MEAN EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS													
8 YEARS													
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .													
4 YEARS													
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .													
4 YEARS													
5 YEARS OR MORE .													
MALES.													
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS													
8 YEARS													
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .													
4 YEARS													
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .													
4 YEARS													
5 YEARS OR MORE .													
FEMALES.													
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS													
8 YEARS													
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .													
4 YEARS													
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .													
4 YEARS													
5 YEARS OR MORE .													

[STANDARD ERRORS FOR THESE 1970 CENSUS DATA ARE SMALL ENOUGH TO BE DISREGARDED]

B BASE LESS THAN 25,000.

1977

Table 11. LABOR FORCE STATUS—PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(Numbers in thousands)

AGE, SEX, AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METRO-POLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
MALE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	74 541	50 285	20 890	29 395	11 137	17 871	9 753	11 524	24 256	3 098	15 051	6 107	3 522
IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE. . . .	56 392	38 545	15 363	23 181	8 025	14 237	7 338	8 944	17 848	2 274	11 066	4 508	2 571
16 TO 19 YEARS	4 470	2 981	1 054	1 927	482	1 151	572	776	1 489	184	922	383	242
20 TO 24 YEARS	7 681	5 228	2 294	2 934	1 158	1 775	1 136	1 159	2 453	301	1 526	626	302
25 TO 34 YEARS	14 725	10 216	4 188	6 028	2 155	3 659	2 032	2 369	4 509	545	2 792	1 173	662
35 TO 44 YEARS	10 530	7 191	2 611	4 580	1 430	2 807	1 181	1 773	3 339	452	2 034	853	533
45 TO 54 YEARS	10 188	7 103	2 759	4 344	1 456	2 757	1 302	1 587	3 085	388	1 938	759	437
55 TO 64 YEARS	7 048	4 818	1 982	2 836	1 088	1 755	894	1 081	2 230	294	1 383	553	304
65 YEARS AND OVER.	1 750	1 008	476	532	256	334	220	198	742	111	470	161	91
EMPLOYED	52 187	35 614	13 967	21 648	7 236	13 325	6 730	8 323	16 572	2 137	10 310	4 126	2 359
UNEMPLOYED	4 206	2 930	1 397	1 534	789	912	608	621	1 275	137	756	383	212
NOT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE. .	18 148	11 740	5 526	6 214	3 111	3 634	2 415	2 580	6 408	824	3 986	1 599	951
IN ARMED FORCES.	954	665	220	446	82	190	138	256	288	2	173	113	48
PERCENT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE[1]													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	75.7	76.7	73.5	78.9	72.1	79.7	75.2	77.6	73.6	73.4	73.5	73.8	73.0
16 TO 19 YEARS	54.5	54.7	49.6	58.0	42.7	58.1	57.4	57.8	54.2	46.2	54.0	59.6	57.2
20 TO 24 YEARS	81.5	80.7	80.0	81.3	79.6	80.7	80.5	82.1	83.2	87.2	85.2	76.9	81.9
25 TO 34 YEARS	92.8	92.7	91.5	93.5	90.8	94.4	92.3	92.1	93.2	95.7	93.1	92.3	92.1
35 TO 44 YEARS	94.1	94.1	92.3	95.1	92.4	95.8	92.3	94.0	94.1	94.4	93.9	94.3	93.6
45 TO 54 YEARS	90.5	91.5	88.8	93.3	87.7	94.1	90.1	92.0	88.3	86.5	88.9	87.8	85.3
55 TO 64 YEARS	74.4	76.0	72.8	78.4	73.5	80.3	72.1	75.4	71.1	71.2	70.8	72.0	74.2
65 YEARS AND OVER.	19.2	18.0	17.9	18.2	17.2	18.8	18.7	17.2	20.9	24.8	20.9	19.1	17.6
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	7.5	7.6	9.1	6.6	9.8	6.4	8.3	6.9	7.1	6.0	6.8	8.5	8.2
16 TO 19 YEARS	19.9	21.3	24.8	19.4	25.1	18.9	24.5	20.1	17.1	15.7	17.9	15.9	18.8
20 TO 24 YEARS	12.7	12.9	14.4	11.7	16.1	11.6	12.6	11.8	12.5	10.9	10.8	17.5	13.7
25 TO 34 YEARS	6.7	6.5	8.3	5.2	9.8	4.5	6.8	6.2	7.2	5.7	7.2	7.9	8.3
35 TO 44 YEARS	4.6	4.8	6.5	3.8	7.4	3.9	5.4	3.6	4.1	4.9	3.7	4.7	5.3
45 TO 54 YEARS	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.2	5.3	4.5	3.7	3.7	4.0	1.8	3.7	6.1	5.6
55 TO 64 YEARS	4.5	4.8	6.0	4.0	5.7	3.7	6.3	4.5	3.8	3.2	4.2	3.1	5.1
65 YEARS AND OVER.	6.9	7.8	8.9	6.8	9.6	7.4	8.1	5.9	5.7	4.3	4.6	9.7	1.7
FEMALE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	82 059	55 735	24 265	31 470	13 018	19 272	11 248	12 198	26 324	3 155	16 409	6 760	3 847
IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE. . . .	39 374	27 419	11 688	15 732	6 071	9 740	5 617	5 991	11 955	1 374	7 336	3 245	1 802
16 TO 19 YEARS	3 942	2 751	1 016	1 734	509	1 103	507	632	1 191	115	744	331	164
20 TO 24 YEARS	6 376	4 593	2 057	2 535	964	1 538	1 093	998	1 783	208	1 073	503	268
25 TO 34 YEARS	9 738	6 848	2 950	3 897	1 583	2 425	1 368	1 472	2 890	327	1 791	772	466
35 TO 44 YEARS	7 107	4 817	1 898	2 919	1 008	1 793	890	1 126	2 290	277	1 384	629	366
45 TO 54 YEARS	6 756	4 763	2 029	2 734	1 087	1 679	942	1 055	1 993	238	1 235	520	271
55 TO 64 YEARS	4 360	2 957	1 397	1 560	745	955	652	605	1 403	159	876	368	193
65 YEARS AND OVER.	1 095	690	339	351	175	247	164	104	405	50	233	121	73
EMPLOYED	36 034	25 067	10 627	14 440	5 489	8 938	5 138	5 502	10 967	1 273	6 734	2 960	1 670
UNEMPLOYED	3 340	2 352	1 061	1 291	582	802	479	489	988	101	602	285	132
NOT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE. .	42 685	28 316	12 578	15 738	6 947	9 531	5 631	6 207	14 369	1 781	9 073	3 515	2 045
PERCENT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE[1]													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	48.0	49.2	48.2	50.0	46.6	50.5	49.9	49.1	45.4	43.5	44.7	48.0	46.8
16 TO 19 YEARS	47.5	49.7	44.6	53.3	41.8	55.2	47.8	50.2	43.1	37.9	42.5	46.7	43.7
20 TO 24 YEARS	65.0	66.5	64.9	67.9	60.4	69.1	69.4	66.1	61.5	61.5	59.5	66.1	65.7
25 TO 34 YEARS	59.3	59.6	61.6	58.2	61.1	59.4	62.1	56.4	58.6	54.7	59.3	58.9	61.1
35 TO 44 YEARS	59.6	59.1	60.6	58.2	58.6	58.8	63.0	57.3	60.8	58.7	60.2	62.9	59.4
45 TO 54 YEARS	56.1	56.9	58.0	56.2	57.5	55.4	58.6	57.4	54.1	53.8	53.4	56.1	53.3
55 TO 64 YEARS	41.1	42.0	43.4	40.9	43.2	41.2	43.7	40.4	39.3	36.5	39.2	41.2	37.3
65 YEARS AND OVER.	8.4	8.4	8.1	8.6	7.7	9.6	8.7	6.9	8.6	8.9	7.8	10.5	11.1
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	8.5	8.6	9.1	8.2	9.6	8.2	8.5	8.2	8.3	7.3	8.2	8.8	7.3
16 TO 19 YEARS	19.2	19.5	21.5	18.3	21.2	16.9	21.8	20.8	18.7	9.9	20.7	17.1	15.0
20 TO 24 YEARS	11.7	10.9	12.9	9.3	14.7	9.1	11.2	9.7	13.8	12.8	13.6	14.5	14.6
25 TO 34 YEARS	7.9	8.1	8.3	7.9	8.7	8.4	7.8	7.2	7.6	7.1	7.2	8.8	5.7
35 TO 44 YEARS	5.8	5.8	6.6	5.3	6.2	5.5	7.0	4.9	5.8	5.3	5.7	6.0	6.1
45 TO 54 YEARS	5.9	6.0	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.0	5.1	6.4	5.6	6.6	5.0	6.8	4.0
55 TO 64 YEARS	4.7	5.3	5.0	5.6	6.3	6.0	3.5	4.9	3.5	5.7	3.2	3.2	3.2
65 YEARS AND OVER.	4.5	6.1	6.5	5.8	9.5	7.0	3.3	3.0	1.7	(8)	2.0	1.8	(8)
WHITE													
MALE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	65 974	43 853	16 260	27 593	8 100	16 738	8 160	10 855	22 121	2 752	13 755	5 614	3 239
IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE. . . .	50 475	34 055	12 207	21 848	6 004	13 389	6 203	8 459	16 420	2 035	10 220	4 165	2 376
16 TO 19 YEARS	4 047	2 686	843	1 844	357	1 099	486	744	1 361	164	850	347	219
20 TO 24 YEARS	6 743	4 499	1 771	2 728	848	1 651	923	1 077	2 244	258	1 404	581	278
25 TO 34 YEARS	13 120	8 980	3 353	5 627	1 620	3 381	1 732	2 245	4 140	491	2 562	1 087	606
35 TO 44 YEARS	9 371	6 256	1 994	4 262	1 017	2 605	977	1 657	3 115	411	1 909	795	492
45 TO 54 YEARS	9 186	6 344	2 197	4 148	1 074	2 642	1 123	1 506	2 842	354	1 785	702	412
55 TO 64 YEARS	6 442	4 392	1 655	2 737	873	1 693	782	1 044	2 050	256	1 277	516	286
65 YEARS AND OVER.	1 566	897	395	503	215	317	180	185	669	101	433	135	83
EMPLOYED	47 051	31 746	11 284	20 462	5 529	12 575	5 754	7 888	15 305	1 919	9 551	3 836	2 194
UNEMPLOYED	3 424	2 309	923	1 386	475	814	448	572	1 115	117	669	329	182
NOT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE. .	15 499	9 798	4 053	5 745	2 096	3 349	1 957	2 396	5 701	717	3 535	1 449	863
IN ARMED FORCES.	803	553	176	377	66	157	110	220	250	2	147	101	47

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

Table 11. LABOR FORCE STATUS—PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(Numbers in thousands)

AGE, SEX, AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
MALE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	64 730	44 323	20 501	23 822	11 336	14 533	9 165	9 289	20 408	2 382	12 671	5 154	2 698
IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE . . .	49 059	34 302	15 395	18 908	8 530	11 723	6 865	7 185	14 756	1 661	9 291	3 805	2 014
16 TO 19 YEARS.	3 262	2 236	974	1 262	483	773	491	489	1 026	106	645	275	138
20 TO 24 YEARS.	5 315	3 741	1 876	1 865	1 004	1 128	872	737	1 574	160	986	428	206
25 TO 34 YEARS.	10 870	7 697	3 432	4 265	1 930	2 624	1 502	1 641	3 173	341	1 972	860	463
35 TO 44 YEARS.	10 271	7 268	2 980	4 288	1 657	2 668	1 323	1 620	3 003	333	1 876	794	432
45 TO 54 YEARS.	10 177	7 182	3 115	4 066	1 714	2 562	1 401	1 505	2 995	335	1 898	763	417
55 TO 64 YEARS.	7 061	4 830	2 304	2 525	1 323	1 575	982	951	2 231	278	1 428	525	270
65 YEARS AND OVER	2 103	1 349	713	637	418	395	295	242	754	107	487	160	88
EMPLOYED.	47 139	32 971	14 702	18 269	8 111	11 331	6 592	6 937	14 168	1 592	8 918	3 658	1 946
UNEMPLOYED.	1 920	1 332	693	639	419	392	274	247	588	69	373	147	97
NOT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE .	15 672	10 021	5 106	4 915	2 807	2 810	2 299	2 105	5 651	722	3 580	1 349	684
IN ARMED FORCES	944	681	262	419	79	180	183	239	263	7	133	123	45
PERCENT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	75.8	77.4	75.1	79.4	75.2	80.7	74.9	77.3	72.3	69.7	72.2	73.8	74.6
16 TO 19 YEARS.	45.5	46.8	45.5	47.8	44.1	49.1	47.1	45.9	43.0	38.8	42.6	45.9	46.2
20 TO 24 YEARS.	76.1	76.4	75.0	77.8	76.9	78.8	73.0	76.4	75.3	82.9	77.1	69.3	76.3
25 TO 34 YEARS.	92.2	92.3	91.2	93.3	91.4	94.3	91.0	91.7	91.9	92.2	92.4	90.7	93.2
35 TO 44 YEARS.	93.8	94.1	92.9	95.0	93.1	96.0	92.5	93.4	93.0	91.7	93.3	92.9	94.3
45 TO 54 YEARS.	92.9	93.8	92.1	95.0	91.8	95.7	92.5	93.9	90.8	87.9	90.7	92.5	93.1
55 TO 64 YEARS.	81.4	83.2	82.0	84.4	81.9	86.0	82.2	82.1	77.6	73.0	77.7	80.2	77.1
65 YEARS AND OVER	25.6	26.3	26.4	26.2	26.8	27.1	26.0	24.9	24.5	25.4	24.3	24.5	23.5
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	3.9	3.9	4.5	3.4	4.9	3.3	4.0	3.4	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.3
16 TO 19 YEARS.	11.3	11.7	13.6	10.3	14.1	10.5	12.8	10.0	10.3	8.5	10.2	11.2	9.4
20 TO 24 YEARS.	7.0	7.0	7.6	6.3	8.5	6.3	6.7	6.2	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.5	6.8
25 TO 34 YEARS.	3.2	3.1	3.7	2.6	4.1	2.6	3.1	2.7	3.3	4.4	3.4	2.7	2.2
35 TO 44 YEARS.	2.5	2.4	3.0	2.0	3.4	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.8	3.3	2.9	2.5	2.5
45 TO 54 YEARS.	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.3	3.4	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.4
55 TO 64 YEARS.	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.8	3.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.4	2.9	2.6
65 YEARS AND OVER	4.3	4.7	5.0	4.4	6.0	4.6	3.7	4.1	3.4	1.9	3.3	5.0	3.4
FEMALE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	72 744	50 342	24 161	26 181	13 372	16 102	10 789	10 079	22 402	2 516	14 184	5 703	2 971
IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE . . .	30 385	21 740	10 796	10 944	5 999	6 809	4 797	4 135	8 645	832	5 450	2 364	1 188
16 TO 19 YEARS.	2 558	1 833	838	995	429	624	409	370	725	57	453	215	106
20 TO 24 YEARS.	4 657	3 455	1 804	1 651	981	1 038	823	613	1 202	103	731	368	167
25 TO 34 YEARS.	5 697	4 101	2 035	2 066	1 158	1 265	877	801	1 596	158	1 004	434	231
35 TO 44 YEARS.	5 913	4 171	1 917	2 254	1 050	1 364	867	890	1 741	175	1 092	475	244
45 TO 54 YEARS.	6 283	4 492	2 169	2 323	1 225	1 468	945	855	1 791	171	1 153	467	245
55 TO 64 YEARS.	4 108	2 887	1 555	1 332	879	845	676	487	1 221	128	777	315	153
65 YEARS AND OVER	1 170	802	478	323	279	205	200	119	369	40	239	90	42
EMPLOYED.	28 821	20 672	10 241	10 432	5 688	6 501	4 552	3 931	8 148	783	5 133	2 233	1 125
UNEMPLOYED.	1 565	1 068	555	513	311	308	245	205	497	49	317	131	62
NOT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE .	42 359	28 602	13 365	15 237	7 373	9 293	5 992	5 944	13 757	1 684	8 734	3 339	1 784
PERCENT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	41.8	43.2	44.7	41.8	44.9	42.3	44.5	41.0	38.6	33.1	38.4	41.5	40.0
16 TO 19 YEARS.	34.8	36.9	36.5	37.2	36.6	39.1	36.4	34.4	30.5	23.0	30.1	34.3	35.1
20 TO 24 YEARS.	56.2	58.4	59.7	57.0	61.0	59.5	58.1	53.4	50.6	46.2	50.2	52.9	52.5
25 TO 34 YEARS.	44.9	45.3	49.7	41.7	50.4	41.8	48.8	41.5	43.8	40.2	44.2	44.2	43.4
35 TO 44 YEARS.	50.2	50.1	53.4	47.7	53.2	46.7	53.6	49.3	50.4	45.8	50.6	52.0	50.2
45 TO 54 YEARS.	52.8	53.9	56.0	52.0	56.6	52.4	55.3	51.3	50.3	42.6	50.5	53.2	52.1
55 TO 64 YEARS.	42.3	44.2	46.5	41.8	46.1	42.7	47.0	40.5	38.4	32.9	36.1	42.0	38.7
65 YEARS AND OVER	10.6	11.1	12.1	9.9	12.4	10.1	11.8	9.5	9.7	8.3	9.7	10.5	9.0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	5.2	4.9	5.1	4.7	5.2	4.5	5.1	5.0	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.2
16 TO 19 YEARS.	11.2	10.7	11.7	9.8	11.2	9.6	12.2	10.3	12.6	12.3	12.6	13.0	9.4
20 TO 24 YEARS.	6.8	6.2	6.5	5.8	5.9	5.3	7.3	6.7	8.7	10.7	8.9	7.6	7.8
25 TO 34 YEARS.	5.2	5.0	5.3	4.6	5.1	4.5	5.6	4.9	5.9	5.7	6.2	5.3	5.2
35 TO 44 YEARS.	4.2	4.0	4.2	3.8	4.4	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.6	5.1	4.6	4.2	4.1
45 TO 54 YEARS.	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.1	3.4	2.9	3.6	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.1
55 TO 64 YEARS.	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	4.0	3.0	2.5	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.6	2.9	3.3
65 YEARS AND OVER	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.3	5.4	4.4	4.0	5.0	4.1	5.0	3.8	4.4	4.8
WHITE													
MALE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	57 923	39 254	16 592	22 662	8 713	13 845	7 879	8 817	18 669	2 132	11 735	4 802	2 508
IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE . . .	44 285	30 635	12 563	18 072	6 607	11 210	5 956	6 862	13 650	1 505	8 574	3 571	1 888
16 TO 19 YEARS.	2 939	2 001	791	1 210	367	743	424	468	937	95	586	257	129
20 TO 24 YEARS.	4 723	3 297	1 529	1 768	776	1 069	753	700	1 426	142	886	398	189
25 TO 34 YEARS.	9 747	6 802	2 737	4 065	1 441	2 496	1 296	1 570	2 945	309	1 628	808	436
35 TO 44 YEARS.	9 238	6 453	2 357	4 096	1 220	2 544	1 138	1 551	2 785	299	1 739	747	404
45 TO 54 YEARS.	9 255	6 471	2 566	3 905	1 347	2 464	1 220	1 441	2 784	306	1 759	719	394
55 TO 64 YEARS.	6 455	4 382	1 961	2 421	1 095	1 517	866	904	2 073	256	1 324	494	256
65 YEARS AND OVER	1 929	1 229	622	607	363	378	259	229	700	99	452	148	82
EMPLOYED.	42 674	29 539	12 057	17 482	6 320	10 849	5 737	6 634	13 135	1 446	8 250	3 438	1 827
UNEMPLOYED.	1 611	1 096	506	590	287	361	220	228	515	59	324	133	61
NOT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE .	13 638	8 619	4 029	4 590	2 106	2 635	1 923	1 955	5 019	627	3 161	1 231	620
IN ARMED FORCES	863	620	230	390	67	169	163	222	243	6	124	113	41

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

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Table 11. LABOR FORCE STATUS—PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

AGE, SEX, AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
WHITE--CONTINUED													
MALE--CONTINUED													
PERCENT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE[1]													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	76.5	77.7	75.1	79.2	74.1	80.0	76.0	77.9	74.2	74.0	74.3	74.2	73.4
16 TO 19 YEARS	57.8	58.4	56.3	59.4	51.1	59.6	60.9	59.1	56.8	48.1	57.2	60.7	58.0
20 TO 24 YEARS	82.3	81.4	81.1	81.6	82.2	80.8	80.1	83.0	84.0	90.2	86.0	77.5	82.6
25 TO 34 YEARS	93.6	93.5	92.6	94.0	92.3	95.0	93.0	92.5	94.0	96.6	94.1	92.6	92.2
35 TO 44 YEARS	94.7	94.7	92.8	95.6	93.3	96.3	92.3	94.6	94.6	94.5	94.5	95.1	94.2
45 TO 54 YEARS	91.4	92.7	90.9	93.7	89.6	94.6	92.1	92.1	88.7	87.0	89.1	88.6	86.1
55 TO 64 YEARS	75.0	77.0	74.2	78.8	74.5	81.0	73.9	75.4	71.1	70.3	70.7	72.4	75.3
65 YEARS AND OVER	19.0	18.1	18.2	17.9	18.6	18.7	17.8	16.8	20.4	24.6	20.8	17.4	17.0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	6.8	6.8	7.6	6.3	7.9	6.1	7.2	6.8	6.8	5.7	6.5	7.9	7.7
16 TO 19 YEARS	17.7	18.5	19.2	18.3	18.0	17.9	20.0	18.7	15.9	16.4	16.7	13.8	16.7
20 TO 24 YEARS	11.3	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.4	10.9	10.9	11.6	11.6	9.7	10.2	15.9	12.4
25 TO 34 YEARS	6.2	5.8	7.3	4.9	8.6	4.1	6.2	6.1	7.0	5.8	6.9	7.8	7.9
35 TO 44 YEARS	4.2	4.2	5.4	3.7	5.7	3.7	5.0	3.7	4.1	5.2	3.7	4.7	5.7
45 TO 54 YEARS	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.1	5.0	4.3	3.6	3.6	3.9	1.5	3.8	5.5	4.5
55 TO 64 YEARS	4.1	4.4	5.3	3.9	5.4	3.7	5.2	4.1	3.5	2.6	3.8	3.3	5.4
65 YEARS AND OVER	6.4	7.2	7.6	6.9	7.7	7.3	7.4	6.3	5.2	2.8	4.9	8.0	1.9
FEMALE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	71 799	48 097	18 666	29 430	9 248	17 960	9 418	11 470	23 703	2 797	14 814	6 092	3 521
IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	34 294	23 538	8 947	14 591	4 282	9 002	4 665	5 589	10 756	1 223	6 624	2 909	1 632
16 TO 19 YEARS	3 594	2 489	836	1 652	405	1 055	432	597	1 105	108	691	306	152
20 TO 24 YEARS	5 575	3 979	1 645	2 333	721	1 411	924	923	1 596	182	950	464	245
25 TO 34 YEARS	8 226	5 700	2 165	3 534	1 082	2 172	1 084	1 363	2 526	277	1 577	673	405
35 TO 44 YEARS	6 070	4 003	1 323	2 680	610	1 646	713	1 033	2 067	251	1 260	556	325
45 TO 54 YEARS	5 906	4 111	1 535	2 576	751	1 574	784	1 002	1 795	215	1 113	467	253
55 TO 64 YEARS	3 945	2 645	1 163	1 483	576	909	586	574	1 300	146	815	338	187
65 YEARS AND OVER	978	611	279	333	137	236	142	97	367	44	219	104	65
EMPLOYED	31 628	21 699	8 263	13 435	3 923	8 296	4 341	5 140	9 929	1 138	6 125	2 666	1 516
UNEMPLOYED	2 666	1 839	683	1 156	359	706	324	449	827	85	499	243	117
NOT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	37 505	24 559	9 719	14 840	4 967	8 958	4 753	5 881	12 946	1 573	8 189	3 184	1 889
PERCENT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE[1]													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	47.8	48.9	47.9	49.6	46.3	50.1	49.5	48.7	45.4	43.7	44.7	47.7	46.4
16 TO 19 YEARS	51.2	53.9	51.7	55.1	52.8	57.2	50.8	51.7	46.0	39.9	45.5	50.2	46.5
20 TO 24 YEARS	66.8	68.8	69.1	68.6	66.1	70.1	71.6	66.3	62.3	63.8	59.9	67.3	65.8
25 TO 34 YEARS	58.1	58.4	60.4	57.3	60.7	58.4	60.0	55.6	57.3	52.9	58.1	57.5	59.3
35 TO 44 YEARS	58.9	58.3	59.5	57.8	57.1	58.5	61.8	56.6	60.2	58.4	59.7	62.1	58.2
45 TO 54 YEARS	55.5	56.2	57.4	55.5	56.5	54.7	58.3	56.9	54.0	54.7	53.4	55.0	52.7
55 TO 64 YEARS	41.3	42.2	44.2	40.7	43.1	41.2	45.5	40.0	39.6	38.2	39.2	41.3	38.4
65 YEARS AND OVER	8.3	8.2	7.8	8.4	7.3	9.5	8.4	6.7	8.5	8.6	8.0	9.8	10.6
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.9	8.4	7.8	7.0	8.0	7.7	6.9	7.5	8.4	7.2
16 TO 19 YEARS	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.4	18.8	16.0	16.5	19.7	17.3	9.4	19.3	15.8	11.6
20 TO 24 YEARS	10.0	9.1	9.4	8.8	10.6	8.5	8.5	9.2	12.2	12.3	11.6	13.3	14.1
25 TO 34 YEARS	6.9	6.9	5.9	7.5	6.6	7.6	5.1	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.6	7.9	6.5
35 TO 44 YEARS	5.5	5.5	6.7	4.9	5.9	5.1	7.3	4.7	5.5	5.4	5.3	6.2	5.8
45 TO 54 YEARS	6.0	6.2	5.8	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.3	6.7	5.7	5.9	5.1	7.1	4.3
55 TO 64 YEARS	4.5	5.2	4.8	5.5	6.3	5.8	3.3	5.0	3.2	5.1	2.9	3.0	3.3
65 YEARS AND OVER	4.8	6.7	7.5	6.1	11.4	7.3	3.8	3.2	1.6	(B)	1.7	2.1	(B)
BLACK													
MALE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	7 333	5 461	4 061	1 400	2 641	897	1 419	504	1 872	296	1 152	424	274
IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	5 022	3 781	2 746	1 035	1 735	673	1 012	362	1 241	213	737	291	188
16 TO 19 YEARS	370	256	181	76	101	50	80	25	114	17	63	33	23
20 TO 24 YEARS	809	627	468	158	279	97	189	61	182	38	106	39	24
25 TO 34 YEARS	1 332	1 017	702	315	435	219	268	96	315	48	197	71	52
35 TO 44 YEARS	964	767	529	238	350	153	179	85	197	35	111	50	39
45 TO 54 YEARS	857	647	501	146	336	93	165	53	210	31	129	50	25
55 TO 64 YEARS	530	369	289	79	195	50	94	29	161	35	96	31	18
65 YEARS AND OVER	160	98	76	22	39	10	36	12	62	9	35	17	7
EMPLOYED	4 304	3 199	2 298	902	1 434	582	864	320	1 104	198	666	241	159
UNEMPLOYED	718	582	449	133	301	91	148	42	136	15	71	50	29
NOT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2 311	1 680	1 314	366	907	224	408	141	631	84	415	133	86
IN ARMED FORCES	123	87	33	54	12	23	20	31	36	-	25	11	1
PERCENT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE[1]													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	68.5	69.2	67.6	73.9	65.7	75.0	71.3	71.9	66.3	71.8	64.0	68.6	68.6
16 TO 19 YEARS	34.6	33.9	32.2	39.0	26.5	39.9	44.2	(B)	36.0	(B)	30.9	(B)	(B)
20 TO 24 YEARS	76.5	77.3	77.0	78.2	73.8	81.6	82.2	73.5	73.9	(B)	76.2	(B)	(B)
25 TO 34 YEARS	87.7	88.7	88.3	89.4	86.3	91.4	91.9	85.2	84.7	(B)	82.7	86.1	(B)
35 TO 44 YEARS	89.4	89.9	90.8	87.8	89.9	90.7	92.6	83.1	87.6	(B)	87.5	(B)	(B)
45 TO 54 YEARS	82.1	81.7	80.8	84.9	81.9	84.4	78.6	(B)	83.3	(B)	85.4	(B)	(B)
55 TO 64 YEARS	67.3	65.3	64.6	68.0	68.6	62.9	57.6	(B)	72.3	(B)	70.3	(B)	(B)
65 YEARS AND OVER	20.6	18.2	17.0	24.4	13.3	(B)	24.2	(B)	25.9	(B)	22.6	(B)	(B)

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

Table 11. LABOR FORCE STATUS—PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

AGE, SEX, AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
WHITE--CONTINUED													
MALE--CONTINUED													
PERCENT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	76.5	78.0	75.7	79.7	75.8	81.0	75.6	77.8	73.1	70.6	73.1	74.4	75.3
16 TO 19 YEARS	47.3	48.6	48.3	48.8	47.4	50.0	49.1	47.0	44.7	40.9	44.4	47.0	47.6
20 TO 24 YEARS	76.3	76.7	75.1	78.1	77.4	79.0	72.9	76.8	75.4	84.5	77.2	69.1	76.8
25 TO 34 YEARS	92.7	92.9	91.8	93.6	92.1	94.5	91.5	92.1	92.3	92.5	92.8	91.3	94.0
35 TO 44 YEARS	94.3	94.7	93.7	95.3	94.2	96.3	93.2	93.6	93.6	92.3	93.8	93.4	94.8
45 TO 54 YEARS	93.5	94.4	93.1	95.3	93.0	96.0	93.1	94.1	91.5	89.2	91.4	92.9	93.4
55 TO 64 YEARS	82.1	84.0	83.2	84.7	83.3	86.2	83.0	82.3	78.2	73.8	78.3	80.7	77.8
65 YEARS AND OVER	25.9	26.6	27.0	26.2	27.6	27.0	26.1	24.9	24.8	25.7	24.7	24.3	23.4
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	3.6	3.6	4.0	3.3	4.3	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.2
16 TO 19 YEARS	10.4	10.6	11.8	10.0	11.4	10.1	12.0	9.8	9.9	8.4	9.7	10.9	8.5
20 TO 24 YEARS	6.4	6.3	6.6	5.9	7.2	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.0	6.3
25 TO 34 YEARS	2.9	2.8	3.2	2.6	3.6	2.5	2.8	2.7	3.2	4.2	3.3	2.6	2.1
35 TO 44 YEARS	2.3	2.2	2.6	1.9	3.1	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.2
45 TO 54 YEARS	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.2	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.3
55 TO 64 YEARS	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.3	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.2	2.6	2.7
65 YEARS AND OVER	4.2	4.7	5.1	4.3	6.1	4.5	3.9	3.9	3.3	2.0	2.9	4.7	3.7
FEMALE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	64 459	44 107	19 306	24 800	10 122	15 268	9 184	9 532	20 352	2 234	12 841	5 277	2 749
IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	26 482	18 684	8 421	10 263	4 416	6 382	4 006	3 880	7 797	736	4 899	2 163	1 083
16 TO 19 YEARS	2 307	1 636	685	951	329	597	356	354	671	52	417	203	100
20 TO 24 YEARS	4 072	2 992	1 439	1 553	736	976	703	577	1 080	88	653	339	151
25 TO 34 YEARS	4 765	3 353	1 456	1 897	762	1 156	694	741	1 412	138	684	390	205
35 TO 44 YEARS	5 042	3 486	1 388	2 097	695	1 265	694	833	1 556	152	973	431	220
45 TO 54 YEARS	5 561	3 935	1 735	2 200	937	1 392	798	808	1 626	154	1 045	427	226
55 TO 64 YEARS	3 693	2 573	1 312	1 261	723	804	589	457	1 120	117	711	292	143
65 YEARS AND OVER	1 043	711	406	304	234	193	172	111	333	36	216	81	33
EMPLOYED	25 216	17 831	8 034	9 797	4 210	6 102	3 824	3 695	7 385	698	4 637	2 050	1 029
UNEMPLOYED	1 265	853	387	466	205	281	182	185	412	38	262	113	54
NOT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	37 977	25 423	10 885	14 538	5 707	8 886	5 178	5 652	12 555	1 499	7 942	3 114	1 666
PERCENT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	41.1	42.4	43.6	41.4	43.6	41.8	43.6	40.7	38.3	32.9	38.2	41.0	39.4
16 TO 19 YEARS	36.4	38.6	39.3	38.0	40.4	39.8	38.4	35.4	32.1	25.2	31.6	35.6	36.5
20 TO 24 YEARS	56.2	58.6	60.3	57.0	62.2	59.6	58.5	53.2	50.5	46.3	50.1	52.7	52.1
25 TO 34 YEARS	43.1	43.3	47.3	40.6	48.0	40.6	46.6	40.6	42.6	39.5	43.0	43.1	41.9
35 TO 44 YEARS	49.0	48.7	51.3	47.0	51.0	45.9	51.8	48.9	49.7	45.0	49.9	51.1	49.0
45 TO 54 YEARS	52.1	53.1	55.3	51.5	55.9	51.9	54.6	50.9	49.8	42.4	50.1	52.3	51.5
55 TO 64 YEARS	42.1	43.9	46.6	41.5	46.4	42.4	46.9	40.0	38.4	33.0	38.2	41.9	38.6
65 YEARS AND OVER	10.3	10.8	11.8	9.7	12.1	9.9	11.4	9.3	9.5	8.3	9.5	10.1	8.7
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.8	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.0
16 TO 19 YEARS	10.2	9.6	9.8	9.5	8.8	9.2	10.7	9.9	11.6	9.6	11.5	12.3	9.0
20 TO 24 YEARS	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.5	4.8	5.0	6.1	6.4	7.6	9.1	7.8	6.8	7.3
25 TO 34 YEARS	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.6	5.5	5.1	5.7	5.1	4.9
35 TO 44 YEARS	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.7	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.2	3.6
45 TO 54 YEARS	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.2	3.4	2.8	3.6	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.7	4.4
55 TO 64 YEARS	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.0	4.0	3.0	2.4	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.2	2.7	3.5
65 YEARS AND OVER	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.6	5.6	4.7	4.1	4.5	3.9	2.8	3.7	4.9	5.3
BLACK													
MALE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	6 036	4 496	3 550	946	2 397	566	1 152	380	1 540	213	1 022	305	178
IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	4 224	3 241	2 569	671	1 759	417	811	255	984	138	645	202	118
16 TO 19 YEARS	295	213	170	43	109	25	62	18	82	11	54	17	9
20 TO 24 YEARS	531	397	316	81	210	50	106	31	134	17	90	26	16
25 TO 34 YEARS	980	784	626	158	445	104	181	54	196	27	125	44	26
35 TO 44 YEARS	907	716	566	151	399	98	167	53	190	29	121	41	27
45 TO 54 YEARS	819	629	499	130	338	80	161	51	190	26	126	37	21
55 TO 64 YEARS	538	395	311	84	209	47	102	38	142	21	95	27	14
65 YEARS AND OVER	156	106	82	24	50	13	32	11	50	7	33	10	6
EMPLOYED	3 945	3 023	2 394	629	1 634	391	760	238	922	131	602	189	112
UNEMPLOYED	280	218	176	42	125	26	51	16	62	7	43	12	6
NOT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1 812	1 255	980	275	639	149	342	126	556	76	378	103	60
IN ARMED FORCES	67	50	26	23	10	9	17	14	17	1	8	9	4
PERCENT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	70.0	72.1	72.4	70.9	73.4	73.7	70.4	67.1	63.9	64.8	63.1	66.2	66.3
16 TO 19 YEARS	34.1	35.3	36.3	31.9	36.3	33.3	36.9	30.0	31.3	30.6	30.3	35.4	33.3
20 TO 24 YEARS	76.3	75.9	76.1	75.0	77.2	79.4	74.1	70.5	77.5	(B)	76.9	76.5	(B)
25 TO 34 YEARS	88.8	89.0	89.4	87.3	89.9	89.7	88.3	83.1	88.3	93.1	89.3	83.0	86.7
35 TO 44 YEARS	89.0	89.4	89.7	88.8	90.1	89.9	88.8	86.9	87.2	90.6	87.7	85.4	90.0
45 TO 54 YEARS	86.6	87.7	87.5	88.4	87.1	89.9	88.5	87.9	83.0	81.3	82.4	84.1	84.0
55 TO 64 YEARS	74.0	75.4	75.3	75.7	75.2	75.8	75.0	77.6	70.0	67.7	70.4	73.0	(B)
65 YEARS AND OVER	22.9	23.7	23.3	25.3	22.5	25.5	24.4	25.0	21.4	21.2	20.4	25.6	(B)

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

Table 11. LABOR FORCE STATUS—PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

AGE, SEX, AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METRO-POLITAN SINCE 1970
BLACK--CONTINUED													
MALE--CONTINUED													
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	14.3	15.4	16.3	12.8	17.3	13.5	14.6	11.5	11.0	7.0	9.7	17.2	15.5
16 TO 19 YEARS	43.8	49.5	51.2	45.3	52.6	(B)	49.5	(B)	31.0	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
20 TO 24 YEARS	23.8	25.1	27.1	19.2	31.4	20.3	20.8	(B)	19.4	(B)	14.3	(B)	(B)
25 TO 34 YEARS	12.3	13.0	13.8	11.1	15.5	11.8	11.1	9.5	9.9	(B)	10.8	(B)	(B)
35 TO 44 YEARS	8.1	9.3	11.2	5.1	12.9	7.9	8.0	-	3.4	(B)	3.7	(B)	(B)
45 TO 54 YEARS	6.8	7.0	6.3	9.4	7.1	11.7	4.6	(B)	6.1	(B)	3.3	(B)	(B)
55 TO 64 YEARS	8.7	10.3	10.5	9.4	7.9	(B)	15.9	(B)	5.2	(B)	5.8	(B)	(B)
65 YEARS AND OVER	11.0	11.0	14.3	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
FEMALE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	8 896	6 594	5 017	1 577	3 374	1 039	1 643	538	2 302	317	1 409	576	307
IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	4 386	3 346	2 444	903	1 597	602	847	301	1 040	135	618	287	162
16 TO 19 YEARS	282	213	160	53	89	32	72	21	69	5	41	23	11
20 TO 24 YEARS	700	540	373	167	222	108	151	60	160	23	106	31	21
25 TO 34 YEARS	1 295	977	679	297	433	208	247	89	318	45	187	86	61
35 TO 44 YEARS	885	690	509	181	350	119	159	61	196	23	110	63	37
45 TO 54 YEARS	734	566	445	121	307	84	138	37	168	20	103	45	18
55 TO 64 YEARS	378	287	218	69	160	42	58	26	91	12	57	22	6
65 YEARS AND OVER	111	74	59	15	36	9	22	6	37	6	14	17	8
EMPLOYED	3 765	2 871	2 084	787	1 385	515	699	272	894	120	527	247	147
UNEMPLOYED	621	476	360	116	212	87	148	29	146	15	91	39	15
NOT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	4 510	3 248	2 573	674	1 777	437	796	237	1 262	183	791	289	145
PERCENT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE[1]													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	49.3	50.7	48.7	57.2	47.3	57.9	51.5	55.9	45.2	42.5	43.9	49.8	52.8
16 TO 19 YEARS	24.7	26.0	25.8	26.9	21.1	25.8	35.6	(B)	21.4	(B)	19.6	26.6	(B)
20 TO 24 YEARS	55.4	55.6	52.8	63.1	48.5	62.9	60.5	63.5	54.6	(B)	55.6	(B)	(B)
25 TO 34 YEARS	68.9	68.0	65.3	75.2	62.5	75.2	70.8	75.5	71.6	(B)	70.6	74.5	(B)
35 TO 44 YEARS	64.0	63.2	63.4	62.4	61.2	61.7	68.9	64.0	67.2	(B)	66.9	70.7	(B)
45 TO 54 YEARS	60.6	62.6	60.8	70.1	61.5	72.3	59.4	(B)	54.8	(B)	52.3	(B)	(B)
55 TO 64 YEARS	40.2	41.8	40.2	48.2	44.0	44.8	32.5	(B)	35.7	(B)	40.3	(B)	(B)
65 YEARS AND OVER	10.3	10.7	10.3	13.0	9.8	(B)	11.1	(B)	9.5	(B)	5.9	17.6	(B)
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	14.2	14.2	14.7	12.8	13.3	14.4	17.5	9.5	14.0	11.2	14.8	13.8	9.0
16 TO 19 YEARS	40.9	41.3	42.4	(B)	32.5	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
20 TO 24 YEARS	25.8	25.1	28.2	18.1	28.1	18.1	28.3	(B)	28.3	(B)	28.9	(B)	(B)
25 TO 34 YEARS	14.7	15.4	16.5	12.9	14.9	15.4	19.2	7.1	12.7	(B)	11.8	16.2	(B)
35 TO 44 YEARS	7.9	7.9	7.1	10.2	7.4	10.9	6.4	(B)	7.7	(B)	9.9	(B)	(B)
45 TO 54 YEARS	5.3	5.3	5.7	3.6	6.2	5.2	4.6	(B)	5.6	(B)	4.4	(B)	(B)
55 TO 64 YEARS	6.3	5.7	5.6	(B)	6.4	(B)	(B)	(B)	8.1	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
65 YEARS AND OVER	1.8	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
SPANISH ORIGIN[2]													
MALE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	3 271	2 757	1 593	1 163	1 019	808	574	355	515	43	308	164	44
IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2 554	2 169	1 219	950	788	671	431	280	385	27	246	112	35
16 TO 19 YEARS	243	204	92	111	54	72	38	39	39	4	25	10	3
20 TO 24 YEARS	427	355	206	149	126	104	80	45	72	5	39	29	9
25 TO 34 YEARS	735	628	363	266	232	190	130	76	106	8	66	32	9
35 TO 44 YEARS	543	470	262	208	179	149	83	60	73	5	51	17	5
45 TO 54 YEARS	386	332	191	141	125	103	65	38	55	4	37	13	7
55 TO 64 YEARS	187	153	90	63	64	43	26	20	33	1	24	9	1
65 YEARS AND OVER	35	28	16	12	7	10	9	2	7	1	4	3	2
EMPLOYED	2 287	1 938	1 077	861	704	608	373	253	348	23	229	96	33
UNEMPLOYED	268	231	142	89	84	63	58	27	36	4	17	16	3
NOT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	717	587	374	213	231	137	143	76	130	15	63	52	9
IN ARMED FORCES	34	23	6	18	1	7	5	11	11	-	6	5	2
PERCENT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE[1]													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	78.1	78.7	76.5	81.7	77.3	83.0	75.1	78.7	74.7	(B)	79.7	68.3	(B)
16 TO 19 YEARS	51.9	52.2	43.9	62.0	42.4	59.4	46.3	(B)	50.4	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
20 TO 24 YEARS	84.3	84.4	81.4	88.8	78.7	90.3	86.1	(B)	83.9	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
25 TO 34 YEARS	91.2	91.8	93.2	89.9	94.6	91.7	90.8	85.6	87.9	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
35 TO 44 YEARS	93.7	93.6	92.9	94.4	93.5	95.6	91.6	(B)	94.4	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
45 TO 54 YEARS	88.4	90.2	92.5	87.1	94.5	91.4	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
55 TO 64 YEARS	70.5	70.4	64.8	80.3	64.0	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
65 YEARS AND OVER	16.4	15.9	13.6	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	10.5	10.7	11.6	9.4	10.7	9.4	13.4	9.5	9.5	(B)	6.7	14.1	(B)
16 TO 19 YEARS	20.8	22.2	23.2	21.3	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
20 TO 24 YEARS	13.6	13.9	15.6	11.6	12.0	11.4	21.3	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
25 TO 34 YEARS	9.4	9.1	10.7	6.9	11.3	5.1	9.7	11.5	11.0	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
35 TO 44 YEARS	7.4	7.8	9.4	5.8	9.9	6.8	8.4	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
45 TO 54 YEARS	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	7.9	10.4	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
55 TO 64 YEARS	7.6	8.4	9.6	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
65 YEARS AND OVER	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

Table 11. LABOR FORCE STATUS—PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

AGE, SEX, AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
BLACK--CONTINUED													
MALE--CONTINUED													
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.3	7.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	5.1	6.7	5.9	5.1
16 TO 19 YEARS	19.3	21.6	22.4	18.6	22.9	20.0	19.4	(B)	14.6	(B)	14.8	(B)	(B)
20 TO 24 YEARS	11.9	12.6	12.7	12.3	12.8	14.0	11.3	12.9	9.7	(B)	11.1	11.5	(B)
25 TO 34 YEARS	5.3	5.5	5.8	4.4	6.1	3.8	5.0	5.6	4.6	3.7	4.8	4.5	3.8
35 TO 44 YEARS	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.5	4.1	3.6	3.8	5.8	3.4	6.6	4.9	7.4
45 TO 54 YEARS	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.7	3.8	4.3	5.9	4.2	3.8	4.0	5.4	(B)
55 TO 64 YEARS	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.6	4.8	4.3	2.9	5.3	4.9	(B)	4.2	3.7	(B)
65 YEARS AND OVER	5.1	4.7	3.7	(B)	4.0	(B)	3.1	(B)	6.0	(B)	9.1	(B)	(B)
FEMALE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	7 427	5 591	4 465	1 127	3 009	689	1 456	438	1 835	244	1 220	371	206
IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	3 515	2 741	2 174	566	1 460	360	715	207	774	87	506	181	99
16 TO 19 YEARS	227	179	142	37	95	23	48	14	48	5	32	10	6
20 TO 24 YEARS	524	414	333	82	224	53	109	28	110	14	71	25	15
25 TO 34 YEARS	833	667	528	138	363	91	165	48	167	18	109	39	24
35 TO 44 YEARS	776	607	482	126	326	81	156	45	169	21	109	40	23
45 TO 54 YEARS	650	498	395	103	264	64	131	39	152	16	100	36	18
55 TO 64 YEARS	386	291	227	64	146	37	81	27	95	10	63	22	10
65 YEARS AND OVER	118	84	67	17	42	11	26	7	34	4	22	8	5
EMPLOYED	3 238	2 541	2 015	526	1 360	336	656	190	697	77	455	165	92
UNEMPLOYED	277	200	159	41	100	24	59	16	77	10	51	16	8
NOT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	3 912	2 851	2 290	560	1 550	329	741	232	1 061	158	714	189	107
PERCENT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	47.3	49.0	48.7	50.2	48.5	52.2	49.1	47.3	42.2	35.7	41.5	48.8	48.1
16 TO 19 YEARS	24.5	26.9	27.4	25.0	28.4	27.4	26.1	21.9	18.4	13.5	18.3	20.0	24.0
20 TO 24 YEARS	56.2	57.2	57.2	57.7	57.7	58.2	56.2	54.9	52.9	48.3	52.6	56.8	57.7
25 TO 34 YEARS	58.2	58.2	57.3	61.6	55.9	62.8	60.4	60.8	58.6	50.0	58.3	61.9	63.2
35 TO 44 YEARS	60.0	60.0	59.6	62.1	58.3	63.8	62.4	60.0	59.9	56.8	58.9	66.7	65.7
45 TO 54 YEARS	58.5	59.0	58.3	61.7	58.0	63.4	59.0	59.1	56.7	47.1	55.6	66.7	62.1
55 TO 64 YEARS	44.6	46.8	45.9	50.4	44.6	50.0	47.9	50.9	39.1	33.3	38.4	44.9	(B)
65 YEARS AND OVER	13.6	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.1	16.7	15.8	13.7	11.8	9.5	11.3	15.7	16.7
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	7.9	7.3	7.3	7.2	6.8	6.7	8.3	7.7	9.9	11.5	10.1	8.8	8.1
16 TO 19 YEARS	21.6	20.1	20.4	18.9	18.9	(B)	22.9	(B)	25.0	(B)	25.0	(B)	(B)
20 TO 24 YEARS	12.8	11.4	11.4	12.2	9.8	11.3	14.7	14.3	17.3	(B)	16.9	16.0	(B)
25 TO 34 YEARS	8.2	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.2	7.7	9.7	8.3	9.0	(B)	9.2	7.7	(B)
35 TO 44 YEARS	5.8	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.8	4.4	8.3	(B)	8.3	7.5	(B)
45 TO 54 YEARS	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.2	3.1	3.1	2.6	6.6	(B)	6.0	5.6	(B)
55 TO 64 YEARS	3.9	3.4	3.5	4.7	3.4	2.7	3.7	3.7	5.3	(B)	6.3	(B)	(B)
65 YEARS AND OVER	4.2	3.6	4.5	(B)	4.8	(B)	3.8	(B)	5.9	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]													
MALE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	2 524	2 082	1 300	783	838	513	461	270	441	38	291	113	42
IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1 963	1 641	1 010	631	659	424	350	208	322	24	213	85	34
16 TO 19 YEARS	151	126	76	50	45	32	31	19	25	2	17	7	2
20 TO 24 YEARS	267	224	144	80	91	52	53	28	43	3	28	13	5
25 TO 34 YEARS	541	459	287	172	197	119	90	53	81	7	53	22	9
35 TO 44 YEARS	471	399	239	160	161	108	78	51	73	5	48	20	9
45 TO 54 YEARS	314	262	160	102	100	68	60	34	52	4	36	13	5
55 TO 64 YEARS	169	133	80	53	51	36	29	17	36	4	24	8	2
65 YEARS AND OVER	50	39	25	14	15	8	9	6	11	1	8	2	1
EMPLOYED	1 855	1 552	955	597	622	403	333	194	304	23	201	80	32
UNEMPLOYED	107	89	55	34	38	21	17	13	18	1	13	4	1
NOT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	561	442	290	151	179	89	111	62	120	14	78	28	9
IN ARMED FORCES	30	23	11	13	4	6	7	7	7	-	3	3	1
PERCENT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	77.8	78.8	77.7	80.6	78.6	82.7	75.9	77.0	73.0	63.2	73.2	75.2	81.0
16 TO 19 YEARS	43.6	45.0	43.9	46.7	43.7	48.5	43.7	46.3	37.9	(B)	37.8	(B)	(B)
20 TO 24 YEARS	81.4	82.1	81.8	82.5	83.5	82.5	79.1	82.4	78.2	(B)	77.8	(B)	(B)
25 TO 34 YEARS	92.2	92.2	92.0	92.5	92.1	93.7	91.8	89.8	91.0	(B)	93.0	88.0	(B)
35 TO 44 YEARS	92.0	92.6	90.9	94.1	91.5	95.6	91.8	89.5	89.0	(B)	90.6	(B)	(B)
45 TO 54 YEARS	90.2	90.7	89.9	91.9	89.3	93.2	90.9	89.5	86.1	(B)	92.3	(B)	(B)
55 TO 64 YEARS	78.6	79.6	76.9	84.1	77.3	87.8	76.3	(B)	76.6	(B)	80.0	(B)	(B)
65 YEARS AND OVER	26.6	26.9	26.0	28.6	25.0	26.7	25.0	(B)	25.6	(B)	25.8	(B)	(B)
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.0	4.9	6.3	5.6	(B)	6.1	4.7	2.9
16 TO 19 YEARS	14.6	15.1	14.5	16.0	15.6	15.6	16.1	(B)	12.0	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
20 TO 24 YEARS	7.9	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.5	10.7	9.3	(B)	10.7	(B)	(B)
25 TO 34 YEARS	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.1	5.1	4.2	3.3	3.8	3.7	(B)	3.8	(B)	(B)
35 TO 44 YEARS	4.0	3.8	4.2	3.1	4.3	2.8	3.8	3.9	5.5	(B)	6.3	(B)	(B)
45 TO 54 YEARS	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.9	4.0	4.4	1.7	5.9	3.8	(B)	5.6	(B)	(B)
55 TO 64 YEARS	4.7	4.5	5.0	3.8	5.9	2.8	3.4	(B)	5.6	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
65 YEARS AND OVER	8.0	7.7	8.0	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1977

Table 11. LABOR FORCE STATUS—PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

AGE, SEX, AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
SPANISH ORIGIN[2]--CONTINUED													
FEMALE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	3 682	3 153	1 878	1 274	1 224	878	655	397	529	37	333	159	54
IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE. . . .	1 604	1 386	773	612	510	415	263	198	218	12	141	66	24
16 TO 19 YEARS	185	153	69	84	49	53	21	31	32	-	21	11	3
20 TO 24 YEARS	309	262	136	126	80	81	56	45	48	3	31	14	8
25 TO 34 YEARS	446	388	228	161	147	109	80	52	58	3	41	14	4
35 TO 44 YEARS	353	308	173	135	119	98	54	36	45	3	30	13	5
45 TO 54 YEARS	208	181	103	79	72	55	30	23	27	2	14	11	4
55 TO 64 YEARS	91	84	56	27	39	17	17	10	7	1	3	3	1
65 YEARS AND OVER.	11	10	8	2	4	2	4	-	2	-	1	1	1
EMPLOYED	1 397	1 210	696	514	457	351	239	163	187	10	123	54	21
UNEMPLOYED	207	176	77	98	53	63	24	35	31	2	18	12	3
NOT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE. .	2 078	1 767	1 105	662	713	463	392	199	311	25	192	94	29
PERCENT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE[1]													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	43.6	43.9	41.2	48.0	41.7	47.2	40.2	49.9	41.2	(B)	42.3	41.1	(B)
16 TO 19 YEARS	38.2	38.8	31.3	48.6	32.8	46.9	(B)	(B)	35.4	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
20 TO 24 YEARS	53.5	53.6	47.9	61.5	46.9	60.2	49.5	(B)	52.7	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
25 TO 34 YEARS	49.4	48.8	47.4	51.0	47.6	48.6	46.9	56.8	54.1	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
35 TO 44 YEARS	51.5	51.8	48.7	56.4	48.2	58.8	49.8	(B)	49.7	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
45 TO 54 YEARS	43.1	44.2	43.2	45.7	47.3	48.6	35.8	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
55 TO 64 YEARS	30.7	32.6	33.4	31.2	36.7	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
65 YEARS AND OVER.	4.5	4.5	6.2	1.9	4.0	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	12.9	12.7	10.0	16.0	10.4	15.3	9.2	17.6	14.3	(B)	12.7	(B)	(B)
16 TO 19 YEARS	27.7	26.9	(B)	30.1	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
20 TO 24 YEARS	14.3	13.5	11.8	15.3	12.0	13.9	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
25 TO 34 YEARS	9.8	9.9	7.0	14.0	8.2	10.9	4.8	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
35 TO 44 YEARS	9.2	9.4	9.0	9.8	8.6	11.0	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
45 TO 54 YEARS	12.1	12.6	8.6	17.9	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
55 TO 64 YEARS	11.0	10.7	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
65 YEARS AND OVER.	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.

B BASE LESS THAN 75,000.

[1] BASE INCLUDES ARMED FORCES MEMBERS NOT IN BARRACKS.

[2] PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

1970

Table 11. LABOR FORCE STATUS—PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

AGE, SEX, AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
SPANISH ORIGIN--CONTINUED													
FEMALE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	2 811	2 347	1 502	846	980	557	522	289	463	41	306	117	47
IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE . . .	1 109	955	606	349	402	238	204	110	155	14	97	44	20
16 TO 19 YEARS.	110	92	56	36	34	22	22	14	18	1	11	6	2
20 TO 24 YEARS.	195	166	109	58	67	38	42	19	29	3	18	9	3
25 TO 34 YEARS.	278	243	152	91	103	62	49	29	35	2	23	11	6
35 TO 44 YEARS.	254	222	138	85	95	60	43	25	32	3	20	9	5
45 TO 54 YEARS.	172	149	95	55	64	38	30	17	23	3	14	6	2
55 TO 64 YEARS.	80	64	45	20	32	15	13	5	15	2	11	3	2
65 YEARS AND OVER	20	17	12	5	8	3	5	2	3	-	2	1	-
EMPLOYED.	1 021	879	557	321	370	221	188	100	143	13	89	40	19
UNEMPLOYED.	88	76	49	27	32	17	16	10	12	-	8	4	1
NOT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE .	1 701	1 393	896	497	578	319	318	178	309	27	209	72	26
PERCENT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	39.5	40.7	40.3	41.3	41.0	42.7	39.1	38.1	33.5	34.1	31.7	37.6	42.6
16 TO 19 YEARS.	30.7	31.4	30.9	32.1	30.4	31.0	31.9	34.1	27.7	(B)	25.6	(B)	(B)
20 TO 24 YEARS.	47.6	48.3	48.2	49.2	46.5	50.7	51.2	44.2	44.6	(B)	42.9	(B)	(B)
25 TO 34 YEARS.	41.8	42.9	42.7	43.1	42.6	44.0	43.0	41.4	35.7	(B)	35.9	39.3	(B)
35 TO 44 YEARS.	46.7	47.6	47.8	48.3	49.2	50.8	44.3	43.1	41.0	(B)	39.2	(B)	(B)
45 TO 54 YEARS.	46.0	47.9	48.0	48.7	50.4	50.0	42.3	45.9	36.5	(B)	33.3	(B)	(B)
55 TO 64 YEARS.	32.9	32.8	34.1	31.7	36.4	36.6	28.9	(B)	31.3	(B)	33.3	(B)	(B)
65 YEARS AND OVER	9.2	9.9	10.0	9.6	10.7	8.8	11.1	(B)	6.5	(B)	6.3	(B)	(B)
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	7.9	8.0	8.1	7.7	8.0	7.1	7.8	9.1	7.7	(B)	8.2	9.1	(B)
16 TO 19 YEARS.	15.5	15.2	16.1	13.9	14.7	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
20 TO 24 YEARS.	8.2	7.8	8.3	6.9	7.5	7.9	7.1	(B)	10.3	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
25 TO 34 YEARS.	6.8	7.0	7.2	6.6	7.8	6.5	6.1	6.9	5.7	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
35 TO 44 YEARS.	6.7	6.8	6.5	7.1	6.3	6.7	7.0	8.0	6.3	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
45 TO 54 YEARS.	7.0	6.7	6.3	7.3	7.8	7.9	6.7	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
55 TO 64 YEARS.	7.5	7.8	6.7	(B)	6.3	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
65 YEARS AND OVER	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO. B BASE LESS THAN 25,000.

[1] PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

Table 12. WEEKS WORKED IN 1976 AND 1969—CIVILIAN PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND RACE, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(Numbers in thousands)

SEX AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000		TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
					IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES					
ALL RACES													
MALE													
TOTAL	73 587	49 620	20 670	28 950	11 055	17 681	9 615	11 268	23 967	3 095	14 878	5 994	3 474
WORKED	59 507	40 278	15 972	24 306	8 290	14 939	7 682	9 367	19 229	2 522	11 903	4 804	2 713
50 TO 52 WEEKS	40 714	27 790	10 750	17 040	5 608	10 525	5 142	6 515	12 924	1 674	8 040	3 210	1 836
PERCENT OF TOTAL WORKED	68.4	69.0	67.3	70.1	67.6	70.5	66.9	69.6	67.2	66.4	67.5	66.8	67.7
48 TO 49 WEEKS	1 768	1 214	475	739	219	438	256	301	554	70	343	141	71
40 TO 47 WEEKS	3 627	2 434	968	1 466	531	908	438	558	1 193	150	743	300	159
27 TO 39 WEEKS	4 241	2 779	1 178	1 601	590	965	588	637	1 462	194	912	356	197
14 TO 26 WEEKS	4 644	3 132	1 344	1 788	682	1 064	662	725	1 512	198	914	400	230
13 WEEKS OR LESS	4 512	2 928	1 257	1 671	660	1 040	597	631	1 584	237	951	397	220
DID NOT WORK	14 080	9 342	4 698	4 644	2 765	2 742	1 933	1 902	4 739	573	2 975	1 191	760
FEMALE													
TOTAL	82 059	55 735	24 265	31 470	13 018	19 272	11 248	12 198	26 324	3 155	16 409	6 760	3 847
WORKED	44 712	30 620	12 979	17 641	6 692	10 752	6 286	6 890	14 092	1 659	8 691	3 741	2 045
50 TO 52 WEEKS	23 377	16 450	7 235	9 216	3 800	5 768	3 435	3 447	6 927	791	4 256	1 880	1 011
PERCENT OF TOTAL WORKED	52.3	53.7	55.7	52.2	56.8	53.6	54.6	50.0	49.2	47.7	49.0	50.2	49.4
48 TO 49 WEEKS	1 330	885	381	504	183	308	198	196	445	47	265	132	75
40 TO 47 WEEKS	3 380	2 258	948	1 310	481	809	467	500	1 122	134	680	308	178
27 TO 39 WEEKS	4 639	3 099	1 217	1 881	646	1 115	571	766	1 540	211	935	395	223
14 TO 26 WEEKS	5 766	3 910	1 571	2 339	790	1 380	781	959	1 856	220	1 157	480	262
13 WEEKS OR LESS	6 220	4 018	1 626	2 392	792	1 371	834	1 020	2 202	256	1 400	547	296
DID NOT WORK	37 347	25 115	11 287	13 829	6 326	8 520	4 961	5 309	12 232	1 495	7 718	3 019	1 802
WHITE													
MALE													
TOTAL	65 171	43 300	16 084	27 216	8 034	16 581	8 050	10 636	21 871	2 750	13 608	5 513	3 192
WORKED	53 352	35 714	12 772	22 942	6 240	14 073	6 532	8 869	17 638	2 249	10 956	4 432	2 508
50 TO 52 WEEKS	36 924	24 947	8 781	16 166	4 297	9 976	4 484	6 190	11 977	1 511	7 480	2 986	1 709
PERCENT OF TOTAL WORKED	69.2	69.9	68.8	70.5	68.9	70.9	68.6	69.8	67.9	67.2	68.3	67.4	68.1
48 TO 49 WEEKS	1 629	1 106	390	716	167	429	224	286	523	66	327	129	66
40 TO 47 WEEKS	3 269	2 179	789	1 390	418	863	371	527	1 090	135	677	279	147
27 TO 39 WEEKS	3 698	2 374	902	1 472	435	877	468	595	1 324	175	817	332	186
14 TO 26 WEEKS	4 054	2 689	1 025	1 664	502	983	523	682	1 365	162	838	365	214
13 WEEKS OR LESS	3 779	2 419	884	1 535	421	946	463	589	1 360	201	818	341	187
DID NOT WORK	11 819	7 586	3 312	4 274	1 794	2 508	1 518	1 767	4 233	500	2 652	1 081	684
FEMALE													
TOTAL	71 799	48 097	18 666	29 430	9 248	17 960	9 418	11 470	23 703	2 797	14 814	6 092	3 521
WORKED	39 226	26 472	10 055	16 418	4 759	9 985	5 295	6 433	12 754	1 481	7 915	3 358	1 872
50 TO 52 WEEKS	20 410	14 119	5 555	8 564	2 661	5 339	2 894	3 226	6 291	710	3 885	1 696	923
PERCENT OF TOTAL WORKED	52.0	53.3	55.2	52.2	55.9	53.5	54.7	50.1	49.3	47.9	49.1	50.5	49.3
48 TO 49 WEEKS	1 182	784	304	480	139	296	165	184	398	40	235	122	64
40 TO 47 WEEKS	2 964	1 968	757	1 211	360	753	398	458	995	118	602	275	162
27 TO 39 WEEKS	4 123	2 710	972	1 738	481	1 024	491	714	1 413	193	861	360	212
14 TO 26 WEEKS	5 129	3 441	1 232	2 209	580	1 300	652	909	1 688	201	1 053	433	237
13 WEEKS OR LESS	5 418	3 450	1 235	2 215	539	1 273	696	942	1 969	219	1 279	471	275
DID NOT WORK	32 573	21 624	8 611	13 013	4 489	7 976	4 122	5 037	10 949	1 316	6 899	2 734	1 649
BLACK													
MALE													
TOTAL	7 210	5 374	4 028	1 346	2 629	874	1 399	472	1 835	296	1 126	413	273
WORKED	5 199	3 819	2 777	1 043	1 752	678	1 024	364	1 380	237	828	315	198
50 TO 52 WEEKS	3 182	2 355	1 695	659	1 114	423	581	237	827	152	490	185	123
PERCENT OF TOTAL WORKED	61.2	61.7	61.1	63.2	63.6	62.3	56.7	65.0	60.0	64.0	59.2	58.8	61.8
48 TO 49 WEEKS	120	92	73	19	44	7	29	12	28	3	13	11	5
40 TO 47 WEEKS	306	213	158	55	103	36	55	20	92	12	64	16	12
27 TO 39 WEEKS	464	347	245	102	136	72	109	30	117	14	81	22	11
14 TO 26 WEEKS	496	372	271	101	145	67	126	34	125	31	64	30	14
13 WEEKS OR LESS	631	440	335	106	210	73	125	33	191	25	115	50	33
DID NOT WORK	2 011	1 555	1 252	304	877	195	375	108	456	59	299	98	74
FEMALE													
TOTAL	8 896	6 594	5 017	1 577	3 374	1 039	1 643	538	2 302	317	1 409	576	307
WORKED	4 721	3 560	2 597	963	1 713	624	884	339	1 161	158	678	325	160
50 TO 52 WEEKS	2 584	2 031	1 502	528	1 022	361	480	167	554	74	321	158	85
PERCENT OF TOTAL WORKED	54.7	57.0	57.8	54.9	59.7	58.0	54.3	49.2	47.7	47.1	47.4	48.6	52.8
48 TO 49 WEEKS	127	85	69	16	40	8	29	7	42	7	28	6	8
40 TO 47 WEEKS	374	259	175	84	112	44	63	40	115	15	70	31	17
27 TO 39 WEEKS	427	317	211	106	136	69	75	37	110	13	64	32	11
14 TO 26 WEEKS	540	395	291	104	178	65	113	39	145	17	90	38	21
13 WEEKS OR LESS	668	472	348	124	225	76	123	49	196	32	105	59	18
DID NOT WORK	4 176	3 034	2 420	614	1 661	415	759	199	1 142	159	731	251	147

Table 12. WEEKS WORKED IN 1973 AND 1969—CIVILIAN PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND RACE, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(Numbers in thousands)

SEX AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000		TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
					IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES					
ALL RACES													
MALE													
TOTAL	63 786	43 642	20 238	23 403	11 257	14 353	8 981	9 050	20 145	2 375	12 738	5 031	2 653
WORKED	53 154	36 887	16 630	20 257	9 143	12 498	7 488	7 758	16 267	1 850	10 232	4 185	2 166
50 TO 52 WEEKS	35 928	25 025	10 846	14 179	5 878	8 786	4 968	5 393	10 903	1 199	6 858	2 846	1 512
PERCENT OF TOTAL WORKED	67.6	67.8	65.2	70.0	64.3	70.3	66.3	69.5	67.0	64.8	67.0	68.0	69.8
48 TO 49 WEEKS	3 159	2 362	1 149	1 214	700	773	449	441	797	99	498	200	108
40 TO 47 WEEKS	3 945	2 824	1 374	1 451	824	906	550	545	1 121	137	713	271	149
27 TO 39 WEEKS	3 221	2 132	1 056	1 076	579	641	477	435	1 089	144	688	256	128
14 TO 26 WEEKS	3 057	2 020	983	1 036	526	619	458	418	1 038	123	644	271	119
13 WEEKS OR LESS	3 843	2 524	1 223	1 301	636	774	587	528	1 319	148	830	341	151
DID NOT WORK	10 632	6 755	3 608	3 146	2 115	1 855	1 494	1 292	3 878	525	2 507	846	486
FEMALE													
TOTAL	72 723	50 325	24 154	26 170	13 370	16 097	10 784	10 073	22 398	2 516	14 181	5 701	2 970
WORKED	36 449	25 838	12 658	13 181	6 927	8 160	5 731	5 021	10 611	1 038	6 656	2 916	1 439
50 TO 52 WEEKS	16 048	11 537	5 896	5 641	3 305	3 526	2 591	2 114	4 511	420	2 866	1 226	614
PERCENT OF TOTAL WORKED	44.0	44.7	46.6	42.8	47.7	43.2	45.2	42.1	42.5	40.5	43.1	42.0	42.7
48 TO 49 WEEKS	2 018	1 555	814	740	497	477	317	263	464	48	283	133	66
40 TO 47 WEEKS	3 657	2 728	1 351	1 377	793	879	558	498	929	90	570	269	137
27 TO 39 WEEKS	4 411	3 011	1 420	1 591	732	950	688	641	1 400	145	881	375	190
14 TO 26 WEEKS	4 466	3 068	1 410	1 659	721	1 013	688	646	1 398	139	867	392	167
13 WEEKS OR LESS	5 849	3 940	1 767	2 174	879	1 315	888	859	1 909	196	1 190	523	245
DID NOT WORK	36 274	24 486	11 496	12 990	6 443	7 937	5 054	5 053	11 787	1 478	7 525	2 785	1 531
WHITE													
MALE													
TOTAL	57 060	38 634	16 362	22 271	8 646	13 676	7 716	8 595	18 427	2 127	11 611	4 689	2 467
WORKED	47 988	32 958	13 612	19 345	7 108	11 944	6 504	7 401	15 030	1 673	9 430	3 927	2 028
50 TO 52 WEEKS	32 911	22 677	9 048	13 629	4 659	8 445	4 390	5 184	10 234	1 109	6 427	2 698	1 430
PERCENT OF TOTAL WORKED	68.6	68.8	66.5	70.5	65.5	70.7	67.5	70.0	68.1	66.3	68.2	68.7	70.5
48 TO 49 WEEKS	2 710	2 002	858	1 144	496	728	362	416	708	85	441	182	98
40 TO 47 WEEKS	3 416	2 418	1 053	1 365	601	855	452	510	998	117	634	247	136
27 TO 39 WEEKS	2 828	1 858	852	1 005	448	600	405	406	971	126	610	235	118
14 TO 26 WEEKS	2 727	1 785	809	976	411	584	398	392	942	108	581	253	109
13 WEEKS OR LESS	3 396	2 218	992	1 226	493	732	499	494	1 177	128	738	312	137
DID NOT WORK	9 073	5 676	2 750	2 926	1 539	1 732	1 212	1 194	3 397	454	2 181	762	439
FEMALE													
TOTAL	64 440	44 091	19 300	24 791	10 121	15 263	9 180	9 528	20 348	2 234	12 839	5 276	2 748
WORKED	31 941	22 347	9 953	12 394	5 134	7 667	4 820	4 727	9 595	919	6 000	2 675	1 316
50 TO 52 WEEKS	14 115	9 996	4 688	5 308	2 489	3 316	2 199	1 992	4 119	382	2 613	1 124	562
PERCENT OF TOTAL WORKED	44.2	44.7	47.1	42.8	48.5	43.3	45.6	42.1	42.9	41.6	43.6	42.0	42.7
48 TO 49 WEEKS	1 686	1 276	590	686	339	440	251	247	410	42	248	119	59
40 TO 47 WEEKS	3 136	2 305	1 018	1 286	563	817	455	469	832	79	507	246	125
27 TO 39 WEEKS	3 869	2 604	1 112	1 492	538	892	574	601	1 266	130	792	343	173
14 TO 26 WEEKS	3 974	2 703	1 138	1 565	545	959	592	606	1 271	122	785	364	173
13 WEEKS OR LESS	5 161	3 463	1 407	2 056	658	1 243	749	812	1 698	163	1 055	480	224
DID NOT WORK	32 499	21 745	9 347	12 397	4 987	7 596	4 360	4 801	10 754	1 315	6 639	2 600	1 433
BLACK													
MALE													
TOTAL	5 969	4 446	3 523	923	2 387	557	1 136	367	1 523	212	1 015	296	174
WORKED	4 554	3 462	2 730	733	1 855	450	874	282	1 092	152	719	221	129
50 TO 52 WEEKS	2 649	2 056	1 623	433	1 117	274	506	158	593	80	386	126	77
PERCENT OF TOTAL WORKED	58.2	59.4	59.5	59.1	60.2	60.9	57.9	56.0	54.3	52.6	53.7	57.0	59.7
48 TO 49 WEEKS	406	325	266	59	186	38	80	21	80	13	52	16	9
40 TO 47 WEEKS	483	371	298	73	207	44	91	29	112	18	73	21	12
27 TO 39 WEEKS	348	244	183	61	118	35	65	26	105	16	70	19	10
14 TO 26 WEEKS	281	200	153	47	100	27	54	20	81	11	56	14	8
13 WEEKS OR LESS	389	267	206	61	128	33	79	28	121	14	82	25	13
DID NOT WORK	1 415	984	794	190	532	106	262	84	430	60	296	75	45
FEMALE													
TOTAL	7 425	5 590	4 464	1 126	3 009	688	1 455	438	1 835	244	1 220	370	206
WORKED	4 056	3 133	2 482	652	1 658	414	824	238	922	106	600	217	115
50 TO 52 WEEKS	1 736	1 380	1 107	273	757	179	350	94	357	34	231	92	49
PERCENT OF TOTAL WORKED	42.8	44.0	44.6	41.9	45.7	43.2	42.5	39.5	38.7	32.1	38.5	42.4	42.6
48 TO 49 WEEKS	305	254	208	46	146	31	62	15	51	6	32	13	7
40 TO 47 WEEKS	473	383	306	77	210	53	96	24	90	10	60	20	12
27 TO 39 WEEKS	492	368	283	84	179	49	105	36	124	13	81	30	16
14 TO 26 WEEKS	438	325	249	76	163	44	86	32	114	14	75	25	13
13 WEEKS OR LESS	612	425	329	96	204	59	126	37	187	28	122	37	19
DID NOT WORK	3 369	2 456	1 982	474	1 351	274	631	200	913	138	620	154	91

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Table 13. CURRENT OCCUPATION OF THE EMPLOYED—EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(Numbers in thousands)

CURRENT OCCUPATION GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
BOTH SEXES													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL.	88 221	60 681	24 593	36 088	12 725	22 263	11 869	13 825	27 539	3 410	17 044	7 085	4 029
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED.	13 642	10 192	3 890	6 302	2 059	4 104	1 831	2 198	3 450	366	2 018	1 066	576
ENGINEERS.	1 281	1 055	288	767	150	509	138	257	226	23	100	103	57
PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, AND RELATED PRACTITIONERS . . .	681	524	193	331	112	211	81	120	157	12	85	61	33
HEALTH WORKERS, EXCEPT PRACTITIONERS	1 671	1 242	538	704	297	436	242	268	429	46	246	136	66
TEACHERS, EXCEPT COLLEGE . .	3 202	2 107	760	1 348	345	843	414	505	1 095	143	685	267	147
ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE TECHNICIANS	861	637	196	441	85	279	111	162	224	17	137	70	54
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS .	5 946	4 627	1 915	2 712	1 070	1 825	844	887	1 319	125	764	429	218
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM.	9 562	6 845	2 593	4 252	1 280	2 758	1 313	1 494	2 717	309	1 706	702	414
SALARIED: MANUFACTURING . .	1 334	1 006	335	672	194	450	140	221	327	19	216	91	69
OTHER INDUSTRIES.	6 430	4 765	1 862	2 903	883	1 904	980	999	1 666	182	1 023	460	247
SELF-EMPLOYED: RETAIL TRADE	896	457	175	283	76	170	99	113	439	68	291	80	54
OTHER IND. .	902	616	222	394	127	233	95	161	286	39	176	71	44
SALES WORKERS.	5 534	4 189	1 577	2 612	755	1 697	822	915	1 346	129	796	421	249
RETAIL TRADE	2 953	2 122	826	1 296	401	801	425	495	832	85	518	229	125
OTHER THAN RETAIL TRADE. . .	2 581	2 067	751	1 316	354	896	397	420	514	44	279	192	124
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS .	15 830	12 039	5 131	6 908	2 803	4 468	2 328	2 440	3 791	434	2 254	1 103	671
BOOKKEEPERS.	1 796	1 207	499	708	262	423	237	285	589	73	379	138	86
OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS . .	698	566	248	318	143	219	106	99	131	8	84	40	32
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS, AND TYPISTS	4 454	3 403	1 383	2 020	727	1 328	655	693	1 051	120	580	351	208
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS . . .	8 882	6 862	3 001	3 861	1 671	2 498	1 330	1 363	2 020	233	1 212	574	345
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS. . .	11 273	7 491	2 719	4 772	1 325	2 828	1 394	1 944	3 782	479	2 366	937	567
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTS, EX. CARPENTERS.	2 182	1 418	520	898	253	517	268	381	764	111	480	173	106
CARPENTERS	1 061	613	195	418	94	240	101	178	448	80	288	80	55
AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS	1 146	724	260	464	131	279	129	184	422	59	234	128	81
MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS, EXCEPT AUTOMOBILE	1 929	1 280	441	839	205	469	236	370	649	83	404	162	103
METAL CRAFTS, EXCEPT MECHANICS AND MACHINISTS. .	720	538	172	366	78	207	94	159	182	11	116	55	29
SUPERVISORS, N.E.C..	1 560	1 036	381	655	178	405	204	250	523	44	347	132	73
OTHER CRAFT WORKERS.	2 677	1 882	750	1 133	387	711	363	422	794	90	497	207	121
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT .	10 159	6 143	2 653	3 490	1 382	1 973	1 271	1 516	4 016	489	2 592	935	486
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING.	4 368	2 891	1 207	1 684	607	972	601	711	1 476	144	957	375	184
NONDURABLE GOODS MFG.. . . .	3 481	1 774	796	978	445	483	351	495	1 706	215	1 092	400	209
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	2 311	1 477	649	828	330	518	319	310	834	130	543	160	93
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES. .	3 404	2 190	913	1 277	465	754	447	523	1 214	162	776	276	175
DRIVERS AND DELIVERYMEN. . .	2 827	1 841	741	1 101	381	653	359	448	986	141	635	210	141
OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES.	577	349	172	177	84	101	88	76	228	21	141	66	35
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM.	3 938	2 521	1 051	1 470	500	862	550	608	1 417	174	915	328	203
CONSTRUCTION	626	363	157	206	63	105	93	101	263	37	180	46	30
MANUFACTURING.	990	540	205	334	95	182	110	152	450	58	292	101	59
ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES	2 321	1 618	688	929	342	575	346	354	703	79	443	181	113
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS. . .	1 371	248	16	232	4	58	12	174	1 123	285	722	116	62
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS.	1 068	285	39	246	9	83	29	163	784	147	497	139	77
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	11 320	7 813	3 659	4 153	1 969	2 461	1 690	1 692	3 507	397	2 173	937	480
CLEANING SERVICE WORKERS . .	2 335	1 642	896	745	516	445	380	300	693	83	416	194	94
FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	4 155	2 900	1 271	1 630	645	922	626	708	1 254	134	752	368	180
HEALTH SERVICE WORKERS . . .	1 695	1 081	520	562	264	327	256	235	614	71	403	140	65
PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS . .	1 786	1 181	532	649	288	378	244	272	605	72	373	160	97
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS .	1 349	1 008	440	568	255	390	185	178	340	37	229	75	44
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS. . .	1 120	728	353	375	174	216	179	158	393	40	228	125	70
MALE													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL.	52 187	35 614	13 967	21 648	7 236	13 325	6 730	8 323	16 572	2 137	10 310	4 126	2 359
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED.	7 778	5 947	2 150	3 797	1 136	2 475	1 013	1 322	1 831	189	1 056	587	299
ENGINEERS.	1 255	1 034	280	754	145	502	135	252	221	23	100	99	53
PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, AND RELATED PRACTITIONERS . . .	608	477	176	301	98	186	78	115	131	12	71	48	18
HEALTH WORKERS, EXCEPT PRACTITIONERS	233	175	87	88	47	52	40	36	58	1	38	19	8
TEACHERS, EXCEPT COLLEGE . .	968	629	232	398	108	253	124	145	338	56	206	77	34
ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE TECHNICIANS	723	544	157	387	66	246	91	141	180	12	111	57	45
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS .	3 990	3 087	1 218	1 869	673	1 237	545	631	903	85	530	287	141
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM.	7 483	5 351	1 956	3 396	960	2 208	996	1 187	2 131	245	1 345	541	333
SALARIED: MANUFACTURING . .	1 219	917	294	623	169	421	125	202	302	18	198	86	64
OTHER INDUSTRIES.	4 864	3 582	1 341	2 242	629	1 471	712	771	1 282	145	783	353	198
SELF-EMPLOYED: RETAIL TRADE	634	331	136	194	57	119	79	76	304	49	206	48	34
OTHER IND. .	765	521	185	336	105	198	80	138	244	32	158	55	37

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

Table 13. CURRENT OCCUPATION OF THE EMPLOYED—EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(Numbers in thousands)

CURRENT OCCUPATION GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
BOTH SEXES													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	75 260	53 119	24 629	28 490	13 609	17 710	11 020	10 781	22 140	2 359	13 944	5 838	3 046
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED	11 289	8 627	3 792	4 834	2 057	3 221	1 736	1 614	2 663	231	1 560	871	426
ENGINEERS	1 189	993	321	672	169	468	152	204	196	10	100	87	49
PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, AND RELATED PRACTITIONERS	535	419	197	223	113	156	83	66	115	10	69	36	15
HEALTH WORKERS, EXCEPT PRACTITIONERS	1 206	908	448	459	229	286	220	173	298	23	180	94	43
TEACHERS, EXCEPT COLLEGE	2 732	1 871	804	1 067	399	666	405	401	860	97	538	226	116
ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE TECHNICIANS	786	598	235	363	119	237	116	127	188	14	105	70	40
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	4 843	3 838	1 788	2 050	1 029	1 407	759	644	1 005	78	568	359	163
MANAGERS AND ADMIN.,EX. FARM	6 352	4 598	1 908	2 690	987	1 778	921	912	1 754	182	1 087	485	252
SALARIED: MANUFACTURING	863	688	225	463	124	325	101	139	175	11	102	62	36
OTHER INDUSTRIES	3 864	2 864	1 240	1 624	634	1 081	606	544	1 000	100	610	290	145
SELF-EMPLOYED: RETAIL TRADE	738	426	185	242	91	138	94	104	312	42	207	63	36
OTHER IND.	887	620	259	361	139	235	121	126	267	29	168	70	35
SALES WORKERS	5 425	4 148	1 840	2 308	975	1 538	865	770	1 278	106	791	381	195
RETAIL TRADE	3 103	2 265	1 038	1 227	544	786	494	442	838	78	531	229	117
OTHER THAN RETAIL TRADE	2 322	1 382	802	1 080	431	752	371	329	440	27	260	152	79
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	13 627	10 734	5 335	5 399	3 193	3 584	2 142	1 815	2 893	229	1 750	913	455
BOOKKEEPERS	1 521	1 100	522	579	296	370	226	209	420	41	273	107	50
OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS	530	459	228	231	146	157	82	74	72	3	39	29	16
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS, AND TYPISTS	3 798	3 065	1 465	1 600	874	1 088	591	512	733	51	437	245	124
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	7 778	6 110	3 121	2 989	1 678	1 969	1 243	1 021	1 668	135	1 001	532	265
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS	10 477	7 259	2 993	4 266	1 569	2 548	1 424	1 718	3 218	324	2 050	845	472
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTS, EX. CARPENTERS	1 905	1 275	521	754	263	440	258	315	629	74	396	159	92
CARPENTERS	821	481	153	319	79	180	84	138	340	50	214	77	42
AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS	892	595	239	356	125	214	114	142	297	31	192	74	40
MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS, EXCEPT AUTOMOBILE	1 520	1 036	415	621	204	364	211	257	484	41	318	124	72
METAL CRAFTS, EXCEPT MECHANICS AND MACHINISTS	697	537	197	340	98	201	100	139	160	10	97	53	27
SUPERVISORS, N.E.C.	1 590	1 110	421	689	212	413	209	276	480	42	305	133	75
OTHER CRAFT WORKERS	3 054	2 226	1 038	1 187	590	737	449	451	828	77	526	225	123
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	10 440	6 747	3 212	3 535	1 784	1 922	1 428	1 614	3 693	380	2 414	899	507
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	4 423	3 111	1 389	1 722	756	984	631	738	1 312	109	859	344	197
NONDURABLE GOODS MFG.	3 494	1 977	991	985	566	457	426	528	1 517	173	993	351	210
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	2 524	1 660	832	829	461	481	371	348	864	98	561	205	100
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES	2 929	1 989	960	1 029	542	604	418	425	941	109	611	221	126
DRIVERS AND DELIVERYMEN	2 361	1 586	744	842	417	492	328	350	775	93	503	179	101
OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	568	403	216	187	126	112	90	75	165	16	108	42	25
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	3 389	2 215	1 116	1 099	619	645	497	454	1 174	149	760	265	146
CONSTRUCTION	603	376	187	189	102	106	85	83	227	33	147	46	30
MANUFACTURING	907	507	241	266	121	138	120	127	400	56	265	80	45
ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES	1 879	1 331	687	644	396	401	292	243	548	60	349	139	73
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	1 402	257	27	230	11	64	17	165	1 146	271	751	124	67
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	937	298	65	233	23	73	41	160	639	112	424	104	53
SERVICE WORKER , EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	7 851	5 535	2 941	2 594	1 624	1 577	1 317	1 017	2 315	218	1 466	632	298
CLEANING SERVICE WORKERS	1 840	1 296	754	542	427	318	327	225	544	55	345	145	67
FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	2 762	1 898	954	945	504	566	449	379	864	83	540	241	107
HEALTH SERVICE WORKERS	1 175	799	436	363	235	216	201	148	376	33	245	97	46
PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS	1 136	819	428	391	237	241	191	150	318	29	207	82	42
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	937	723	370	354	221	237	149	117	214	19	129	67	35
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	1 141	713	439	274	225	157	214	117	428	49	281	96	48
MALE													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	46 847	32 742	14 559	18 183	8 019	11 280	6 540	6 903	14 105	1 587	8 883	3 636	1 936
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED	6 718	5 259	2 174	3 085	1 204	2 104	970	981	1 459	117	832	509	253
ENGINEERS	1 168	976	313	663	164	463	148	200	192	9	98	85	48
PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, AND RELATED PRACTITIONERS	488	381	176	205	100	143	76	62	107	9	65	33	14
HEALTH WORKERS, EXCEPT PRACTITIONERS	124	97	53	44	27	28	25	16	27	2	15	10	3
TEACHERS, EXCEPT COLLEGE	800	546	219	326	119	206	100	121	255	30	162	63	34
ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE TECHNICIANS	701	532	206	326	104	212	102	114	169	13	95	62	36
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	3 436	2 728	1 207	1 521	689	1 053	518	468	708	53	398	257	119
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	5 287	3 846	1 535	2 311	776	1 534	759	777	1 441	146	891	404	213
SALARIED: MANUFACTURING	808	646	206	440	111	307	95	133	162	10	95	58	34
OTHER INDUSTRIES	3 090	2 293	952	1 341	471	895	481	446	797	79	483	234	120
SELF-EMPLOYED: RETAIL TRADE	592	348	149	199	73	116	76	83	244	32	162	50	28
OTHER IND.	797	559	228	331	120	216	108	115	238	26	150	62	32

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1977

Table 13. CURRENT OCCUPATION OF THE EMPLOYED—EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

CURRENT OCCUPATION GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
MALE--CONTINUED													
SALES WORKERS.	3 181	2 457	934	1 523	460	1 029	475	494	724	58	422	243	150
RETAIL TRADE	1 076	781	321	460	167	300	154	160	295	25	179	91	51
OTHER THAN RETAIL TRADE. . .	2 106	1 676	614	1 063	293	728	321	334	429	33	243	153	99
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS .	3 343	2 592	1 156	1 436	663	918	493	517	752	80	432	240	148
BOOKKEEPERS.	201	154	80	73	43	49	38	24	47	4	38	5	12
OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS . .	175	147	52	95	32	60	20	35	29	-	17	12	9
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS, AND TYPISTS	83	68	29	39	26	24	4	15	15	2	6	8	4
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS . . .	2 884	2 223	994	1 229	562	785	432	444	661	74	373	214	123
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS. . .	10 675	7 098	2 538	4 560	1 232	2 693	1 306	1 867	3 577	458	2 222	896	547
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTS, EX. CARPENTERS.	2 157	1 402	516	886	251	512	265	374	755	110	474	171	106
CARPENTERS	1 053	611	193	418	93	240	100	178	442	80	285	77	55
AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS	1 137	716	255	460	126	279	129	181	421	59	234	128	81
MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS, EXCEPT AUTOMOBILE	1 894	1 257	432	824	205	461	228	363	637	83	397	158	102
METAL CRAFTS, EXCEPT MECHANICS AND MACHINISTS. .	695	521	163	358	77	202	86	156	174	11	110	53	27
SUPERVISORS, N.E.C..	1 427	951	348	603	158	367	190	236	476	41	310	126	65
OTHER CRAFT WORKERS.	2 312	1 641	631	1 010	323	631	308	379	671	74	414	183	111
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT .	6 190	3 886	1 608	2 278	813	1 303	795	975	2 303	290	1 487	526	259
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING.	2 935	1 957	810	1 146	402	657	409	490	979	113	618	248	115
NONDURABLE GOODS MFG.. . . .	1 512	855	354	500	183	245	171	255	657	66	424	167	73
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	1 743	1 075	443	632	229	401	215	230	668	111	445	112	72
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES. .	3 158	2 039	870	1 169	447	691	422	478	1 120	150	713	256	159
DRIVERS AND DELIVERYMEN. . .	2 596	1 699	706	992	363	590	343	402	897	130	576	191	126
OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES.	563	340	163	177	84	101	79	76	223	20	137	66	33
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM.	3 556	2 285	967	1 317	470	769	497	549	1 272	164	819	289	174
CONSTRUCTION	619	362	156	206	63	105	93	101	257	35	176	46	30
MANUFACTURING.	866	483	186	297	89	161	97	136	383	54	245	83	46
ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES	2 071	1 439	626	814	319	502	306	311	632	75	397	159	97
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS. . .	1 288	218	13	205	2	49	11	156	1 070	274	690	107	58
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS.	813	205	31	173	7	54	24	120	608	112	394	103	60
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	4 689	3 513	1 725	1 788	1 035	1 133	690	655	1 175	116	729	331	168
CLEANING SERVICE WORKERS . .	1 546	1 126	599	527	351	324	247	202	420	43	256	121	58
FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	1 286	1 008	481	527	287	321	194	206	277	20	163	95	48
HEALTH SERVICE WORKERS . . .	174	115	56	59	38	35	18	24	60	7	40	12	5
PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS . .	444	344	185	159	125	96	60	63	100	9	57	34	15
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS .	1 239	921	405	516	234	357	171	159	318	37	213	69	42
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS. . .	33	24	18	6	10	3	8	3	9	2	-	6	4
FEMALE													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL.	36 034	25 067	10 627	14 440	5 489	8 938	5 138	5 502	10 967	1 273	6 734	2 960	1 670
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED.	5 864	4 246	1 740	2 505	923	1 629	818	877	1 618	177	962	479	277
ENGINEERS.	25	20	8	12	5	8	3	5	5	-	1	4	4
PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, AND RELATED PRACTITIONERS . . .	73	47	17	30	13	26	3	4	26	-	14	12	15
HEALTH WORKERS, EXCEPT PRACTITIONERS	1 438	1 068	452	616	250	385	201	231	371	45	208	117	58
TEACHERS, EXCEPT COLLEGE . .	2 235	1 478	528	950	238	590	290	360	757	87	479	190	113
ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE TECHNICIANS	138	93	40	54	19	33	21	21	44	5	26	13	10
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS .	1 955	1 540	696	843	397	588	299	256	415	39	234	142	76
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM.	2 079	1 493	637	856	319	549	318	307	586	64	361	161	80
SALARIED: MANUFACTURING . .	115	90	41	49	25	30	16	19	25	1	19	5	5
OTHER INDUSTRIES.	1 566	1 182	522	661	254	433	268	228	384	37	240	107	49
SELF-EMPLOYED: RETAIL TRADE	262	127	39	88	19	51	19	37	135	19	85	32	20
OTHER IND. .	137	95	37	58	22	35	15	23	42	7	19	16	7
SALES WORKERS.	2 353	1 731	642	1 089	295	668	347	421	622	71	374	177	99
RETAIL TRADE	1 878	1 341	505	836	234	501	271	335	537	60	338	138	75
OTHER THAN RETAIL TRADE. . .	475	390	137	253	61	167	76	86	85	11	36	39	24
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS .	12 487	9 447	3 975	5 472	2 140	3 549	1 835	1 923	3 040	355	1 822	863	523
BOOKKEEPERS.	1 596	1 054	419	635	219	373	199	262	542	68	341	133	75
OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS . .	522	420	196	223	110	159	86	64	103	8	67	27	23
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS, AND TYPISTS	4 371	3 335	1 353	1 981	702	1 304	652	678	1 036	119	574	343	204
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS . . .	5 998	4 639	2 007	2 632	1 109	1 713	898	919	1 359	159	840	360	222
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS. . .	598	393	181	212	93	135	88	77	205	21	144	41	20
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTS, EX. CARPENTERS.	25	16	4	12	2	5	3	7	9	1	6	1	-
CARPENTERS	8	2	2	-	2	-	1	-	6	-	3	3	-
AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS	9	8	5	3	5	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	-
MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS, EXCEPT AUTOMOBILE	35	23	8	15	-	8	8	7	11	-	7	4	1
METAL CRAFTS, EXCEPT MECHANICS AND MACHINISTS. .	24	16	9	8	1	5	8	3	8	-	6	2	1
SUPERVISORS, N.E.C..	133	85	33	52	20	38	14	14	48	4	38	6	8
OTHER CRAFT WORKERS.	364	241	119	122	64	80	55	43	123	16	82	25	10

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1970

Table 13. CURRENT OCCUPATION OF THE EMPLOYED—EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

CURRENT OCCUPATION GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
MALE--CONTINUED													
SALES WORKERS	3 294	2 558	1 119	1 438	597	974	522	465	736	57	451	229	118
RETAIL TRADE	1 313	951	447	504	239	320	208	184	363	34	230	98	51
OTHER THAN RETAIL TRADE	1 981	1 607	672	935	358	654	314	281	374	22	221	131	67
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	3 608	2 858	1 466	1 391	906	928	560	463	751	62	447	241	123
BOOKKEEPERS	276	210	104	106	65	71	40	35	66	7	43	17	8
OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS	143	122	60	62	38	43	22	19	21	1	10	9	5
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS, AND TYPISTS	132	109	57	53	37	37	20	16	23	2	13	7	4
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	3 057	2 416	1 245	1 171	767	777	479	394	641	53	380	208	107
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS	9 946	6 904	2 821	4 083	1 478	2 443	1 343	1 640	3 042	305	1 934	803	449
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTS, EX. CARPENTERS	1 865	1 250	510	740	258	431	252	308	615	72	387	156	90
CARPENTERS	810	475	160	315	78	178	82	136	335	49	211	76	41
AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS	878	586	235	351	123	212	112	140	292	30	190	72	40
MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS, EXCEPT AUTO	1 483	1 013	406	607	200	356	206	250	470	40	309	121	71
METAL CRAFTS, EXCEPT MECHANICS AND MACHINISTS	675	523	191	332	95	196	96	136	152	9	93	51	26
SUPERVISORS, N.E.C.	1 464	1 025	378	647	186	387	192	260	439	37	279	124	69
OTHER CRAFT WORKERS	2 771	2 033	942	1 091	539	681	402	410	738	68	467	204	112
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	6 433	4 251	1 959	2 292	1 069	1 268	890	1 023	2 183	221	1 422	540	297
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	3 118	2 208	977	1 231	534	698	443	533	910	82	594	235	136
NONDURABLE GOODS MFG.	1 489	885	434	452	233	216	201	235	604	60	384	160	88
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1 826	1 158	548	609	302	354	246	255	669	79	443	146	73
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES	2 798	1 902	932	970	528	570	404	400	896	103	584	209	118
DRIVER AND DELIVERYMEN	2 247	1 510	721	790	405	462	316	328	737	88	481	168	94
OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	551	392	211	180	123	108	88	73	159	15	104	41	24
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	3 100	2 036	1 025	1 011	571	594	454	417	1 064	137	689	238	133
CONSTRUCTION	593	370	184	186	100	105	83	82	223	33	145	45	29
MANUFACTURING	804	454	217	237	109	123	108	114	350	50	232	68	38
ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES	1 702	1 212	624	588	361	367	263	221	490	54	312	125	66
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	1 330	236	23	213	7	57	15	155	1 095	261	717	117	64
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	788	241	51	190	18	56	33	134	547	97	365	85	43
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	3 511	2 628	1 438	1 190	857	746	581	444	883	79	546	258	124
CLEANING SERVICE WORKERS	1 252	892	497	395	285	237	213	158	360	36	229	95	47
FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	861	679	385	294	236	185	148	110	182	13	107	62	25
HEALTH SERVICE WORKERS	138	93	53	40	31	22	22	18	45	4	28	13	7
PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS	379	286	158	128	98	80	60	47	93	9	58	26	12
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	881	678	345	333	207	223	138	111	202	17	123	62	33
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	36	26	15	10	8	6	7	4	10	1	7	3	1
FEMALE													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	28 413	20 377	10 071	10 307	5 590	6 430	4 481	3 877	8 035	772	5 061	2 202	1 110
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED	4 572	3 368	1 619	1 749	853	1 117	765	632	1 204	114	728	362	173
ENGINEERS	21	17	8	9	5	6	3	3	4	-	1	2	1
PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, AND RELATED PRACTITIONERS	47	39	21	18	14	13	7	4	8	1	5	3	2
HEALTH WORKERS, EXCEPT PRACTITIONERS	1 082	811	396	415	201	259	194	157	271	21	165	84	40
TEACHERS, EXCEPT COLLEGE	1 931	1 326	585	741	280	461	305	280	606	66	377	163	83
ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE TECHNICIANS	85	66	29	37	14	25	15	12	19	1	10	8	5
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	1 407	1 110	581	529	340	354	241	176	297	24	170	102	44
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	1 065	752	373	379	211	244	162	135	313	36	196	81	39
SALARIED: MANUFACTURING	55	42	18	24	13	17	6	6	13	1	7	4	2
OTHER INDUSTRIES	774	571	288	283	163	186	125	97	203	21	127	56	25
SELF-EMPLOYED: RETAIL TRADE	146	78	36	42	18	22	18	20	68	11	45	13	8
OTHER IND.	90	61	31	30	18	19	13	11	29	3	16	4	3
SALES WORKERS	2 131	1 590	721	870	378	564	343	306	541	49	340	152	78
RETAIL TRADE	1 790	1 315	591	724	304	466	286	258	476	44	301	131	66
OTHER THAN RETAIL TRADE	341	276	130	146	73	98	57	47	66	5	40	21	12
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	10 018	7 876	3 869	4 007	2 287	2 656	1 582	1 352	2 142	167	1 303	672	332
BOOKKEEPERS	1 244	890	417	473	231	299	186	174	354	34	230	90	42
OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS	387	337	168	169	108	114	61	55	51	2	29	20	11
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS, AND TYPISTS	3 666	2 956	1 408	1 547	839	1 052	571	496	710	49	423	238	120
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	4 721	3 694	1 875	1 818	1 111	1 191	765	627	1 027	82	621	324	158
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS	532	355	172	183	91	105	82	78	177	19	115	43	23
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTS, EX. CARPENTERS	39	25	11	15	5	8	6	7	14	2	9	3	2
CARPENTERS	11	7	3	4	1	2	1	2	5	1	3	1	1
AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS	14	8	4	4	2	2	2	3	5	1	3	2	1
MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS, EXCEPT AUTO	37	23	9	14	4	7	5	7	14	1	10	3	2
METAL CRAFTS, EXCEPT MECHANICS AND MACHINISTS	22	14	6	8	3	4	4	3	8	-	5	2	1
SUPERVISORS, N.E.C.	127	85	43	42	26	26	18	16	41	5	27	10	6
OTHER CRAFT WORKERS	283	193	97	96	50	56	46	40	90	9	59	22	11

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1977

Table 13. CURRENT OCCUPATION OF THE EMPLOYED—EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

CURRENT OCCUPATION GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
FEMALE--CONTINUED													
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT .	3 969	2 256	1 045	1 211	569	670	476	541	1 713	199	1 106	408	227
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING.	1 432	935	397	537	205	316	192	222	498	30	340	128	69
NONDURABLE GOODS MFG.. . . .	1 969	919	442	478	262	237	180	240	1 049	149	668	233	136
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.	568	402	206	196	102	117	104	79	166	19	98	48	22
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES. .	246	151	43	108	18	63	25	45	95	12	62	20	16
DRIVERS AND DELIVERYMEN. . .	232	142	34	108	18	63	16	45	89	11	59	20	15
OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES.	14	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	5	1	4	-	2
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM.	381	236	83	153	30	94	53	59	145	10	96	40	29
CONSTRUCTION	7	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	3	3	-	-
MANUFACTURING.	124	57	20	37	6	21	13	16	67	3	47	17	13
ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES	250	179	63	116	23	72	40	43	72	4	46	22	16
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS. . .	83	31	3	27	2	10	1	17	52	11	32	9	4
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS.	255	80	7	73	2	30	5	43	175	36	103	37	16
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	6 631	4 299	1 934	2 365	934	1 328	1 000	1 037	2 332	282	1 444	606	312
CLEANING SERVICE WORKERS . .	789	516	298	218	165	120	133	98	273	40	161	72	36
FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	2 869	1 892	790	1 102	358	601	432	501	977	114	590	273	133
HEALTH SERVICE WORKERS . . .	1 521	967	464	503	227	292	238	210	554	64	362	127	60
PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS . .	1 343	837	347	490	162	282	184	209	506	63	316	127	82
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS .	110	87	35	52	21	33	14	19	22	-	16	6	2
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS. . .	1 087	703	335	368	164	213	171	155	384	38	227	119	66

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.

Table 13. CURRENT OCCUPATION OF THE EMPLOYED—EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

CURRENT OCCUPATION GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
FEMALE--CONTINUED													
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT.	4 007	2 497	1 253	1 244	715	653	538	591	1 510	160	992	359	210
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	1 305	903	412	491	224	286	189	205	402	27	265	109	61
NONDURABLE GOODS MFG. . . .	2 005	1 091	558	533	333	241	225	293	914	113	609	191	122
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	697	502	283	219	159	126	125	93	195	19	117	59	27
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES .	132	87	28	59	14	34	14	25	45	6	27	12	8
DRIVERS AND DELIVERYMEN . .	114	76	24	52	12	30	12	22	39	6	23	11	7
OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	17	11	5	7	3	4	2	3	6	1	4	1	1
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	289	179	91	88	49	51	43	37	110	12	71	27	15
CONSTRUCTION.	10	7	4	3	2	1	2	2	3	-	2	1	1
MANUFACTURING	103	53	24	29	12	16	12	13	50	6	32	12	7
ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES. . . .	177	119	63	56	35	34	29	22	58	6	37	14	7
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . .	72	22	5	17	3	7	1	10	50	9	35	7	4
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	149	57	14	43	6	17	8	27	93	14	59	19	9
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD.	4 340	2 908	1 503	1 405	767	831	736	573	1 433	139	920	374	174
CLEANING SERVICE WORKERS. .	587	404	257	147	142	81	115	66	184	19	115	50	20
FOOD SERVICE WORKERS. . . .	1 901	1 219	569	650	268	381	301	269	682	70	433	179	82
HEALTH SERVICE WORKERS. . .	1 037	706	383	324	204	194	179	130	331	30	217	84	40
PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS. .	758	533	270	263	139	161	131	102	225	19	149	56	30
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS.	57	45	24	21	14	15	10	6	12	1	6	5	2
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS . .	1 105	688	424	264	217	151	207	113	418	48	275	95	47

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.

1977

Table 14. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1976 AND 1969, BY OCCUPATION—EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS, BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(Numbers in thousands. Mean earnings in constant 1976 dollars)

CURRENT OCCUPATION GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
NUMBER WITH EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL.	85 576	58 940	23 869	35 071	12 326	21 646	11 543	13 426	26 635	3 274	16 484	6 878	3 898
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	13 474	10 055	3 829	6 226	2 025	4 056	1 804	2 170	3 419	363	2 005	1 051	573
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM.	9 436	6 763	2 555	4 207	1 251	2 732	1 304	1 475	2 673	302	1 675	696	409
SALES WORKERS.	5 320	4 029	1 517	2 512	720	1 635	797	878	1 291	117	764	410	239
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS .	15 200	11 580	4 951	6 629	2 712	4 285	2 239	2 344	3 620	414	2 132	1 073	650
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS. . .	11 165	7 420	2 691	4 729	1 305	2 799	1 386	1 930	3 745	477	2 337	932	561
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT .	9 906	5 986	2 574	3 412	1 339	1 920	1 236	1 492	3 920	473	2 542	905	465
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES. .	3 356	2 154	900	1 254	457	740	443	515	1 201	161	768	272	174
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM.	3 769	2 423	1 018	1 405	483	829	535	576	1 346	166	872	308	186
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS. . .	1 358	247	16	231	4	58	12	173	1 111	281	716	114	61
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS.	900	246	38	208	9	66	28	142	655	113	421	120	71
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	10 706	7 398	3 454	3 944	1 865	2 345	1 589	1 599	3 309	379	2 045	885	449
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS. . .	985	639	326	314	157	180	169	133	346	29	206	111	62
WORKED 50 TO 52 WEEKS													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL.	60 894	42 163	17 067	25 097	8 938	15 569	8 129	9 527	18 731	2 295	11 597	4 839	2 718
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	10 359	7 791	2 940	4 851	1 559	3 136	1 381	1 715	2 568	276	1 487	805	435
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM.	8 242	5 904	2 200	3 704	1 084	2 399	1 116	1 305	2 338	261	1 468	610	352
SALES WORKERS.	3 688	2 790	1 046	1 744	501	1 151	545	593	898	77	548	273	164
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS .	10 896	8 361	3 612	4 749	1 999	3 102	1 612	1 647	2 535	271	1 511	753	465
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS. . .	8 348	5 548	1 985	3 562	952	2 069	1 033	1 493	2 800	326	1 762	711	419
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT .	6 386	3 836	1 692	2 144	874	1 202	818	943	2 551	315	1 667	568	279
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES. .	2 307	1 468	628	840	330	483	298	357	839	117	523	198	123
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM.	2 163	1 375	586	789	286	470	300	319	788	105	488	195	113
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS. . .	1 222	224	15	209	4	50	11	160	998	262	631	104	58
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS.	542	128	19	109	6	38	13	72	414	72	265	78	47
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	6 286	4 423	2 171	2 253	1 266	1 383	905	869	1 863	205	1 157	501	237
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS. . .	455	316	174	142	78	86	96	55	140	7	89	43	27
MALE													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL.	51 436	35 108	13 732	21 376	7 084	13 157	6 648	8 219	16 328	2 099	10 161	4 068	2 324
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	7 738	5 917	2 126	3 791	1 120	2 470	1 006	1 321	1 821	189	1 053	578	299
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM.	7 440	5 319	1 938	3 381	948	2 199	990	1 182	2 121	244	1 337	540	331
SALES WORKERS.	3 141	2 422	922	1 500	450	1 010	472	490	718	58	418	242	148
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS .	3 289	2 544	1 135	1 409	648	894	487	515	745	80	428	238	147
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS. . .	10 603	7 048	2 519	4 529	1 219	2 674	1 300	1 855	3 555	456	2 205	893	544
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT .	6 088	3 819	1 574	2 245	790	1 280	784	965	2 269	280	1 471	518	252
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES. .	3 121	2 010	859	1 151	441	680	418	470	1 111	149	708	254	159
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM.	3 420	2 201	939	1 262	454	743	484	520	1 220	160	786	273	161
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS. . .	1 282	218	13	205	2	49	11	156	1 064	271	686	107	58
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS.	765	193	31	162	7	48	24	114	572	98	372	102	60
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	4 528	3 401	1 663	1 738	998	1 108	665	630	1 127	114	696	317	162
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS. . .	22	16	12	3	6	3	6	-	7	-	-	6	4
WORKED 50 TO 52 WEEKS													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL.	39 340	26 843	10 339	16 503	5 386	10 188	4 953	6 315	12 497	1 608	7 778	3 111	1 782
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	6 489	4 964	1 712	3 252	883	2 114	829	1 138	1 525	156	882	487	252
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM.	6 693	4 777	1 725	3 051	844	1 980	882	1 071	1 916	224	1 203	489	293
SALES WORKERS.	2 507	1 917	708	1 209	345	823	363	387	590	49	354	187	121
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS .	2 603	1 994	884	1 110	522	700	361	410	610	59	357	194	122
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS. . .	7 969	5 295	1 868	3 427	892	1 992	976	1 435	2 674	315	1 671	688	406
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT .	4 140	2 570	1 081	1 490	554	847	527	643	1 569	193	1 035	341	167
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES. .	2 223	1 414	615	799	324	462	291	337	809	114	511	184	114
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM.	1 963	1 244	543	701	276	419	267	282	719	103	438	178	101
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS. . .	1 162	196	11	184	2	41	10	143	966	255	613	98	55
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS.	491	114	15	99	6	32	10	66	377	65	240	71	47
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	3 090	2 348	1 168	1 180	737	776	431	403	742	75	474	194	103
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS. . .	10	9	8	2	2	2	6	-	1	-	-	1	-
FEMALE													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL.	34 140	23 833	10 137	13 696	5 242	8 489	4 895	5 207	10 307	1 175	6 323	2 809	1 575
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	5 736	4 138	1 703	2 435	905	1 586	798	848	1 598	174	952	472	274
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM.	1 996	1 444	618	826	303	533	315	293	552	57	338	156	78
SALES WORKERS.	2 179	1 607	595	1 012	270	624	325	388	573	59	346	168	92
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS .	11 910	9 036	3 816	5 220	2 064	3 392	1 752	1 829	2 874	334	1 705	835	503
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS. . .	563	372	171	201	86	125	86	75	191	21	131	38	17
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT .	3 818	2 167	1 000	1 167	549	640	452	527	1 651	192	1 071	387	213
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES. .	235	144	41	104	16	60	25	44	91	12	60	19	15
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM.	349	222	79	143	28	86	51	56	126	6	85	35	25
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS. . .	76	29	3	26	2	10	1	16	47	10	30	7	2
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS.	135	52	6	46	2	18	5	28	83	15	49	18	10
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	6 178	3 996	1 791	2 205	867	1 237	924	968	2 182	265	1 349	568	287
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS. . .	963	624	313	310	151	177	162	133	339	29	205	105	57

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1970

Table 14. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1976 AND 1969, BY OCCUPATION—EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS, BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(Numbers in thousands. Mean earnings in constant 1976 dollars)

CURRENT OCCUPATION GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
NUMBER WITH EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	72 949	51 662	23 914	27 748	13 220	17 284	10 694	10 464	21 288	2 252	13 400	5 636	2 944
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS.	11 092	8 489	3 723	4 767	2 020	3 180	1 702	1 587	2 603	225	1 523	854	419
MANAGERS AND ADMIN.,EX. FARM.	6 271	4 547	1 883	2 664	974	1 762	909	902	1 724	178	1 068	478	249
SALES WORKERS	5 201	3 995	1 774	2 221	942	1 485	833	736	1 206	97	745	364	186
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS.	13 075	10 347	5 144	5 204	3 083	3 465	2 060	1 739	2 727	211	1 645	871	432
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS . .	10 355	7 182	2 951	4 231	1 546	2 527	1 405	1 704	3 173	317	2 020	836	467
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT.	10 135	6 561	3 111	3 450	1 721	1 875	1 390	1 575	3 574	366	2 336	872	491
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES .	2 881	1 958	945	1 013	533	595	411	418	923	107	600	216	124
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	3 253	2 131	1 072	1 059	596	623	476	437	1 122	142	726	254	142
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . .	1 361	245	27	219	11	61	16	158	1 116	263	734	119	65
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	835	269	59	210	21	66	38	144	566	97	378	91	47
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD.	7 453	5 279	2 820	2 459	1 561	1 501	1 259	958	2 174	205	1 375	594	280
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS . .	1 038	659	407	252	212	145	194	107	379	43	251	86	43
WORKED 50 TO 52 WEEKS													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	49 245	34 758	15 802	18 956	8 643	11 801	7 159	7 155	14 488	1 504	9 131	3 852	2 019
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS.	7 016	5 457	2 312	3 146	1 252	2 126	1 059	1 020	1 559	124	895	540	274
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	5 402	3 918	1 597	2 321	808	1 536	789	784	1 485	150	922	413	214
SALES WORKERS	3 506	2 656	1 174	1 482	613	989	561	492	850	70	525	255	130
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS.	8 672	6 849	3 414	3 435	2 034	2 283	1 380	1 152	1 824	141	1 107	576	285
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS . .	7 853	5 438	2 173	3 265	1 109	1 935	1 065	1 330	2 414	228	1 536	650	360
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT.	6 652	4 264	1 976	2 288	1 064	1 225	912	1 063	2 388	229	1 567	592	331
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES .	2 034	1 368	655	713	366	413	289	300	666	70	437	159	87
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	1 841	1 205	618	587	344	342	274	245	637	79	413	145	81
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . .	1 181	206	22	185	9	50	12	135	975	229	641	105	55
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	444	134	26	108	10	33	16	75	310	58	205	46	26
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD.	4 178	2 969	1 644	1 325	933	811	710	514	1 210	108	771	330	155
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS . .	466	294	192	102	100	57	92	45	171	18	113	41	20
MALE													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	46 104	32 273	14 308	17 965	7 871	11 154	6 438	6 811	13 831	1 547	8 714	3 570	1 902
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS.	6 660	5 218	2 150	3 068	1 189	2 093	961	975	1 442	116	822	505	251
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	5 257	3 826	1 525	2 301	770	1 527	755	774	1 431	145	886	401	212
SALES WORKERS	3 251	2 524	1 102	1 422	588	963	514	460	727	56	445	226	116
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS.	3 550	2 813	1 437	1 377	886	918	551	458	737	61	439	237	121
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS . .	9 850	6 842	2 787	4 055	1 459	2 426	1 328	1 629	3 008	300	1 913	795	445
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT.	6 316	4 179	1 920	2 259	1 044	1 250	876	1 009	2 137	216	1 393	528	290
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES .	2 757	1 876	918	957	520	563	399	395	881	102	575	205	116
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	2 988	1 966	987	979	551	576	436	403	1 022	131	662	230	128
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . .	1 306	229	22	206	7	55	15	151	1 078	256	707	115	62
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	731	225	48	177	17	52	31	124	506	89	340	78	41
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD.	3 404	2 552	1 398	1 154	832	725	566	429	852	76	527	249	119
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS . .	34	24	14	10	8	6	7	4	9	1	6	3	1
WORKED 50 TO 52 WEEKS													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	34 595	24 135	10 385	13 750	5 599	8 531	4 786	5 219	10 460	1 138	6 582	2 740	1 460
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS.	5 126	4 028	1 581	2 447	853	1 671	728	777	1 098	84	617	397	204
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	4 648	3 384	1 328	2 056	655	1 364	673	692	1 264	124	783	356	186
SALES WORKERS	2 544	1 952	835	1 117	437	754	399	363	592	46	364	183	94
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS.	2 723	2 136	1 062	1 074	644	713	417	361	588	49	350	188	96
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS . .	7 523	5 218	2 069	3 149	1 053	1 868	1 016	1 281	2 304	216	1 465	623	346
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT.	4 508	2 946	1 325	1 621	706	881	619	740	1 562	147	1 020	395	218
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES .	1 993	1 341	643	698	360	403	283	294	652	68	428	156	85
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	1 703	1 119	571	548	319	320	252	228	584	73	380	132	75
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . .	1 136	193	18	175	6	46	11	130	943	224	619	101	53
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	411	121	24	98	8	29	15	69	290	55	192	43	24
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD.	2 264	1 686	924	763	554	479	370	284	578	53	361	164	80
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS . .	17	12	7	5	3	4	3	2	5	-	3	2	1
FEMALE													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	26 845	19 388	9 606	9 783	5 349	6 130	4 257	3 653	7 457	704	4 687	2 066	1 042
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS.	4 431	3 271	1 573	1 699	831	1 087	742	612	1 160	110	701	349	168
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	1 014	721	358	363	204	235	154	128	293	34	182	77	38
SALES WORKERS	1 951	1 471	672	799	354	522	319	276	480	42	300	138	70
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS.	9 524	7 534	3 707	3 827	2 198	2 547	1 509	1 280	1 990	150	1 206	634	311
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS . .	505	339	164	176	87	101	77	75	166	17	108	41	22
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT.	3 819	2 382	1 191	1 191	677	626	514	566	1 437	150	942	345	201
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES .	124	82	27	56	14	33	13	23	42	6	25	11	8
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	265	165	85	80	45	47	40	34	100	11	64	25	14
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . .	55	17	5	12	3	6	1	7	38	7	27	5	3
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	104	44	11	33	4	13	7	20	60	8	39	13	6
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD.	4 049	2 727	1 422	1 305	729	776	693	530	1 322	129	848	345	161
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS . .	1 004	634	392	242	205	139	188	103	370	42	245	84	42

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

Table 14. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1976 AND 1969, BY OCCUPATION—EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS, BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Mean earnings in constant 1976 dollars)

CURRENT OCCUPATION GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
NUMBER WITH EARNINGS--CONTINUED													
FEMALE--CONTINUED													
WORKED 50 TO 52 WEEKS													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL.	21 555	15 321	6 727	8 593	3 552	5 382	3 175	3 212	6 234	687	3 818	1 728	937
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	3 870	2 827	1 228	1 599	676	1 022	552	577	1 043	120	605	318	182
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM.	1 549	1 128	475	653	241	419	234	234	422	37	264	121	59
SALES WORKERS.	1 181	873	338	535	156	329	182	206	308	27	195	86	43
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS .	8 293	6 367	2 728	3 639	1 477	2 402	1 251	1 237	1 926	213	1 153	559	342
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS. . .	378	252	117	135	60	77	57	58	126	11	92	23	12
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT .	2 247	1 265	611	655	320	355	291	300	982	122	632	227	112
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES. .	84	54	13	42	6	21	7	20	30	3	12	14	9
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM.	200	131	43	88	10	51	33	37	69	2	50	17	13
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS. . .	59	28	3	25	2	9	1	16	31	7	18	6	2
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS.	51	14	3	11	-	5	3	5	38	7	25	6	-
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	3 196	2 075	1 002	1 073	528	607	474	466	1 121	131	683	308	135
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS. . .	445	307	167	140	76	85	90	55	139	7	89	42	27
MEAN EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL.	$10 010	$10 654	$9 899	$11 168	$10 435	$11 734	$9 327	$10 256	$8 586	$7 754	$8 469	$9 260	$9 337
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	14 132	14 961	13 850	15 644	15 014	16 269	12 545	14 476	11 695	9 923	11 382	12 904	12 609
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM.	15 998	16 961	15 912	17 597	16 832	18 573	15 030	15 790	13 563	13 192	12 969	15 154	15 006
SALES WORKERS.	9 941	10 277	9 720	10 614	10 089	11 355	9 387	9 232	8 890	8 238	8 364	10 058	11 101
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS .	7 355	7 567	7 586	7 554	8 130	7 897	6 926	6 925	6 676	5 974	6 698	6 903	7 377
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS. . .	12 036	12 629	11 484	13 280	11 956	13 592	11 040	12 828	10 862	9 751	10 826	11 523	11 675
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT .	8 156	8 545	8 240	8 775	8 016	8 747	8 483	8 812	7 563	7 183	7 597	7 668	7 487
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES. .	10 405	10 946	10 436	11 312	10 947	11 207	9 908	11 463	9 434	8 294	9 436	10 101	9 533
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM.	7 045	7 309	7 329	7 295	8 053	7 359	6 676	7 203	6 569	6 861	6 588	6 359	6 152
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS. . .	7 643	9 405	(B)	9 311	(B)	(B)	(B)	9 529	7 251	6 258	7 515	8 043	(B)
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS.	4 618	5 713	(B)	5 656	(B)	(B)	(B)	6 110	4 207	3 692	4 327	4 270	(B)
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	5 408	5 789	5 877	5 712	6 534	6 179	5 104	5 028	4 555	4 320	4 583	4 592	4 530
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS. . .	1 506	1 686	1 911	1 453	2 253	1 709	1 591	1 107	1 174	(B)	1 016	1 438	(B)
WORKED 50 TO 52 WEEKS													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL.	12 110	12 894	11 920	13 556	12 399	14 228	11 394	12 458	10 344	9 258	10 135	11 360	11 534
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	16 341	17 225	16 042	17 942	17 292	18 761	14 631	16 445	13 658	11 453	13 268	15 134	15 051
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM.	17 249	18 323	17 360	18 896	18 170	19 950	16 572	16 958	14 535	14 151	13 852	16 344	16 261
SALES WORKERS.	12 549	12 969	12 004	13 548	12 219	14 350	11 807	11 990	11 242	11 479	10 380	12 905	14 246
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS .	8 910	9 123	9 049	9 179	9 596	9 539	8 371	8 501	8 206	7 341	8 211	8 509	9 020
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS. . .	13 484	14 148	12 964	14 807	13 566	15 307	12 410	14 114	12 169	11 478	12 070	12 730	13 260
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT .	9 810	10 352	9 827	10 767	9 616	10 771	10 052	10 762	8 994	8 609	8 957	9 316	9 247
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES. .	12 070	12 762	12 037	13 304	12 419	13 670	11 613	12 809	10 857	9 324	10 948	11 522	11 003
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM.	9 042	9 517	9 346	9 644	9 940	9 749	8 778	9 489	8 212	8 186	8 207	8 240	7 738
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS. . .	7 844	9 618	(B)	9 504	(B)	(B)	(B)	9 361	7 445	6 442	7 662	8 647	(B)
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS.	5 750	7 808	(B)	7 817	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	5 116	(B)	5 312	5 333	(B)
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	7 381	7 899	7 705	8 086	8 145	8 647	7 090	7 192	6 150	5 433	6 123	6 504	6 637
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS. . .	2 006	2 225	2 378	2 037	2 702	2 268	2 115	(B)	1 509	(B)	1 317	(B)	(B)
MALE													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL.	12 665	13 545	12 391	14 286	12 832	15 009	11 923	13 128	10 773	9 453	10 580	11 936	11 983
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	18 039	18 855	17 300	19 727	18 428	20 448	16 044	18 377	15 387	12 631	15 026	16 944	17 008
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM.	18 016	19 088	18 063	19 675	18 953	20 782	17 211	17 615	15 330	14 765	14 526	17 576	17 028
SALES WORKERS.	13 930	14 201	13 050	14 908	13 346	15 773	12 768	13 124	13 018	(B)	12 334	13 843	15 172
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS .	10 956	10 926	10 153	11 549	10 545	12 119	9 630	10 558	11 059	9 259	11 161	11 477	12 108
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS. . .	12 344	12 956	11 831	13 581	12 314	13 950	11 378	13 050	11 131	9 971	11 112	11 771	11 843
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT .	9 755	10 118	9 796	10 344	9 598	10 252	9 995	10 467	9 144	8 640	9 248	9 123	9 486
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES. .	10 871	11 390	10 727	11 886	11 159	11 709	10 272	12 141	9 930	8 792	9 957	10 520	10 078
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM.	7 247	7 531	7 562	7 508	8 330	7 561	6 840	7 432	6 736	6 926	6 747	6 594	6 408
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS. . .	8 038	10 552	(B)	10 425	(B)	(B)	(B)	10 508	7 525	6 431	7 791	8 593	(B)
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS.	5 003	6 478	(B)	6 492	(B)	(B)	(B)	6 840	4 504	3 841	4 607	4 767	(B)
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	7 698	8 005	7 734	8 265	8 067	8 791	7 233	7 342	6 772	6 686	6 898	6 524	6 446
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS. . .	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
WORKED 50 TO 52 WEEKS													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL.	14 537	15 617	14 397	16 382	14 756	17 230	14 007	15 014	12 217	10 607	11 912	13 812	13 808
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	19 683	20 595	19 484	21 180	20 955	22 020	17 917	19 619	16 714	13 796	16 132	18 701	18 810
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM.	18 961	20 146	19 201	20 680	19 997	21 841	18 440	18 534	16 008	15 066	15 219	18 382	17 844
SALES WORKERS.	15 747	16 146	14 883	16 884	14 903	17 714	14 864	15 120	14 452	(B)	13 509	15 752	16 852
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS .	12 613	12 662	11 811	13 339	11 962	14 080	11 592	12 075	12 453	(B)	12 367	13 110	13 734
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS. . .	13 758	14 437	13 299	15 057	13 930	15 582	12 723	14 328	12 412	11 674	12 332	12 943	13 447
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT .	11 400	11 951	11 508	12 273	11 340	12 157	11 684	12 427	10 497	10 077	10 477	10 798	11 015
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES. .	12 305	13 008	12 178	13 648	12 559	13 920	11 755	13 274	11 077	9 482	11 086	12 039	11 572
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM.	9 288	9 810	9 569	9 997	10 105	10 013	9 015	9 973	8 386	8 251	8 424	8 371	7 994
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS. . .	8 198	10 863	(B)	10 707	(B)	(B)	(B)	10 409	7 657	6 577	7 849	9 276	(B)
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS.	6 035	8 244	(B)	8 289	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	5 366	(B)	5 577	(B)	(B)
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	9 714	10 086	9 515	10 652	9 597	11 112	9 374	9 768	8 535	(B)	8 375	9 206	8 818
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS. . .	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1970

Table 14. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1976 AND 1969, BY OCCUPATION—EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS, BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Mean earnings in constant 1976 dollars)

CURRENT OCCUPATION GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
NUMBER WITH EARNINGS--CONTINUED													
FEMALE--CONTINUED													
WORKED 50 TO 52 WEEKS													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL.	14 650	10 622	5 417	5 206	3 043	3 270	2 373	1 936	4 028	366	2 549	1 112	558
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	1 891	1 429	731	698	400	455	331	243	462	41	277	144	70
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM.	755	534	269	265	153	172	116	92	221	25	139	57	28
SALES WORKERS.	962	704	339	365	176	236	163	129	258	25	162	72	36
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS .	5 949	4 713	2 352	2 361	1 390	1 570	962	792	1 236	92	757	388	189
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS. . .	330	220	105	116	56	67	49	49	110	12	71	27	14
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT .	2 144	1 318	651	667	358	344	293	324	826	83	547	197	114
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES. .	41	27	12	16	6	10	6	6	14	1	9	3	2
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM.	138	86	47	39	24	22	22	17	52	6	33	13	7
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS. . .	44	13	4	9	3	4	1	5	31	5	22	4	2
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS.	33	13	2	10	1	4	1	6	20	3	14	3	2
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	1 914	1 283	720	563	380	333	340	230	632	56	410	166	75
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS. . .	449	282	186	97	97	54	89	43	166	18	109	39	19
MEAN EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL.	$10 726	$11 443	$10 505	$12 250	$10 896	$13 000	$10 024	$11 011	$8 984	$7 926	$8 762	$9 934	$10 120
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	15 122	15 900	14 738	16 804	15 527	17 665	13 809	15 081	12 587	10 976	12 121	13 858	14 525
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM.	18 864	20 313	18 630	21 502	19 280	22 833	17 933	18 902	15 045	12 316	14 696	16 841	17 086
SALES WORKERS.	11 172	11 752	10 750	12 553	11 356	13 229	10 052	11 187	9 248	8 081	8 963	10 143	10 448
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS .	7 786	8 040	7 926	8 151	8 301	8 442	7 367	7 572	6 826	6 657	6 682	7 143	7 423
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS. . .	12 577	13 297	12 365	13 946	12 766	14 512	11 925	13 107	10 945	9 456	10 796	11 871	11 995
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT .	8 592	9 090	8 604	9 527	8 720	9 887	8 462	9 098	7 680	6 921	7 548	8 352	8 187
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES. .	10 522	11 009	10 380	11 596	10 758	12 027	9 915	10 979	9 488	8 449	9 444	10 128	9 951
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM.	7 485	7 896	7 768	8 025	8 360	8 394	7 026	7 484	6 705	6 177	6 720	6 957	6 842
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS. . .	9 345	10 028	8 628	10 154	(B)	10 413	(B)	10 055	9 195	8 501	9 321	9 956	9 078
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS.	4 887	5 618	5 013	5 789	(B)	5 643	4 695	5 855	4 539	4 466	4 432	5 060	5 037
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	6 091	6 534	6 537	6 532	7 225	6 924	5 685	5 918	5 014	4 663	4 882	5 443	5 615
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS. . .	2 221	2 593	2 682	2 447	3 192	2 755	2 139	2 028	1 576	1 428	1 536	1 747	1 746
WORKED 50 TO 52 WEEKS													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL.	12 797	13 686	12 520	14 657	12 905	15 605	12 057	13 093	10 666	9 312	10 366	11 908	12 095
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	18 048	18 870	17 630	19 775	18 418	20 702	16 714	17 843	15 170	13 047	14 487	16 789	17 378
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM.	19 932	21 473	19 798	22 626	20 601	24 024	18 975	19 918	15 854	12 910	15 451	17 820	17 976
SALES WORKERS.	14 015	14 844	13 500	15 909	14 314	16 887	12 613	13 974	11 425	9 783	11 065	12 619	13 105
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS .	9 511	9 806	9 547	10 062	9 921	10 422	8 998	9 347	8 402	8 097	8 161	8 939	9 276
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS. . .	13 591	14 346	13 477	14 924	13 942	15 562	12 982	13 995	11 895	10 468	11 731	12 783	12 934
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT .	10 020	10 621	9 994	11 163	10 144	11 679	9 819	10 567	8 948	8 106	8 793	9 687	9 545
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES. .	11 810	12 351	11 497	13 135	11 862	13 723	11 035	12 326	10 699	9 812	10 591	11 387	11 362
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM.	9 340	9 859	9 359	10 385	9 912	10 991	8 663	9 538	8 343	7 572	8 329	8 802	8 893
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS. . .	9 752	10 618	(B)	10 767	(B)	10 772	(B)	10 764	9 569	8 916	9 672	10 368	9 754
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS.	6 311	7 026	7 303	6 960	(B)	7 932	(B)	6 532	6 001	5 644	5 896	7 054	6 655
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	8 155	8 704	8 321	9 180	8 954	9 732	7 500	8 309	6 801	6 411	6 605	7 407	7 651
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS. . .	2 782	3 217	3 187	3 273	3 664	3 620	2 670	2 834	2 052	(B)	2 012	2 197	(B)
MALE													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL.	13 316	14 325	13 071	15 323	13 401	16 351	12 665	13 643	10 963	9 294	10 672	12 395	12 512
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	19 048	19 853	18 440	20 843	18 995	21 723	17 752	18 954	16 137	13 914	15 507	17 643	18 575
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM.	20 604	22 159	20 486	23 267	21 318	24 672	19 636	20 495	16 448	13 454	16 006	18 466	18 525
SALES WORKERS.	15 190	15 901	14 411	17 055	15 093	17 858	13 632	15 336	12 723	11 145	12 401	13 745	14 170
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS .	11 342	11 557	10 733	12 409	10 824	12 795	10 587	11 662	10 520	10 226	10 349	10 909	11 183
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS. . .	12 838	13 570	12 650	14 202	13 043	14 762	12 217	13 370	11 172	9 622	11 015	12 131	12 222
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT .	10 312	10 830	10 262	11 313	10 439	11 658	10 051	10 885	9 300	8 348	9 150	10 087	10 042
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES. .	10 767	11 254	10 499	11 989	10 840	12 405	10 028	11 365	9 729	8 670	9 659	10 407	10 320
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM.	7 717	8 122	7 978	8 265	8 592	8 649	7 204	7 717	6 937	6 360	6 949	7 197	7 104
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS. . .	9 499	10 266	(B)	10 402	(B)	10 744	(B)	10 277	9 327	8 592	9 468	10 090	9 246
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS.	5 027	5 601	5 352	5 667	(B)	6 383	5 147	5 414	4 770	4 641	4 635	5 453	5 299
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	8 391	8 772	8 457	9 153	9 030	9 631	7 617	8 346	7 249	7 134	7 103	7 594	8 041
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS. . .	4 337	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
WORKED 50 TO 52 WEEKS													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL.	14 942	16 101	14 816	17 072	15 199	18 250	14 368	15 145	12 268	10 404	11 915	13 889	13 969
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	20 663	21 494	20 477	22 151	21 195	23 081	19 636	20 125	17 611	15 207	16 886	19 246	19 861
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM.	21 411	23 040	21 436	24 076	22 510	25 534	20 391	21 203	17 045	14 015	16 581	19 169	19 234
SALES WORKERS.	16 985	17 864	16 385	18 969	17 296	19 998	15 345	16 834	14 087	12 321	13 661	15 304	15 841
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS .	12 902	13 203	12 339	14 059	12 405	14 525	12 264	13 139	11 784	11 364	11 533	12 423	12 641
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS. . .	13 801	14 566	13 712	15 127	14 190	15 764	13 215	14 200	12 079	10 645	11 900	12 992	13 092
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT .	11 517	12 129	11 446	12 686	11 628	13 208	11 239	12 063	10 367	9 437	10 188	11 175	11 044
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES. .	11 885	12 430	11 561	13 229	11 900	13 857	11 131	12 412	10 768	9 976	10 660	11 409	11 407
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM.	9 590	10 107	9 581	10 655	10 161	11 268	8 848	9 797	8 597	7 764	8 561	9 095	9 066
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS. . .	9 910	10 936	(B)	11 067	(B)	11 164	(B)	10 947	9 700	8 961	9 810	10 561	9 828
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS.	6 482	7 295	(B)	7 226	(B)	8 246	(B)	6 798	6 144	5 747	6 017	7 215	(B)
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	10 320	10 800	10 189	11 524	10 676	12 130	9 461	10 502	8 918	8 384	8 671	9 637	9 852
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS. . .	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

Table 14. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1976 AND 1969, BY OCCUPATION—EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS, BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Mean earnings in constant 1976 dollars)

CURRENT OCCUPATION GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
MEAN EARNINGS--CONTINUED													
FEMALE													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL.	$6 011	$6 396	$6 523	$6 301	$7 198	$6 657	$5 801	$5 721	$5 120	$4 720	$5 078	$5 383	$5 433
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	8 862	9 393	9 544	9 287	10 790	9 762	8 130	8 399	7 489	6 992	7 348	7 957	7 810
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM.	8 478	9 128	9 167	9 099	10 199	9 467	8 173	8 430	6 776	(B)	6 821	6 789	6 472
SALES WORKERS.	4 191	4 361	4 555	4 247	4 664	4 206	4 465	4 313	3 715	(B)	3 570	4 602	4 566
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS .	6 361	6 622	6 822	6 476	7 372	6 785	6 174	5 903	5 540	5 191	5 579	5 600	5 999
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS. . .	6 243	6 443	6 388	6 490	6 870	5 955	5 903	7 381	5 852	(B)	6 029	(B)	(B)
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT .	5 607	5 773	5 792	5 756	5 738	5 735	5 858	5 782	5 390	5 059	5 329	5 724	5 124
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES. .	4 217	4 757	(B)	4 948	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	3 357	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM.	5 058	5 114	4 576	5 413	(B)	5 626	(B)	(B)	4 960	(B)	5 116	(B)	(B)
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS. . .	978	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS.	2 437	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	2 159	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	3 729	3 902	4 152	3 700	4 770	3 840	3 572	3 521	3 411	3 301	3 389	3 514	3 449
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS. . .	1 478	1 643	1 820	1 465	2 206	1 734	1 461	1 107	1 176	(B)	1 017	1 456	(B)
WORKED 50 TO 52 WEEKS													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL.	7 679	8 122	8 113	8 129	8 825	8 545	7 317	7 432	6 590	6 100	6 516	6 947	7 209
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	10 737	11 307	11 242	11 357	12 507	12 017	9 694	10 189	9 190	8 409	9 096	9 663	9 849
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM.	9 852	10 601	10 665	10 555	11 764	11 008	9 535	9 744	7 848	(B)	7 636	8 095	(B)
SALES WORKERS.	5 756	5 990	5 977	5 999	6 291	5 929	5 707	6 110	5 092	(B)	4 695	6 718	(B)
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS .	7 747	8 015	8 155	7 910	8 760	8 217	7 440	7 315	6 861	6 383	6 924	6 915	7 333
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS. . .	7 720	8 073	7 621	8 466	(B)	8 235	(B)	(B)	7 015	(B)	7 294	(B)	(B)
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT .	6 879	7 104	6 853	7 337	6 628	7 460	7 101	7 192	6 590	6 286	6 466	7 096	6 607
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES. .	5 854	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM.	6 621	6 737	(B)	6 833	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS. . .	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS.	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	5 124	5 424	5 596	5 263	6 118	5 495	5 014	4 961	4 571	4 070	4 562	4 803	4 976
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS. . .	1 973	2 180	2 286	2 055	2 721	2 302	1 916	(B)	1 515	(B)	1 317	(B)	(B)
STANDARD ERROR OF MEAN EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL.	$39	$69	$104	$93	$150	$124	$142	$136	$84	$230	$102	$181	$236
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	130	223	353	286	499	371	493	439	298	724	377	591	761
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM.	162	282	480	346	722	447	634	526	373	1 033	447	825	1 078
SALES WORKERS.	186	313	493	404	765	518	635	629	462	1 900	509	955	1 193
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS .	51	84	126	112	183	145	166	170	139	374	180	267	347
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS. . .	75	132	208	168	313	221	276	259	172	521	215	337	489
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT .	65	122	181	164	241	223	272	242	136	476	162	276	380
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES. .	142	256	362	354	504	442	516	583	316	816	398	666	803
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM.	112	201	332	251	550	335	383	377	254	754	322	485	575
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS. . .	412	1 552	(B)	1 642	(B)	(B)	(B)	2 067	622	1 088	775	2 399	(B)
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS.	182	649	(B)	705	(B)	(B)	(B)	930	250	701	288	624	(B)
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	59	107	145	156	204	220	199	209	123	324	156	253	353
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS. . .	59	116	163	161	247	238	206	186	95	(B)	108	196	(B)
WORKED 50 TO 52 WEEKS													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL.	47	84	126	111	178	146	178	164	104	294	126	226	292
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	147	248	400	316	548	407	577	486	350	855	443	690	886
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM.	173	298	516	363	756	468	701	553	403	1 102	485	882	1 148
SALES WORKERS.	237	398	642	506	1 000	631	822	832	596	2 635	625	1 293	1 509
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS .	58	94	142	126	206	162	184	192	161	462	205	313	394
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS. . .	80	140	219	177	329	229	290	275	187	618	234	352	514
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT .	77	141	209	190	274	258	319	280	165	622	193	327	459
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES. .	162	289	408	399	561	487	591	666	367	914	469	746	902
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM.	131	230	344	308	463	407	500	469	307	923	391	583	744
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS. . .	444	1 640	(B)	1 737	(B)	(B)	(B)	2 150	672	1 159	844	2 582	(B)
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS.	261	1 077	(B)	1 157	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	333	(B)	379	847	(B)
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	81	144	184	220	246	302	274	301	172	452	213	363	526
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS. . .	93	173	232	256	348	345	303	(B)	156	(B)	167	(B)	(B)
MALE													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL.	56	102	159	131	230	175	218	191	120	321	145	266	337
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	198	333	573	406	813	524	800	627	475	1 206	611	902	1 133
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM.	190	330	591	391	896	506	774	591	434	1 181	521	957	1 206
SALES WORKERS.	273	455	728	581	1 111	718	947	973	697	(B)	742	1 419	1 618
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS .	139	227	300	328	380	435	480	477	389	1 184	477	756	924
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS. . .	77	135	215	170	323	222	283	263	176	534	221	340	496
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT .	86	159	245	208	330	280	363	309	188	550	230	402	546
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES. .	146	264	366	368	507	460	526	608	324	838	409	674	834
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM.	120	215	352	270	574	360	410	405	273	780	348	524	638
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS. . .	432	1 715	(B)	1 805	(B)	(B)	(B)	2 237	644	1 123	803	2 519	(B)
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS.	205	781	(B)	853	(B)	(B)	(B)	1 110	274	795	310	698	(B)
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	111	189	242	287	315	386	376	403	268	769	336	532	730
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS. . .	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1970

Table 14. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1976 AND 1969, BY OCCUPATION—EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS, BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Mean Earnings in constant 1976 dollars)

CURRENT OCCUPATION GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METRO-POLITAN SINCE 1970
MEAN EARNINGS--CONTINUED													
FEMALE													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL.	$6 277	$6 646	$6 686	$6 606	$7 211	$6 903	$6 027	$6 108	$5 315	$4 931	$5 211	$5 680	$5 753
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	9 226	9 595	9 678	9 513	10 566	9 851	8 685	8 912	8 183	7 777	8 150	8 379	8 476
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM.	9 846	10 517	10 723	10 312	11 587	10 881	9 579	9 271	8 195	7 095	8 319	8 385	8 606
SALES WORKERS.	4 469	4 633	4 746	4 539	5 150	4 688	4 284	4 272	3 966	3 803	3 862	4 244	4 281
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS .	6 461	6 727	6 838	6 619	7 281	6 873	6 192	6 113	5 460	5 206	5 346	5 735	5 962
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS. . .	7 481	7 821	7 541	8 037	8 111	8 511	6 897	7 399	6 785	(B)	6 810	6 824	(B)
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT .	5 748	6 036	5 932	6 140	6 068	6 336	5 754	5 913	5 269	4 867	5 184	5 674	5 508
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES. .	5 086	5 416	6 350	4 869	(B)	5 221	(B)	(B)	4 440	(B)	4 501	(B)	(B)
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM.	4 882	5 210	5 317	5 096	5 522	5 262	5 088	4 715	4 339	(B)	4 345	4 475	(B)
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS. . .	5 689	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	5 452	(B)	5 435	(B)	(B)
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS.	3 904	5 712	(B)	6 436	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	2 580	(B)	2 554	(B)	(B)
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	4 158	4 441	4 650	4 214	5 165	4 394	4 108	3 943	3 574	3 206	3 502	3 890	3 823
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS. . .	2 150	2 511	2 609	2 351	3 100	2 623	2 060	1 983	1 531	1 409	1 500	1 664	1 645
WORKED 50 TO 52 WEEKS													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL.	7 733	8 198	8 120	8 279	8 686	8 704	7 396	7 560	6 505	5 913	6 364	7 028	7 216
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	10 951	11 474	11 473	11 474	12 451	11 967	10 290	10 550	9 335	8 302	9 196	9 896	10 146
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM.	10 810	11 546	11 711	11 379	12 431	12 047	10 762	10 253	9 032	7 940	9 082	9 392	9 622
SALES WORKERS.	6 163	6 473	6 397	6 543	6 906	6 879	5 846	5 928	5 319	4 722	5 168	5 793	5 957
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS .	7 960	8 266	8 288	8 245	8 770	8 560	7 590	7 608	6 793	6 359	6 602	7 250	7 566
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS. . .	8 776	9 132	8 749	9 399	9 285	9 946	8 138	8 651	8 065	(B)	8 237	7 961	(B)
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT .	6 873	7 252	7 039	7 461	7 218	7 762	6 820	7 119	6 265	5 649	6 190	6 701	6 595
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES. .	8 131	8 465	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM.	6 256	6 619	6 652	6 579	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	5 657	(B)	5 670	(B)	(B)
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS. . .	5 905	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	5 900	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS.	4 176	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	5 595	5 952	5 923	5 986	6 423	6 254	5 366	5 599	4 863	4 430	4 785	5 202	5 305
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS. . .	2 679	3 104	3 092	3 092	3 586	3 340	2 556	2 784	1 973	(B)	1 951	2 120	(B)
STANDARD ERROR OF MEAN EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS													
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM.													
SALES WORKERS.													
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS .													
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS. . .													
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT .													
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES. .													
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM.													
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS. . .													
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS.													
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD													
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS. . .													
WORKED 50 TO 52 WEEKS													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL.													
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS													
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM.													
SALES WORKERS.													
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS .													
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS. . .													
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT .													
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES. .													
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM.													
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS. . .													
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS.													
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD													
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS. . .													
MALE													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL.													
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS													
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM.													
SALES WORKERS.													
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS .													
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS. . .													
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT .													
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES. .													
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM.													
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS. . .													
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS.													
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD													
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS. . .													

[STANDARD ERRORS FOR THESE 1970 CENSUS DATA ARE SMALL ENOUGH TO BE DISREGARDED]

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

Table 14. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1976 AND 1969, BY OCCUPATION—EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS, BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Mean earnings in constant 1976 dollars)

CURRENT OCCUPATION GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
STANDARD ERROR OF MEAN EARNINGS--CONTINUED													
MALE--CONTINUED													
WORKED 50 TO 52 WEEKS													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL.	$65	$115	$185	$147	$261	$195	$260	$217	$141	$385	$169	$310	$389
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	209	349	621	419	867	535	881	657	518	1 375	662	977	1 221
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM.	198	343	620	405	919	523	833	613	461	1 232	556	1 009	1 279
SALES WORKERS.	310	518	869	642	1 352	775	1 107	1 131	792	(B)	806	1 725	1 828
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS .	141	234	300	341	370	451	504	490	377	(B)	439	761	881
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS. . .	81	141	224	178	336	230	294	279	190	627	239	353	520
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT .	96	172	269	223	350	303	409	327	212	640	260	448	599
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES. .	164	291	408	405	560	492	592	681	369	923	472	734	902
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM.	139	242	361	326	470	435	543	490	329	940	422	621	808
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS. . .	462	1 820	(B)	1 916	(B)	(B)	(B)	2 344	690	1 183	864	2 713	(B)
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS.	280	1 173	(B)	1 241	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	354	(B)	400	(B)	(B)
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	131	222	278	342	353	452	452	483	314	(B)	385	647	876
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS. . .	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
FEMALE													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL.	32	57	86	75	131	101	106	110	70	211	86	145	207
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	97	167	242	229	352	311	303	296	222	529	272	472	715
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM.	185	322	458	446	675	535	605	792	407	(B)	480	905	1 489
SALES WORKERS.	107	184	288	238	445	286	376	415	253	(B)	291	574	777
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS .	47	77	129	95	200	122	151	147	118	325	159	208	278
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS. . .	210	370	500	537	725	653	677	902	492	(B)	584	(B)	(B)
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT .	70	134	196	183	267	258	288	259	148	776	150	274	352
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES. .	298	518	(B)	563	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	689	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM.	245	442	671	573	(B)	788	(B)	(B)	554	(B)	674	(B)	(B)
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS. . .	398	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS.	237	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	388	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	48	88	131	119	202	159	161	178	103	256	128	223	318
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS. . .	58	113	154	162	240	241	184	186	96	(B)	108	206	(B)
WORKED 50 TO 52 WEEKS													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL.	40	70	104	94	157	123	128	138	92	299	111	189	278
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	109	185	257	260	359	363	331	306	263	499	320	576	903
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM.	210	364	523	500	738	594	719	893	455	(B)	534	998	(B)
SALES WORKERS.	160	273	389	371	612	439	493	662	381	(B)	408	890	(B)
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS .	52	86	149	102	235	130	160	159	138	395	186	231	300
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS. . .	230	395	560	550	(B)	673	(B)	(B)	559	(B)	653	(B)	(B)
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT .	86	153	202	226	236	327	332	305	197	1 155	173	324	437
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES. .	628	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM.	307	564	(B)	736	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS. . .	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS.	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	67	121	170	171	252	222	215	266	146	305	178	330	519
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS. . .	92	170	226	257	354	348	272	(B)	156	(B)	167	(B)	(B)

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.
B BASE LESS THAN 75,000.

Table 14. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1976 AND 1969, BY OCCUPATION—EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS, BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Mean earnings in constant 1976 dollars)

CURRENT OCCUPATION GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000		TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
					IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES					
STANDARD ERROR OF MEAN EARNINGS--CONTINUED													
MALE--CONTINUED													
WORKED 50 TO 52 WEEKS													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS													
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM.													
SALES WORKERS.													
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS .													
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS. . .													
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT .													
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES. .													
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM.													
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS. . .													
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS.													
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD													
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS. . .													
FEMALE													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL.													
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS													
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM.													
SALES WORKERS.													
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS .													
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS. . .													
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT .													
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES. .													
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM.													
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS. . .													
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS.													
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD													
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS. . .													
WORKED 50 TO 52 WEEKS													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL.													
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS													
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM.													
SALES WORKERS.													
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS .													
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS. . .													
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT .													
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES. .													
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM.													
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS. . .													
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS.													
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD													
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS. . .													

[STANDARD ERRORS FOR THESE 1970 CENSUS DATA ARE SMALL ENOUGH TO BE DISREGARDED]

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.
B BASE LESS THAN 25,000.

1977

Table 15. INDUSTRY AND CURRENT OCCUPATION—EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(Numbers in thousands)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
BOTH SEXES													
TOTAL.	88 221	60 681	24 593	36 088	12 725	22 263	11 869	13 825	27 539	3 410	17 044	7 085	4 029
AGRI., FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	3 025	844	139	705	43	236	97	469	2 180	484	1 409	288	168
MINING	726	305	142	162	55	66	88	97	421	76	288	58	20
CONSTRUCTION, TOTAL.	4 943	3 101	1 090	2 011	514	1 233	577	778	1 841	287	1 165	389	264
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	747	518	165	353	83	234	83	119	229	27	149	53	43
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	395	281	99	182	47	135	52	47	113	14	69	30	18
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	3 121	1 902	643	1 259	303	751	340	508	1 218	209	755	255	171
OTHER WORKERS.	680	400	183	217	81	114	101	103	280	37	192	51	32
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL	20 313	13 576	5 124	8 452	2 695	5 080	2 429	3 371	6 737	666	4 280	1 791	1 022
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	3 499	2 750	872	1 879	489	1 269	383	609	748	45	457	246	166
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	2 780	2 109	766	1 343	413	877	353	466	671	43	410	218	162
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	12 707	7 960	3 194	4 766	1 650	2 684	1 544	2 082	4 746	503	3 047	1 197	622
OTHER WORKERS.	1 327	756	292	464	144	250	148	214	571	76	366	130	71
DURABLE GOODS.	11 978	8 499	2 957	5 542	1 499	3 421	1 457	2 121	3 480	292	2 253	935	540
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	2 166	1 748	502	1 246	281	845	221	401	418	20	245	153	107
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	1 517	1 182	345	837	168	552	177	285	334	14	216	105	81
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	7 447	5 083	1 939	3 144	965	1 857	973	1 287	2 364	215	1 542	607	311
OTHER WORKERS.	849	485	171	314	86	166	85	148	364	43	250	70	41
NONDURABLE GOODS	8 334	5 077	2 167	2 910	1 196	1 659	971	1 250	3 258	374	2 027	856	482
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	1 333	1 002	370	632	208	424	162	208	331	25	212	93	60
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	1 264	927	421	506	245	325	176	181	337	29	194	113	81
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	5 259	2 877	1 255	1 622	685	827	571	795	2 382	287	1 505	590	311
OTHER WORKERS.	479	271	121	150	58	84	63	66	208	32	115	60	30
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES. .	5 671	4 088	1 690	2 398	849	1 530	841	868	1 583	192	972	420	275
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	1 028	770	281	489	120	316	161	173	259	30	151	78	59
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	1 311	1 046	466	580	239	394	227	185	266	20	164	82	62
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	2 731	1 827	714	1 114	360	684	353	429	903	122	566	214	138
OTHER WORKERS.	601	446	230	216	130	136	100	79	155	20	90	45	15
WHOLESALE TRADE, TOTAL	3 504	2 728	1 091	1 637	565	1 061	526	576	776	73	460	243	147
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	789	620	216	404	127	269	89	135	169	11	92	66	36
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	1 614	1 320	544	776	288	522	256	254	294	18	168	109	64
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	833	591	240	350	116	203	124	147	243	27	159	57	32
OTHER WORKERS.	267	198	91	107	35	66	56	41	69	17	41	12	14
RETAIL TRADE, TOTAL.	14 790	10 307	4 179	6 129	2 032	3 793	2 147	2 335	4 483	517	2 790	1 176	623
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	3 042	2 024	798	1 226	344	773	454	453	1 018	126	643	248	139
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	5 368	3 855	1 531	2 324	749	1 438	782	885	1 513	166	950	397	221
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	2 235	1 457	566	891	268	570	298	321	777	111	478	188	95
OTHER WORKERS.	4 145	2 972	1 283	1 688	670	1 013	613	676	1 174	114	718	341	168
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, TOTAL	4 930	3 967	1 724	2 243	982	1 514	742	729	963	112	559	291	171
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	1 195	973	385	588	226	409	159	179	223	22	134	67	31
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	3 273	2 602	1 117	1 485	612	975	505	510	671	83	381	208	126
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	119	101	59	42	39	28	20	14	18	2	12	4	2
OTHER WORKERS.	343	292	164	128	105	102	59	26	51	6	32	13	11
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES .	3 106	2 470	1 074	1 396	656	966	418	430	636	66	372	198	139
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	719	617	213	404	143	285	70	120	101	9	61	31	19
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	722	622	260	362	175	262	86	100	100	5	60	35	26
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	1 184	832	360	472	186	308	173	164	352	48	210	95	75
OTHER WORKERS.	482	399	241	158	153	112	88	46	83	4	41	37	19
PERSONAL SERVICES, TOTAL . . .	3 690	2 406	1 165	1 241	592	729	573	512	1 284	129	788	367	221
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	361	217	101	116	44	74	56	42	144	19	92	33	18
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	290	197	94	102	49	67	46	35	93	11	54	27	20
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	346	253	144	110	75	69	69	40	92	5	59	28	23
OTHER WORKERS.	2 694	1 740	827	913	424	519	403	394	955	94	582	279	160
ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES.	850	684	299	384	177	242	122	143	166	38	84	44	26
PROF'L AND RELATED SER., TOTAL	17 862	12 639	5 330	7 309	2 771	4 516	2 559	2 793	5 223	610	3 101	1 513	780
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	9 634	6 958	2 826	4 132	1 458	2 629	1 368	1 504	2 676	304	1 577	795	396
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	3 584	2 674	1 102	1 571	593	988	509	584	910	118	509	283	150
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	539	363	161	202	85	119	76	83	176	22	102	52	31
OTHER WORKERS.	4 105	2 644	1 241	1 403	635	782	606	622	1 461	166	912	383	204
PUBLIC ADMIN., TOTAL	4 811	3 565	1 544	2 021	794	1 296	750	725	1 246	161	777	308	172
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	1 482	1 093	393	700	189	453	203	247	389	44	248	97	54
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	1 728	1 306	628	678	340	434	289	243	422	68	237	117	63
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	401	301	135	166	65	87	70	79	100	7	67	26	19
OTHER WORKERS.	1 200	865	388	477	200	322	188	155	335	41	226	68	36
MALE													
TOTAL.	52 187	35 614	13 967	21 648	7 236	13 325	6 730	8 323	16 572	2 137	10 310	4 126	2 359
AGRI., FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	2 542	649	111	538	33	172	78	366	1 893	425	1 232	237	143
MINING	669	262	107	155	36	59	71	96	407	75	281	51	20
CONSTRUCTION, TOTAL.	4 606	2 873	1 003	1 870	478	1 135	525	735	1 733	278	1 099	356	246
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	720	495	156	339	80	222	76	117	225	27	146	52	43
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	123	95	26	69	17	57	9	13	28	9	17	2	1
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	3 100	1 891	640	1 251	302	749	338	502	1 209	208	750	251	171
OTHER WORKERS.	662	391	181	210	80	108	101	103	271	35	186	50	32
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL	14 307	9 796	3 539	6 257	1 812	3 726	1 727	2 531	4 511	437	2 828	1 246	695
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	3 042	2 390	730	1 660	398	1 117	332	543	652	36	397	219	149
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	1 133	830	283	547	142	334	140	213	303	20	175	108	85
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	8 980	5 917	2 268	3 649	1 142	2 059	1 126	1 590	3 063	311	1 945	807	402
OTHER WORKERS.	1 151	659	258	401	129	216	129	185	492	70	311	111	58
DURABLE GOODS.	9 195	6 512	2 230	4 282	1 131	2 602	1 099	1 680	2 683	253	1 702	728	421
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	1 953	1 578	452	1 126	252	765	200	361	375	18	219	138	96
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	627	462	127	335	57	194	69	140	166	11	98	57	52
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	5 863	4 044	1 497	2 547	746	1 497	751	1 050	1 819	181	1 170	468	236
OTHER WORKERS.	752	429	155	274	77	145	78	129	323	42	216	65	38
NONDURABLE GOODS	5 112	3 284	1 309	1 975	680	1 124	629	851	1 828	184	1 126	518	274
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	1 089	812	278	534	147	352	132	182	277	17	178	81	53
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	506	368	156	212	85	140	71	72	138	9	77	51	33
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	3 117	1 873	771	1 102	397	562	375	540	1 244	130	776	339	166
OTHER WORKERS.	400	230	103	127	52	71	51	56	170	28	95	46	20

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

Table 15. INDUSTRY AND CURRENT OCCUPATION—EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(Numbers in thousands)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
BOTH SEXES													
TOTAL	75 260	53 119	24 629	28 490	13 609	17 710	11 020	10 781	22 140	2 359	13 944	5 838	3 046
AGRI.,FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	2 818	805	182	623	78	223	105	400	2 012	415	1 319	278	143
MINING.	613	246	98	148	38	56	60	92	367	50	272	46	17
CONSTRUCTION, TOTAL	4 487	2 960	1 210	1 750	607	1 052	603	698	1 527	190	963	374	222
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	623	436	164	272	73	172	90	100	187	19	114	54	32
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	329	259	113	146	57	98	55	48	70	7	42	21	10
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	2 727	1 770	692	1 078	348	640	344	438	957	116	607	234	137
OTHER WORKERS	809	496	242	254	129	142	114	112	313	48	200	65	42
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL.	19 650	13 793	5 853	7 940	3 255	4 773	2 598	3 167	5 857	525	3 717	1 616	933
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	2 987	2 410	809	1 601	456	1 102	354	499	576	32	311	233	138
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	2 982	2 355	1 000	1 355	589	915	412	439	627	36	372	220	124
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	11 762	7 853	3 480	4 373	1 918	2 427	1 562	1 946	3 908	369	2 536	1 003	581
OTHER WORKERS	1 919	1 174	563	612	292	329	270	283	745	88	497	160	90
DURABLE GOODS	11 647	8 606	3 430	5 176	1 857	3 207	1 573	1 970	3 041	248	1 914	878	500
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	1 946	1 614	505	1 109	280	773	225	336	332	18	171	144	87
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	1 604	1 297	503	794	281	541	222	254	307	16	173	118	64
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	6 979	5 013	2 107	2 906	1 134	1 691	974	1 215	1 966	158	1 276	532	302
OTHER WORKERS	1 118	682	315	367	163	203	151	165	436	58	294	85	48
NONDURABLE GOODS.	8 003	5 187	2 423	2 764	1 398	1 567	1 025	1 197	2 817	276	1 803	736	433
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	1 040	796	304	492	176	329	129	163	244	14	140	89	51
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	1 379	1 058	498	560	308	375	190	186	321	20	199	102	60
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	4 783	2 840	1 373	1 467	785	736	588	731	1 943	211	1 260	471	279
OTHER WORKERS	802	493	248	245	129	127	119	118	309	31	203	75	42
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION & OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES . .	5 091	3 818	1 819	1 999	1 079	1 312	740	688	1 273	122	797	355	192
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	770	603	249	354	134	245	115	109	167	13	101	53	27
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	1 312	1 052	531	522	321	362	210	159	260	20	157	83	43
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	1 298	918	396	522	219	331	176	191	380	36	241	103	55
OTHER WORKERS	1 712	1 245	644	601	405	373	239	228	467	53	298	116	67
WHOLESALE TRADE, TOTAL. . . .	3 095	2 472	1 168	1 304	662	884	505	420	623	54	374	195	94
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	602	490	203	287	106	206	97	82	111	10	63	38	17
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	1 343	1 126	534	592	315	420	219	172	217	17	124	76	36
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	589	448	214	234	119	141	94	93	141	13	85	42	22
OTHER WORKERS	561	408	217	191	122	118	95	73	154	15	101	38	19
RETAIL TRADE, TOTAL	12 001	8 497	3 968	4 529	2 110	2 847	1 858	1 683	3 504	343	2 210	950	471
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	2 070	1 398	618	779	306	489	313	290	673	73	428	171	87
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	5 064	3 743	1 746	1 997	944	1 279	802	718	1 321	117	829	375	188
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	1 892	1 265	575	690	298	418	277	272	627	69	400	158	83
OTHER WORKERS	2 974	2 092	1 029	1 063	563	661	466	403	883	84	553	245	113
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, TOTAL.	3 815	3 143	1 610	1 533	1 007	1 049	603	484	672	53	396	224	115
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	819	675	314	361	188	259	126	102	144	12	82	50	27
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	2 679	2 204	1 117	1 087	691	732	425	355	475	36	281	156	81
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	84	71	38	33	26	22	12	11	13	2	7	5	3
OTHER WORKERS	233	194	142	53	102	36	39	17	39	3	25	11	5
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES.	2 343	1 892	920	972	577	681	343	291	451	39	268	144	79
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	542	469	200	269	122	200	78	69	73	4	37	33	19
CLERICAL AND SALES WKAS .	612	534	272	262	185	197	87	65	78	4	43	32	18
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	861	604	275	329	158	206	118	123	257	29	163	65	35
OTHER WORKERS	329	285	173	113	112	79	61	34	43	3	26	15	8
PERSONAL SERVICES, TOTAL. . .	3 399	2 313	1 327	986	704	561	623	405	1 087	113	697	277	132
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	317	215	112	103	58	66	54	37	103	11	66	27	11
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	311	244	128	116	70	70	58	46	67	6	40	21	10
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	422	313	198	115	115	70	83	45	109	8	69	32	14
OTHER WORKERS	2 349	1 541	890	651	461	375	429	276	807	88	522	197	97
ENTERTAINMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	601	473	241	232	146	151	95	81	128	9	79	40	21
PROF'L & RELATED SER., TOTAL.	13 225	9 573	4 677	4 896	2 493	3 106	2 184	1 790	3 651	332	2 251	1 069	476
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	7 354	5 365	2 523	2 863	1 334	1 848	1 189	1 014	1 968	186	1 193	590	266
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	2 524	1 924	977	947	551	619	426	328	600	43	369	186	78
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	434	316	151	164	79	102	73	63	119	12	69	38	17
OTHER WORKERS	2 913	1 948	1 026	922	530	538	496	385	965	92	621	252	116
PUBLIC ADMIN., TOTAL.	4 124	3 135	1 556	1 578	852	996	704	583	989	115	600	274	151
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	1 133	855	362	493	182	324	180	169	279	37	167	74	43
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	1 660	1 279	675	604	397	381	279	223	381	44	235	103	54
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	350	259	125	134	47	63	77	71	91	10	57	24	16
OTHER WORKERS	981	743	395	348	226	227	168	121	238	25	142	72	39
MALE													
TOTAL	46 847	32 742	14 559	18 183	8 019	11 280	6 540	6 903	14 105	1 587	8 883	3 636	1 936
AGRI.,FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	2 503	676	148	530	62	183	86	347	1 825	387	1 196	242	125
MINING.	564	213	77	136	28	49	49	88	351	48	261	42	16
CONSTRUCTION, TOTAL	4 220	2 758	1 119	1 639	562	982	557	657	1 462	183	924	355	212
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	601	419	155	264	70	167	86	97	182	19	111	52	31
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	137	108	45	62	23	44	22	19	29	3	18	9	5
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	2 691	1 746	683	1 065	344	632	339	432	943	114	599	231	135
OTHER WORKERS	791	483	235	246	125	139	110	109	308	48	197	63	41
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL.	13 988	10 027	4 102	5 925	2 234	3 590	1 869	2 335	3 961	341	2 488	1 132	645
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	2 688	2 180	706	1 474	391	1 016	316	458	508	26	272	209	125
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	1 370	1 084	457	627	259	422	197	205	286	16	169	102	54
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	8 177	5 685	2 425	3 260	1 317	1 850	1 109	1 409	2 492	218	1 595	679	386
OTHER WORKERS	1 753	1 079	515	564	267	302	247	262	675	81	452	142	80
DURABLE GOODS	9 157	6 774	2 647	4 128	1 427	2 546	1 220	1 582	2 383	204	1 499	680	391
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	1 812	1 504	462	1 042	255	726	207	316	308	16	158	135	82
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	759	610	235	374	127	252	108	122	149	8	86	56	30
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	5 550	4 029	1 659	2 370	694	1 380	765	990	1 521	127	983	411	235
OTHER WORKERS	1 037	633	291	342	151	188	140	154	404	54	273	78	45
NONDURABLE GOODS.	4 831	3 253	1 456	1 797	807	1 044	649	753	1 579	137	989	452	253
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	876	677	244	432	136	290	108	142	200	11	114	75	43
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	612	474	222	253	132	170	90	83	137	8	83	46	25
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	2 627	1 656	766	890	423	470	343	419	971	91	612	268	150
OTHER WORKERS	716	446	224	222	116	114	108	108	270	27	179	64	35

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

Table 15. INDUSTRY AND CURRENT OCCUPATION—EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
MALE--CONTINUED													
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES. .	4 363	3 099	1 272	1 827	630	1 159	642	668	1 264	162	774	329	202
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	874	646	224	422	92	270	132	152	228	29	134	64	47
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	442	366	167	199	89	140	78	58	76	6	42	28	17
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	2 514	1 696	677	1 019	340	636	337	383	818	110	510	198	125
OTHER WORKERS.	533	391	204	187	110	113	94	74	142	16	87	40	13
WHOLESALE TRADE, TOTAL	2 658	2 043	789	1 254	396	801	393	453	614	63	370	181	108
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	715	557	186	371	104	239	82	132	157	11	90	56	32
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	945	770	302	469	154	317	148	152	174	9	102	63	36
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	757	537	216	320	104	185	113	136	220	27	143	51	29
OTHER WORKERS.	241	178	85	93	35	60	51	33	63	16	35	12	11
RETAIL TRADE, TOTAL.	7 491	5 218	2 193	3 025	1 117	1 929	1 076	1 096	2 274	259	1 418	597	313
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	2 217	1 479	590	889	259	563	331	325	738	92	472	174	92
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	1 420	1 051	463	588	245	385	218	203	369	34	229	105	57
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	1 899	1 227	466	761	209	491	257	271	671	97	407	168	83
OTHER WORKERS.	1 956	1 461	674	787	404	490	270	296	496	36	310	150	81
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, TOTAL	2 347	1 905	789	1 116	459	752	330	363	441	51	254	136	87
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	827	666	252	415	146	279	106	136	160	16	88	56	25
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	1 152	918	357	562	195	369	162	193	233	31	132	70	52
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	102	87	52	35	34	22	18	13	16	2	10	3	2
OTHER WORKERS.	266	234	129	105	84	83	44	22	32	2	23	7	8
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES .	2 190	1 679	736	943	422	635	314	308	511	55	300	157	110
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	539	455	153	301	93	205	60	96	84	6	53	26	13
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	180	151	73	78	45	56	27	22	29	1	15	13	10
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	1 101	768	336	432	177	277	159	155	333	44	200	90	72
OTHER WORKERS.	370	305	174	132	106	97	67	34	65	4	32	29	14
PERSONAL SERVICES, TOTAL . . .	915	641	330	312	175	193	154	118	273	22	174	78	57
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	243	148	62	86	28	58	34	28	95	11	66	18	11
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	42	29	14	14	6	7	9	7	14	1	4	8	5
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	163	118	69	49	39	34	29	15	45	2	31	12	18
OTHER WORKERS.	466	347	184	162	102	94	82	69	120	7	72	40	23
ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES.	544	438	187	251	112	160	75	91	106	26	50	31	18
PROF'L AND RELATED SER., TOTAL	6 265	4 566	1 891	2 675	1 054	1 693	837	983	1 699	196	982	521	243
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	4 397	3 237	1 294	1 943	686	1 246	608	697	1 160	140	674	346	156
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	312	242	116	126	74	90	42	36	70	11	26	33	12
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	407	264	98	166	61	98	37	68	144	18	83	43	24
OTHER WORKERS.	1 149	824	384	441	233	258	150	182	325	27	200	99	50
PUBLIC ADMIN., TOTAL	3 289	2 446	1 020	1 426	511	911	509	515	844	89	548	206	118
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	1 112	831	277	553	122	363	155	190	282	32	177	73	43
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	700	542	269	273	150	168	119	105	158	11	100	48	20
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	389	290	131	159	61	85	70	74	99	7	67	25	19
OTHER WORKERS.	1 088	784	343	441	178	295	165	145	305	39	205	61	35
FEMALE													
TOTAL.	36 034	25 067	10 627	14 440	5 489	8 938	5 138	5 502	10 967	1 273	6 734	2 960	1 670
AGRI., FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	482	195	28	167	10	64	19	103	287	59	176	52	26
MINING	57	43	35	8	19	7	17	1	14	1	7	7	-
CONSTRUCTION, TOTAL.	337	229	88	141	36	98	52	43	108	8	66	34	17
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	27	23	9	13	3	12	6	2	4	-	3	1	-
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	271	186	73	113	29	78	44	35	85	5	52	28	17
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	21	11	4	7	2	2	2	6	9	1	5	3	1
OTHER WORKERS.	18	9	2	7	2	6	-	1	10	3	6	1	-
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL	6 006	3 780	1 585	2 195	884	1 355	701	840	2 226	229	1 452	545	327
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	457	360	142	218	90	153	51	66	96	10	60	27	17
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	1 647	1 279	483	796	271	543	212	254	368	22	236	110	77
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	3 727	2 043	926	1 117	508	625	418	492	1 683	191	1 101	390	220
OTHER WORKERS.	176	96	34	63	15	34	19	29	79	6	55	18	13
DURABLE GOODS.	2 783	1 987	727	1 260	368	819	359	441	797	39	550	207	119
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	213	171	50	120	29	80	21	40	42	2	25	15	11
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	889	721	218	502	110	358	108	145	169	2	118	48	30
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	1 585	1 039	442	598	220	360	222	237	545	34	372	139	75
OTHER WORKERS.	97	56	16	40	9	21	7	19	41	2	34	5	3
NONDURABLE GOODS	3 223	1 793	858	935	515	536	343	400	1 430	190	902	338	208
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	244	190	92	98	61	73	30	26	54	8	34	12	6
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	758	559	265	294	160	185	104	109	199	20	118	62	48
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	2 142	1 004	484	520	288	265	196	255	1 138	158	729	251	145
OTHER WORKERS.	79	41	17	23	6	13	12	10	38	4	21	14	10
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES. .	1 308	990	419	571	219	372	200	199	318	30	198	90	73
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	154	123	57	67	28	46	29	21	31	-	17	14	11
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	870	680	299	381	150	254	149	127	190	13	122	54	46
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	217	132	37	95	20	48	17	46	85	13	56	17	14
OTHER WORKERS.	67	55	26	28	20	24	6	5	13	4	3	6	2
WHOLESALE TRADE, TOTAL	846	685	302	383	169	260	133	123	161	10	90	62	39
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	74	62	30	32	22	29	8	3	12	-	2	10	4
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	670	549	243	307	134	205	108	102	120	9	66	46	29
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	76	54	24	30	12	19	12	11	22	-	16	6	3
OTHER WORKERS.	26	19	5	14	-	6	5	8	7	1	6	-	3
RETAIL TRADE, TOTAL.	7 299	5 090	1 986	3 104	914	1 864	1 071	1 239	2 209	259	1 372	579	310
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	825	545	207	337	85	209	123	128	280	34	171	75	47
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	3 948	2 804	1 069	1 736	505	1 053	564	682	1 144	131	721	292	164
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	336	230	101	130	59	79	42	50	106	15	71	20	13
OTHER WORKERS.	2 189	1 511	609	902	266	523	343	379	678	78	408	192	87
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, TOTAL	2 583	2 062	935	1 128	523	762	412	366	521	61	305	155	84
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	368	306	133	173	80	130	53	43	62	5	46	11	6
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	2 122	1 684	760	924	417	607	343	317	438	51	249	137	74
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	17	14	7	7	5	6	2	2	3	-	2	1	-
OTHER WORKERS.	77	58	35	23	21	19	14	4	19	4	9	5	4

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

Table 15. INDUSTRY AND CURRENT OCCUPATION—EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
MALE--CONTINUED													
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION & OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES . .	3 994	2 951	1 385	1 566	815	1 015	570	551	1 043	104	657	282	154
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	684	534	212	322	111	223	101	99	151	12	92	47	24
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	480	386	188	198	115	138	73	61	94	9	56	29	16
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	1 262	894	383	511	211	324	172	187	369	34	235	100	53
OTHER WORKERS	1 567	1 138	602	535	378	330	225	206	429	49	275	106	61
WHOLESALE TRADE, TOTAL. . . .	2 360	1 865	859	1 005	472	680	388	326	496	42	300	154	75
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	546	443	180	263	92	187	88	76	104	9	59	36	16
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	817	678	307	371	172	264	135	107	139	10	78	51	24
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	469	363	171	192	93	118	78	74	106	8	66	32	17
OTHER WORKERS	528	380	202	179	114	110	88	69	147	14	98	36	18
RETAIL TRADE, TOTAL	6 542	4 597	2 158	2 438	1 164	1 534	995	904	1 945	196	1 233	516	263
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	1 610	1 084	469	615	230	388	239	227	526	56	335	135	68
CLERICAL & SALES WKRS . .	1 712	1 258	613	645	339	413	273	233	454	42	285	127	66
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	1 612	1 060	472	588	242	358	230	230	552	61	354	137	72
OTHER WORKERS	1 609	1 196	605	590	352	375	253	215	413	37	259	117	56
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, TOTAL.	1 917	1 571	779	792	487	551	292	241	346	26	203	116	62
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	628	514	230	284	134	206	96	79	114	9	64	41	22
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	1 042	850	411	439	252	299	159	140	192	13	115	65	33
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	72	61	33	28	22	19	11	9	11	2	5	4	2
OTHER WORKERS	175	145	104	41	78	28	26	13	29	2	19	6	4
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES.	1 669	1 306	611	695	368	479	243	217	363	33	221	110	62
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	427	368	148	220	88	163	61	57	59	3	30	27	16
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	169	146	75	70	50	55	26	15	23	1	13	9	6
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	804	561	252	309	143	193	109	116	243	27	155	61	34
OTHER WORKERS	269	231	135	96	87	67	48	29	38	2	23	13	7
PERSONAL SERVICES, TOTAL. . .	972	706	401	305	233	190	168	115	267	27	167	72	34
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	212	146	74	73	39	48	35	25	66	7	42	15	7
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	65	52	31	21	18	12	13	9	13	1	7	4	2
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	163	126	79	47	52	31	27	16	37	3	24	10	5
OTHER WORKERS	533	381	217	164	124	99	93	65	152	16	95	41	20
ENTERTAINMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	393	309	158	152	99	100	59	52	83	6	51	26	14
PROF'L & RELATED SER., TOTAL.	4 831	3 563	1 697	1 867	925	1 216	772	650	1 267	115	761	391	165
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	3 340	2 491	1 135	1 355	619	903	516	453	849	77	510	262	112
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	273	217	123	94	73	64	50	30	56	3	33	20	7
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	319	233	108	124	56	78	52	47	86	9	48	29	12
OTHER WORKERS	900	623	330	293	176	172	154	121	276	26	170	30	35
PUBLIC ADMIN., TOTAL.	2 896	2 199	1 066	1 133	572	713	494	420	697	79	420	198	109
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	913	692	282	410	137	267	145	142	222	29	132	61	35
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	762	587	312	275	187	176	125	100	175	20	106	49	24
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	331	246	117	129	44	61	73	68	85	9	53	23	15
OTHER WORKERS	889	674	354	320	204	209	150	110	215	22	129	65	35
FEMALE													
TOTAL	28 413	20 377	10 071	10 307	5 590	6 430	4 481	3 877	8 035	772	5 061	2 202	1 110
AGRI.,FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	315	127	34	93	16	40	18	53	188	29	123	36	18
MINING.	50	33	22	11	10	7	11	4	17	1	11	4	1
CONSTRUCTION, TOTAL	267	203	92	111	45	70	46	41	65	7	39	14	10
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	21	16	8	8	4	5	5	3	5	-	3	2	1
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	192	151	67	84	34	54	33	30	41	5	24	13	6
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	36	23	9	14	4	8	5	6	13	2	9	3	2
OTHER WORKERS	18	12	7	5	4	3	4	2	5	-	4	2	1
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL.	5 661	3 765	1 750	2 015	1 021	1 183	729	832	1 896	184	1 229	484	288
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	298	230	103	127	65	86	38	41	69	6	39	24	14
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	1 612	1 271	544	727	330	493	214	234	341	20	203	118	70
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	3 585	2 169	1 055	1 114	602	577	454	537	1 416	151	942	324	195
OTHER WORKERS	166	96	48	48	25	27	23	21	71	7	45	18	10
DURABLE GOODS	2 489	1 832	783	1 048	431	661	353	388	658	44	415	199	109
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	134	110	43	67	25	47	18	20	24	2	13	9	5
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	845	688	268	420	153	288	114	132	158	8	87	62	34
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	1 429	985	449	536	240	311	209	225	445	31	294	121	66
OTHER WORKERS	81	49	24	25	12	15	12	11	32	4	21	7	3
NONDURABLE GOODS.	3 172	1 934	967	967	591	522	376	445	1 238	139	814	285	180
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	164	120	60	60	40	39	20	21	45	4	26	15	8
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	767	584	276	307	176	205	100	103	183	12	116	56	36
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	2 156	1 184	606	578	362	266	245	312	971	120	648	203	129
OTHER WORKERS	85	47	24	22	13	12	11	10	39	4	24	11	7
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION & OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES . .	1 098	867	434	433	264	297	170	136	231	18	140	73	39
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	85	69	37	33	23	22	14	10	16	1	10	6	3
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	832	666	343	324	206	225	136	99	166	11	101	54	27
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	35	25	13	12	8	7	5	5	11	1	6	4	2
OTHER WORKERS	145	107	42	66	27	43	15	23	38	5	23	10	6
WHOLESALE TRADE, TOTAL. . . .	735	607	308	299	191	204	118	95	127	12	74	41	20
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	55	47	23	25	14	19	9	6	8	1	5	3	1
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	526	448	228	220	143	155	85	65	78	6	46	26	12
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	120	85	43	42	26	23	17	19	35	4	20	11	5
OTHER WORKERS	34	27	15	12	9	7	7	5	6	1	4	2	1
RETAIL TRADE, TOTAL	5 459	3 901	1 810	2 091	946	1 313	863	778	1 559	147	978	434	208
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	461	314	150	165	75	101	74	63	147	17	93	37	19
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	3 352	2 485	1 133	1 352	605	867	529	485	867	76	544	248	122
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	280	205	103	102	56	59	48	43	75	8	46	21	11
OTHER WORKERS	1 366	896	424	473	211	286	213	187	469	47	295	128	56
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, TOTAL.	1 898	1 573	832	741	520	497	312	243	325	27	192	106	53
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	191	161	84	76	54	53	30	23	31	3	18	10	4
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	1 637	1 354	705	649	439	433	267	216	283	23	167	93	48
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	12	9	5	5	3	3	2	1	2	-	1	1	-
OTHER WORKERS	58	49	37	11	24	8	13	4	9	1	6	2	1

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

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Table 15. INDUSTRY AND CURRENT OCCUPATION—EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
FEMALE--CONTINUED													
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES .	916	792	339	453	235	331	104	122	125	12	72	41	30
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	180	163	60	103	50	80	10	23	17	3	8	5	7
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	542	471	188	284	129	206	58	78	71	4	45	22	15
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	82	63	24	40	10	31	14	9	19	4	10	5	3
OTHER WORKERS.	112	94	67	26	46	14	21	12	18	-	9	9	5
PERSONAL SERVICES, TOTAL . . .	2 775	1 765	836	929	416	536	419	394	1 011	108	614	289	165
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	117	68	38	30	16	16	22	14	49	8	25	15	7
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	247	168	80	88	43	60	37	28	79	10	50	19	15
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	182	135	75	60	36	35	39	25	47	3	28	16	5
OTHER WORKERS.	2 228	1 393	643	750	322	425	321	325	835	87	510	238	137
ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES.	305	246	112	133	65	82	47	52	60	11	35	13	8
PROF'L AND RELATED SER., TOTAL	11 597	8 072	3 439	4 634	1 717	2 824	1 722	1 810	3 524	414	2 118	992	538
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	5 238	3 722	1 532	2 189	772	1 383	760	807	1 516	164	904	449	240
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	3 272	2 432	987	1 445	519	897	468	548	840	107	483	250	137
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	131	99	63	36	24	20	39	16	32	4	19	9	6
OTHER WORKERS.	2 956	1 820	857	963	401	523	456	440	1 136	140	712	284	154
PUBLIC ADMIN., TOTAL	1 522	1 120	524	596	283	385	242	210	402	71	229	102	54
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	370	262	116	147	68	90	48	57	107	12	71	24	11
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	1 029	765	359	405	190	267	170	138	264	58	137	69	43
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	12	11	5	7	4	2	1	5	1	-	-	1	-
OTHER WORKERS.	112	82	45	37	22	27	23	10	30	2	21	8	-

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.

Table 15. INDUSTRY AND CURRENT OCCUPATION—EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
FEMALE--CONTINUED													
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES.	674	586	309	277	209	203	100	74	88	6	48	34	17
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	114	101	52	49	35	38	17	12	14	1	7	6	3
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	443	388	197	192	135	141	61	50	55	3	30	23	12
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	56	43	23	20	15	13	9	7	13	2	8	3	1
OTHER WORKERS	60	54	38	17	25	11	13	5	6	-	3	2	1
PERSONAL SERVICES, TOTAL. . .	2 427	1 607	926	681	471	391	456	290	820	86	530	205	98
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	106	68	38	31	19	18	19	12	37	3	24	10	4
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	246	192	96	95	52	58	44	37	54	5	33	17	8
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	259	187	119	68	63	39	56	29	73	6	45	22	9
OTHER WORKERS	1 816	1 160	673	487	337	276	337	211	656	73	427	156	76
ENTERTAINMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	208	164	83	81	47	51	36	29	45	3	28	14	6
PROF'L & RELATED SER., TOTAL.	8 394	6 010	2 980	3 030	1 569	1 890	1 412	1 140	2 384	216	1 490	678	311
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	4 014	2 895	1 387	1 508	714	946	673	562	1 119	109	683	328	154
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	2 251	1 707	854	853	478	555	376	299	544	40	336	168	71
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	116	83	43	40	23	24	21	16	33	3	21	10	5
OTHER WORKERS	2 013	1 325	696	629	354	366	342	263	688	65	451	172	61
PUBLIC ADMIN., TOTAL.	1 228	936	491	445	280	283	211	162	292	36	181	76	43
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	220	163	80	83	45	57	35	26	57	9	36	13	8
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	898	692	364	328	210	205	154	123	206	24	128	54	30
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	18	13	7	5	3	3	4	3	6	1	4	1	1
OTHER WORKERS	92	69	40	29	22	18	18	11	23	3	13	6	4

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.

Table 16. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1976 AND 1969, BY INDUSTRY AND CURRENT OCCUPATION—EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS, BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(Numbers in thousands. Mean earnings in constant 1976 dollars)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
NUMBER WITH EARNINGS													
MALE													
TOTAL.	51 436	35 108	13 732	21 376	7 084	13 157	6 648	8 219	16 328	2 099	10 161	4 068	2 324
AGRI., FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	2 478	632	111	521	33	167	78	355	1 846	408	1 204	234	141
MINING	665	259	105	154	36	59	69	94	407	75	281	51	20
CONSTRUCTION, TOTAL.	4 544	2 833	989	1 844	468	1 120	521	725	1 711	278	1 084	349	241
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	720	495	156	339	80	222	76	117	225	27	146	52	43
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	123	95	26	69	17	57	9	13	28	9	17	2	1
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	3 070	1 871	631	1 240	294	740	336	500	1 199	207	741	251	170
OTHER WORKERS.	630	372	176	196	77	101	99	95	258	35	180	43	27
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL	14 192	9 719	3 498	6 221	1 782	3 703	1 716	2 518	4 473	432	2 810	1 232	687
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	3 030	2 381	724	1 658	392	1 115	332	542	648	36	395	218	148
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	1 122	819	278	541	138	329	140	212	302	20	175	108	84
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	8 909	5 872	2 241	3 630	1 125	2 048	1 116	1 582	3 038	307	1 934	796	398
OTHER WORKERS.	1 132	648	255	392	127	211	128	181	484	68	305	111	58
DURABLE GOODS.	9 125	6 461	2 199	4 262	1 110	2 590	1 089	1 672	2 663	252	1 690	722	417
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	1 943	1 572	445	1 126	245	765	200	361	372	18	217	136	94
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	622	456	123	333	54	193	69	140	166	11	98	57	52
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	5 818	4 013	1 477	2 536	735	1 490	742	1 045	1 805	180	1 161	464	233
OTHER WORKERS.	741	421	154	267	77	142	77	125	320	42	214	64	38
NONDURABLE GOODS	5 067	3 258	1 299	1 959	671	1 113	628	846	1 809	180	1 119	510	271
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	1 086	809	278	531	147	350	132	181	277	17	178	81	53
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	500	363	155	208	84	136	71	72	137	9	77	51	32
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	3 091	1 859	764	1 095	390	558	374	537	1 232	127	773	332	164
OTHER WORKERS.	391	227	102	125	51	69	51	56	164	26	91	46	20
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES. .	4 337	3 078	1 266	1 813	630	1 149	636	664	1 259	162	768	329	201
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	872	644	222	422	92	270	130	152	228	29	134	64	47
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	442	366	167	199	89	140	78	58	76	6	42	28	17
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	2 492	1 680	673	1 006	340	626	333	381	813	110	505	198	124
OTHER WORKERS.	531	389	204	185	110	113	94	72	142	16	87	40	13
WHOLESALE TRADE, TOTAL	2 641	2 029	786	1 243	394	796	392	447	612	63	368	180	108
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	713	556	186	370	104	238	82	132	157	11	90	56	32
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	945	770	302	469	154	317	148	152	174	9	102	63	36
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	750	530	216	315	103	182	113	133	220	27	143	51	29
OTHER WORKERS.	233	173	83	90	33	60	50	30	60	16	34	10	11
RETAIL TRADE, TOTAL.	7 273	5 072	2 126	2 946	1 072	1 878	1 055	1 068	2 201	250	1 364	587	304
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	2 200	1 466	583	883	255	560	328	323	734	92	471	171	91
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	1 378	1 016	447	569	231	368	215	201	363	34	223	105	57
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	1 862	1 205	460	745	204	479	257	265	657	91	400	166	81
OTHER WORKERS.	1 833	1 386	637	749	382	471	255	278	447	33	270	144	75
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, TOTAL	2 314	1 876	776	1 100	449	744	327	356	438	51	251	136	86
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	819	659	248	411	142	277	106	134	160	16	88	56	25
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	1 140	909	353	556	192	367	161	189	232	31	130	70	51
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	102	87	52	35	34	22	18	13	16	2	10	3	2
OTHER WORKERS.	253	222	124	99	82	78	42	20	31	2	22	7	8
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES .	2 135	1 637	715	922	411	622	305	300	498	54	294	150	105
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	537	453	153	300	93	203	60	96	84	6	53	26	13
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	176	147	73	74	45	52	27	22	29	1	15	13	10
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	1 075	747	326	421	171	269	155	152	329	43	197	89	70
OTHER WORKERS.	347	290	163	127	101	97	62	30	57	4	29	24	13
PERSONAL SERVICES, TOTAL . . .	873	611	311	300	168	186	143	114	262	20	165	78	55
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	237	146	61	85	28	57	32	28	91	11	63	18	11
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	42	29	14	14	6	7	9	7	14	1	4	8	5
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	156	114	66	48	38	33	28	15	42	2	28	12	18
OTHER WORKERS.	439	323	170	153	96	89	74	64	115	6	70	40	21
ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES.	527	421	179	243	107	157	72	86	106	26	49	31	18
PROF'L AND RELATED SER., TOTAL	6 181	4 507	1 858	2 649	1 028	1 669	830	979	1 674	192	976	506	237
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	4 372	3 219	1 280	1 939	676	1 242	604	697	1 153	140	672	341	156
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	301	232	116	117	74	81	42	36	69	11	26	31	11
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	401	261	95	166	58	98	36	68	141	16	82	43	24
OTHER WORKERS.	1 107	795	368	427	220	249	148	179	312	25	196	91	46
PUBLIC ADMIN., TOTAL	3 275	2 433	1 012	1 421	507	907	505	513	843	89	547	206	118
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	1 108	827	274	553	119	363	155	190	280	32	176	72	43
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	694	535	266	269	149	164	117	105	158	11	100	48	20
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	389	290	131	159	61	85	70	74	99	7	67	25	19
OTHER WORKERS.	1 085	780	341	439	178	295	163	144	305	39	205	61	35
FEMALE													
TOTAL.	34 140	23 833	10 137	13 696	5 242	8 489	4 895	5 207	10 307	1 175	6 323	2 809	1 575
AGRI., FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	332	153	24	129	10	50	15	79	179	35	113	31	19
MINING	57	43	35	8	19	7	17	1	14	1	6	7	-
CONSTRUCTION, TOTAL.	300	206	79	126	31	87	48	40	94	4	57	33	17
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	27	23	9	13	3	12	6	2	4	-	3	1	-
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	242	164	65	99	25	67	40	33	77	3	46	28	17
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	19	10	4	6	2	2	2	5	9	1	5	3	-
OTHER WORKERS.	12	9	2	7	2	6	-	1	4	-	3	-	-
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL	5 836	3 666	1 539	2 127	863	1 302	676	825	2 170	226	1 417	527	314
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	451	355	139	215	88	149	51	66	96	10	60	27	17
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	1 613	1 252	473	779	269	530	204	249	361	22	234	105	75
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	3 602	1 968	896	1 072	494	591	402	481	1 635	189	1 069	377	210
OTHER WORKERS.	169	91	31	60	12	32	19	29	78	6	54	18	11
DURABLE GOODS.	2 701	1 928	705	1 223	360	790	345	433	773	39	537	198	113
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	209	166	49	117	28	77	21	40	42	2	25	15	11
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	868	703	214	490	110	350	103	140	165	2	118	45	29
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	1 531	1 005	425	579	212	345	213	234	527	34	360	133	71
OTHER WORKERS.	93	53	16	37	9	19	7	19	40	2	33	5	2

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1970

Table 16. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1976 AND 1969, BY INDUSTRY AND CURRENT OCCUPATION—EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS, BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(Numbers in thousands. Mean earnings in constant 1976 dollars)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000		TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
					IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES					
NUMBER WITH EARNINGS													
MALE													
TOTAL	46 104	32 273	14 308	17 965	7 871	11 154	6 438	6 811	13 831	1 547	8 714	3 570	1 902
AGRI.,FORESTRY, & FISHERIES	2 411	649	143	506	60	174	83	332	1 762	373	1 158	231	121
MINING	556	211	76	135	28	49	48	86	345	48	257	41	16
CONSTRUCTION, TOTAL	4 160	2 721	1 098	1 623	551	973	547	649	1 439	180	910	349	209
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS	597	417	154	263	69	166	85	97	181	19	111	51	31
CLERICAL ANO SALES WKRS	136	107	45	62	23	43	22	19	29	3	18	9	5
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	2 656	1 726	671	1 055	338	627	334	428	930	112	591	227	134
OTHER WORKERS	770	471	228	243	121	137	106	106	299	47	191	61	40
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL	13 840	9 930	4 049	5 881	2 200	3 565	1 849	2 317	3 910	334	2 456	1 120	638
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS	2 679	2 173	703	1 470	388	1 013	315	457	506	26	271	209	124
CLERICAL ANO SALES WKRS	1 355	1 072	450	622	255	419	195	204	283	15	167	100	54
CRAFT WKS AND DPERATIVES	8 091	5 628	2 393	3 236	1 296	1 836	1 097	1 400	2 462	214	1 576	672	382
OTHER WORKERS	1 715	1 056	504	553	261	296	242	257	659	79	442	139	79
DURABLE GODDS	9 071	6 717	2 616	4 101	1 407	2 529	1 209	1 572	2 354	199	1 482	673	387
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS	1 807	1 500	460	1 040	254	724	207	315	307	16	157	135	81
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS	753	605	232	373	125	251	107	122	148	7	86	55	29
CRAFT WKRS AND DPERATIVES	5 497	3 992	1 639	2 354	880	1 370	758	984	1 504	124	973	407	232
OTHER WORKERS	1 015	620	284	335	147	184	137	151	395	52	266	76	44
NONDURABLE GDDOS	4 769	3 214	1 433	1 780	793	1 036	640	745	1 555	134	974	447	251
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS	872	674	243	431	135	289	108	142	199	11	114	74	43
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS	602	467	217	250	129	168	88	82	134	8	82	45	24
CRAFT WKRS AND DPERATIVES	2 594	1 636	754	882	415	467	339	416	958	90	604	265	149
OTHER WORKERS	701	437	219	218	114	112	105	105	264	27	175	63	35
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION & OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	3 952	2 921	1 368	1 554	803	1 007	564	547	1 031	102	649	280	151
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS	681	531	211	321	111	222	100	98	150	12	91	47	24
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS	476	383	186	197	114	137	73	60	93	8	56	29	16
CRAFT WKRS ANO OPERATIVES	1 253	887	379	508	209	323	170	185	366	34	233	99	52
OTHER WORKERS	1 543	1 120	592	528	371	326	221	203	423	48	270	105	60
WHOLESALE TRADE, TOTAL	2 335	1 847	850	997	465	674	384	323	488	41	296	151	74
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS	544	441	179	262	92	186	88	76	103	9	59	35	16
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS	812	674	304	369	170	262	134	107	138	10	78	51	24
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	462	359	169	190	92	117	77	73	103	8	64	31	17
OTHER WORKERS	518	374	197	177	111	109	86	68	144	14	96	35	17
RETAIL TRADE, TOTAL	6 366	4 477	2 098	2 379	1 130	1 497	968	882	1 889	190	1 198	500	254
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS	1 597	1 075	464	610	228	385	237	226	522	56	333	134	68
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS	1 676	1 231	597	634	331	405	266	229	444	41	279	125	65
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	1 569	1 034	460	575	235	350	225	225	534	59	342	133	69
OTHER WORKERS	1 525	1 137	576	561	336	358	240	203	388	35	244	110	52
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, TOTAL	1 896	1 553	767	786	479	547	288	239	343	25	201	116	62
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS	625	512	228	283	133	205	95	79	113	9	64	40	22
CLERICAL ANO SALES WKRS	1 029	839	404	435	247	297	157	139	190	13	114	64	33
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	72	60	33	28	22	18	11	9	11	2	5	4	2
OTHER WORKERS	170	142	102	40	76	27	26	13	29	2	19	8	4
BUSINESS, AND REPAIR SERVICES	1 637	1 282	597	685	359	472	238	213	355	32	216	107	62
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS	423	364	147	218	87	162	60	56	58	3	29	27	16
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS	166	143	73	70	48	55	25	15	23	1	13	9	6
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	790	552	247	305	140	191	107	114	238	26	152	60	33
OTHER WORKERS	259	223	130	93	84	65	46	28	36	2	22	12	7
PERSONAL SERVICES, TOTAL	943	686	389	297	227	184	162	112	257	26	162	69	33
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS	209	144	72	72	38	47	34	25	65	7	42	16	7
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS	63	51	30	20	18	12	13	9	12	1	7	4	2
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	157	122	76	46	51	30	26	16	35	3	23	10	5
OTHER WORKERS	514	369	210	158	121	96	89	63	145	15	91	40	20
ENTERTAINMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	381	300	153	147	96	98	57	50	81	6	50	25	14
PROF'L & RELATED SER., TOTAL	4 754	3 511	1 665	1 846	907	1 205	759	641	1 243	113	746	384	163
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS	3 303	2 466	1 120	1 346	611	897	509	449	837	76	503	259	111
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS	264	210	119	91	71	63	48	29	54	3	32	19	6
CRAFT WKRS AND DPERATIVES	314	229	107	123	55	77	52	46	84	9	47	28	12
OTHER WORKERS	874	607	321	286	171	168	150	118	267	25	164	78	33
PUBLIC ADMIN., TOTAL	2 874	2 185	1 057	1 129	566	710	490	419	689	78	414	197	108
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS	910	690	281	409	136	267	145	142	220	28	131	61	35
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS	753	581	308	273	184	174	124	99	173	19	105	49	24
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	330	245	117	128	44	61	73	68	85	9	53	23	15
OTHER WORKERS	881	670	352	318	203	209	149	110	211	21	126	64	34
FEMALE													
TOTAL	26 845	19 388	9 606	9 783	5 349	6 130	4 257	3 653	7 457	704	4 687	2 066	1 042
AGRI.,FORESTRY, & FISHERIES	240	103	30	74	13	33	16	40	137	19	91	27	13
MINING	47	32	21	11	10	7	11	4	15	1	10	4	1
CONSTRUCTION, TDTAL	250	192	88	104	44	66	44	38	58	6	35	16	9
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS	21	16	8	8	4	5	5	3	5	-	3	2	1
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS	178	142	64	78	33	51	31	27	36	4	21	11	5
CRAFT WKRS ANO OPERATIVES	34	22	9	13	4	8	5	6	12	2	8	3	2
OTHER WORKERS	17	12	7	5	3	3	3	2	5	-	3	1	1
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL	5 441	3 627	1 677	1 950	977	1 147	700	803	1 814	174	1 174	467	277
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS	291	224	100	124	64	84	37	40	66	5	38	23	13
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS	1 558	1 232	525	707	318	480	207	227	326	19	194	113	66
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	3 434	2 079	1 006	1 074	572	557	434	517	1 355	142	900	313	188
OTHER WORKERS	159	92	46	46	24	26	22	20	67	7	43	17	10
DURABLE GODDS	2 405	1 774	754	1 020	413	644	341	376	631	42	398	191	104
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS	132	108	43	66	25	46	18	20	23	2	13	9	5
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS	820	670	260	410	148	282	111	128	151	8	84	60	32
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	1 376	949	430	520	229	303	201	217	427	29	282	116	64
OTHER WORKERS	77	47	22	25	11	14	11	11	30	4	20	7	3

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

Table 16. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1976 AND 1969, BY INDUSTRY AND CURRENT OCCUPATION—EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS, BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Mean earnings in constant 1976 dollars)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
NUMBER WITH EARNINGS--CONTINUED													
FEMALE--CONTINUED													
NONDURABLE GOODS	3 135	1 738	834	904	503	512	332	392	1 397	187	880	330	201
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	242	188	90	98	60	73	30	26	54	8	34	12	6
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	745	549	259	289	159	180	101	109	196	20	116	60	46
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	2 071	963	470	493	281	246	189	247	1 108	155	709	244	139
OTHER WORKERS.	76	38	15	23	3	13	12	10	38	4	21	13	10
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES. .	1 271	967	408	559	216	365	193	194	304	26	189	88	68
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	152	121	54	67	28	46	26	21	31	-	17	14	11
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	848	665	293	372	149	249	144	123	183	12	117	54	43
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	207	127	35	92	19	47	17	45	80	13	52	15	12
OTHER WORKERS.	64	54	25	28	20	24	5	5	10	1	3	6	2
WHOLESALE TRADE, TOTAL	803	652	284	368	160	252	124	116	151	9	83	59	37
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	71	59	27	32	19	29	8	3	12	-	2	10	4
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	631	520	228	292	129	198	99	94	111	9	58	44	27
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	76	54	24	30	12	19	12	11	22	-	16	6	3
OTHER WORKERS.	25	19	5	14	-	6	5	8	6	-	6	-	3
RETAIL TRADE, TOTAL.	6 744	4 732	1 849	2 883	847	1 741	1 002	1 142	2 012	227	1 244	541	284
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	782	528	205	323	83	201	122	122	254	30	153	71	45
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	3 639	2 601	992	1 609	462	983	530	626	1 038	110	648	280	151
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	304	212	90	122	50	74	40	49	91	12	63	16	10
OTHER WORKERS.	2 020	1 391	562	829	252	483	310	346	629	75	380	174	77
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, TOTAL	2 495	1 990	908	1 082	510	735	398	347	505	59	295	150	82
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	361	299	131	168	78	125	53	43	62	5	45	11	6
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	2 047	1 624	737	887	408	590	330	297	423	50	240	134	72
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	17	14	7	7	5	6	2	2	3	-	2	1	-
OTHER WORKERS.	70	52	33	19	19	15	14	4	18	4	9	5	4
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES .	830	721	301	420	215	310	86	110	110	10	64	36	30
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	173	156	60	96	50	76	10	20	17	3	8	5	7
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	488	425	163	261	118	193	46	69	63	3	38	22	15
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	74	60	20	40	8	31	13	9	14	3	8	3	3
OTHER WORKERS.	96	80	57	23	40	11	18	12	15	-	9	6	5
PERSONAL SERVICES, TOTAL . . .	2 502	1 596	770	826	383	470	387	356	906	94	549	263	146
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	106	60	35	25	14	13	21	11	47	8	23	15	7
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	223	153	74	79	42	51	32	28	70	10	42	18	14
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	173	131	72	59	36	35	36	24	43	3	25	15	2
OTHER WORKERS.	1 999	1 253	589	663	291	370	298	293	747	74	459	215	123
ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES.	281	228	106	121	61	73	45	49	53	10	31	12	7
PROF'L AND RELATED SER., TOTAL	11 203	7 788	3 323	4 464	1 649	2 720	1 674	1 744	3 415	403	2 052	960	517
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	5 125	3 630	1 499	2 130	756	1 350	743	780	1 496	161	892	443	239
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	3 150	2 344	957	1 387	497	856	460	531	805	105	463	237	133
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	120	90	56	34	21	19	35	16	30	3	19	8	5
OTHER WORKERS.	2 808	1 724	811	913	375	496	436	417	1 084	133	678	273	141
PUBLIC ADMIN., TOTAL	1 486	1 092	509	583	279	377	230	206	394	69	223	102	54
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	363	257	111	147	64	90	46	57	105	11	70	24	11
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	1 004	745	352	393	190	258	163	135	259	56	134	69	43
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	12	11	5	7	4	2	1	5	1	-	-	1	-
OTHER WORKERS.	107	78	42	36	22	27	20	9	29	2	19	8	-
MEAN EARNINGS													
MALE													
TOTAL.	$12 665	$13 545	$12 391	$14 286	$12 832	$15 009	$11 923	$13 128	$10 773	$ 9 453	$10 580	$11 936	$11 983
AGRI., FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	7 641	9 611	9 217	9 695	(B)	8 452	9 692	10 278	6 967	6 264	7 134	7 337	6 167
MINING	14 982	17 581	21 488	14 906	(B)	(B)	(B)	13 869	13 330	(B)	12 784	(B)	(B)
CONSTRUCTION, TOTAL.	11 446	12 372	11 679	12 744	12 848	13 694	10 630	11 277	9 912	8 645	9 841	11 140	10 820
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	17 962	18 902	20 625	18 109	22 526	18 944	18 649	16 527	15 895	(B)	15 650	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	14 801	16 646	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	10 767	11 521	10 710	11 933	11 575	12 555	9 953	11 012	9 590	8 459	9 562	10 605	10 325
OTHER WORKERS.	6 651	6 867	7 103	6 655	8 091	7 341	6 343	5 927	6 341	(B)	6 333	(B)	(B)
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL	13 432	14 275	13 039	14 969	13 686	15 694	12 368	13 903	11 601	9 883	11 307	12 874	13 954
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	19 914	20 269	19 193	20 739	21 088	21 592	16 954	18 983	18 612	(B)	17 541	20 907	21 666
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	12 780	13 058	11 384	13 919	11 901	14 671	10 876	12 752	12 030	(B)	11 208	13 766	14 614
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	11 859	12 481	11 584	13 034	11 679	13 244	11 488	12 762	10 658	9 667	10 618	11 138	11 897
OTHER WORKERS.	9 110	10 042	10 176	9 955	10 563	9 906	9 791	10 012	7 864	(B)	7 660	8 700	(B)
DURABLE GOODS.	13 570	14 437	13 241	15 055	13 755	15 681	12 717	14 085	11 465	9 665	11 149	12 832	13 884
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	19 919	20 332	19 055	20 837	20 400	21 676	17 408	19 060	18 175	(B)	16 842	20 344	20 353
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	13 046	13 247	11 253	13 982	(B)	14 749	(B)	12 929	12 494	(B)	11 472	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	12 044	12 677	11 877	13 143	11 971	13 253	11 785	12 987	10 636	9 304	10 682	11 037	12 190
OTHER WORKERS.	9 340	10 497	11 085	10 159	11 063	10 114	11 107	10 210	7 821	(B)	7 763	(B)	(B)
NONDURABLE GOODS	13 184	13 952	12 698	14 784	13 571	15 727	11 763	13 543	11 802	10 188	11 546	12 934	14 063
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	19 905	20 146	19 412	20 530	22 239	21 409	16 263	18 830	19 201	(B)	18 395	21 852	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	12 450	12 821	11 487	13 817	12 053	14 560	(B)	(B)	11 467	(B)	10 872	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	11 512	12 056	11 017	12 781	11 130	13 221	10 900	12 324	10 691	10 181	10 522	11 279	11 482
OTHER WORKERS.	8 674	9 198	8 805	9 518	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	7 948	(B)	7 417	(B)	(B)
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES. .	14 114	14 596	12 775	15 867	13 223	16 502	12 332	14 768	12 935	11 455	12 800	13 974	14 551
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	19 215	20 029	17 362	21 428	20 050	23 475	15 460	17 799	16 918	(B)	16 857	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	12 982	12 612	11 431	13 605	11 980	14 095	10 809	(B)	14 762	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	13 525	14 043	12 821	14 860	12 763	14 983	12 880	14 658	12 457	10 027	12 406	13 938	13 941
OTHER WORKERS.	9 438	9 853	8 739	11 080	9 929	11 221	7 358	(B)	8 302	(B)	8 161	(B)	(B)
WHOLESALE TRADE, TOTAL	14 335	14 847	13 242	15 861	14 316	16 762	12 163	14 257	12 635	(B)	12 346	14 346	15 308
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	19 562	20 394	17 716	21 741	18 701	23 395	16 456	18 762	16 620	(B)	15 501	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	14 859	15 037	14 305	15 508	14 772	16 459	13 820	13 526	14 074	(B)	13 592	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	10 758	11 046	9 810	11 892	10 725	11 722	8 977	12 125	10 066	(B)	10 436	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	7 716	7 810	8 252	7 402	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1970

Table 16. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1976 NAD 1969, BY INDUSTRY AND CURRENT OCCUPATION—EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS, BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Mean earnings in constant 1976 dollars)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
NUMBER WITH EARNINGS--CONTINUED													
FEMALE--CONTINUED													
NONDURABLE GOODS	3 036	1 853	922	930	564	503	359	428	1 183	131	776	276	173
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	159	116	58	58	39	38	19	20	43	4	25	14	8
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	737	562	265	297	170	199	96	98	175	11	110	54	34
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	2 058	1 130	576	554	342	255	233	300	928	113	618	197	124
OTHER WORKERS.	82	44	24	21	13	11	10	10	37	4	23	11	7
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES. .	1 060	840	420	420	255	288	165	131	220	17	132	70	37
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	84	68	36	32	22	22	14	10	16	1	9	6	3
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	802	644	331	313	199	218	133	95	158	11	95	52	26
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	34	24	13	11	8	7	5	5	10	1	6	3	2
OTHER WORKERS.	140	104	41	64	26	42	14	22	36	4	22	9	6
WHOLESALE TRADE, TOTAL	699	582	298	284	185	194	113	89	117	11	67	39	18
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	53	46	22	24	13	18	9	6	8	-	4	3	1
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	501	430	220	210	138	148	82	61	72	6	42	24	12
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	113	81	41	40	25	21	16	18	32	4	18	10	5
OTHER WORKERS.	32	26	15	11	8	7	7	4	6	1	4	2	1
RETAIL TRADE, TOTAL.	5 008	3 617	1 690	1 928	889	1 219	801	708	1 391	128	869	394	188
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	429	297	142	154	72	95	70	59	133	15	84	33	17
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	3 085	2 311	1 059	1 252	567	810	492	442	774	64	483	227	110
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	260	193	97	95	53	56	45	39	68	7	41	20	10
OTHER WORKERS.	1 234	817	391	426	197	259	194	168	417	43	261	114	50
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, TOTAL	1 820	1 511	800	711	501	478	298	233	309	26	182	101	50
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	186	156	82	75	52	52	29	22	30	3	18	9	4
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	1 568	1 300	679	622	423	416	255	206	268	22	158	89	45
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	11	9	5	4	3	3	1	1	2	-	1	1	-
OTHER WORKERS.	54	45	35	11	23	7	12	3	9	1	6	2	1
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES .	623	548	291	257	200	191	91	66	75	5	40	30	15
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	108	96	49	46	34	36	15	10	12	1	6	5	3
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	409	363	185	178	130	133	55	45	46	2	24	20	11
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	51	40	22	18	14	12	8	6	11	2	7	3	1
OTHER WORKERS.	55	50	35	15	23	11	12	4	5	-	2	2	1
PERSONAL SERVICES, TOTAL . . .	2 221	1 491	864	626	443	362	422	265	730	76	472	183	88
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	98	64	36	28	19	17	17	11	34	3	21	10	4
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	224	177	90	87	48	53	41	34	47	4	28	15	7
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	239	173	111	62	58	35	53	27	66	5	41	20	8
OTHER WORKERS.	1 660	1 077	628	449	318	257	310	192	584	63	382	139	69
ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES.	192	152	78	74	45	48	33	27	40	3	24	12	6
PROF'L AND RELATED SER., TOTAL	8 065	5 786	2 874	2 913	1 514	1 821	1 359	1 092	2 279	206	1 423	650	299
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	3 895	2 814	1 348	1 466	695	921	653	545	1 081	105	659	318	149
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	2 146	1 634	819	815	460	532	360	283	512	36	317	159	67
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	110	78	41	38	21	22	19	15	31	3	19	9	4
OTHER WORKERS.	1 914	1 260	665	595	338	346	328	249	654	62	428	164	78
PUBLIC ADMIN., TOTAL	1 180	907	475	432	272	276	203	156	273	34	167	72	40
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	216	160	78	82	44	56	34	26	56	9	35	13	8
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	859	668	351	317	203	200	148	118	191	22	117	51	28
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	18	12	7	5	3	3	4	3	5	1	4	1	1
OTHER WORKERS.	88	67	39	28	22	17	17	10	21	3	12	7	4
MEAN EARNINGS													
MALE													
TOTAL.	$13 316	$14 325	$13 071	$15 323	$13 401	$16 351	$12 665	$13 643	$10 963	$9 294	$10 672	$12 395	$12 512
AGRI., FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	8 273	8 881	8 432	9 009	8 871	10 019	8 115	8 479	8 049	7 686	8 086	8 455	7 846
MINING	13 716	16 310	17 792	15 476	19 970	17 569	16 522	14 282	12 129	10 812	12 082	13 659	(8)
CONSTRUCTION, TOTAL.	12 883	14 014	12 877	14 783	13 325	15 647	12 424	13 509	10 745	8 930	10 552	12 185	12 018
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	19 447	20 856	20 329	21 165	21 676	22 300	19 237	19 224	16 091	(8)	15 713	18 349	17 475
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	16 169	16 826	14 682	18 382	(8)	18 960	(8)	(8)	13 745	(8)	(8)	(B)	(8)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	12 485	13 497	12 481	14 144	13 010	14 858	11 908	13 096	10 605	9 199	10 417	11 786	11 830
OTHER WORKERS.	8 606	9 210	8 653	9 734	9 327	10 154	7 964	9 191	7 654	6 771	7 664	8 300	7 710
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL	13 703	14 666	13 192	15 682	13 479	16 662	12 850	14 168	11 256	9 090	10 853	12 788	12 941
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	21 186	21 933	20 249	22 739	20 628	23 473	19 784	21 113	17 976	14 625	17 333	19 227	19 886
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	13 936	14 546	13 211	15 510	13 634	16 383	12 659	13 643	11 628	(8)	11 159	12 823	12 833
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	12 071	12 731	11 847	13 379	11 990	13 882	11 678	12 719	10 567	9 081	10 365	11 517	11 485
OTHER WORKERS.	9 533	10 170	9 687	10 593	10 087	11 046	9 295	10 069	8 514	7 186	8 507	9 224	8 980
DURABLE GOODS.	13 890	14 744	13 328	15 647	13 562	16 426	13 055	14 393	11 453	8 966	10 999	13 189	13 160
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	21 003	21 578	20 116	22 224	20 452	22 829	19 606	20 907	18 194	(8)	17 560	19 344	19 867
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	14 192	14 606	13 500	15 294	13 620	15 887	13 363	14 072	12 497	(B)	11 783	13 723	13 887
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	12 303	12 895	12 007	13 508	12 139	13 881	11 868	12 988	10 741	9 063	10 529	11 762	11 592
OTHER WORKERS.	9 582	10 252	9 864	10 611	10 219	10 927	9 482	10 226	8 531	6 961	8 590	9 513	8 894
NONDURABLE GOODS	13 348	14 500	12 942	15 761	13 330	17 237	12 463	13 690	10 967	9 342	10 632	12 184	12 602
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	21 566	22 693	20 502	23 928	20 805	25 086	20 123	21 571	17 639	(B)	17 019	19 010	19 923
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	13 616	14 466	12 961	15 773	13 753	17 124	11 802	13 003	10 754	(8)	10 367	11 722	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	11 576	12 327	11 500	13 035	11 703	13 857	11 250	12 082	10 294	9 104	10 083	11 141	11 398
OTHER WORKERS.	9 449	10 032	9 502	10 563	9 918	11 243	9 052	9 938	8 485	7 618	8 429	8 877	9 087
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES. .	13 541	14 101	12 854	15 189	13 057	15 879	12 588	13 919	11 958	10 736	11 722	12 951	13 114
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	19 276	20 218	18 525	21 267	19 700	22 351	17 219	19 031	15 943	(8)	15 357	17 424	(8)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	12 843	13 144	12 264	13 974	12 353	14 355	11 957	13 107	11 605	(8)	11 457	11 931	(8)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	13 480	13 919	13 126	14 510	13 481	14 938	12 691	13 762	12 418	11 529	12 246	13 130	12 978
OTHER WORKERS.	11 268	11 672	10 844	12 601	10 976	12 997	10 623	11 903	10 197	9 090	10 057	11 060	10 935
WHOLESALE TRADE, TOTAL	14 999	15 768	14 062	17 222	14 389	18 371	13 702	14 824	12 094	10 639	11 681	13 298	13 284
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	22 348	23 459	21 494	24 801	22 236	26 136	20 474	21 535	17 591	(B)	16 650	19 658	(8)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	15 396	15 907	14 496	17 115	14 724	17 834	14 205	15 355	12 901	(8)	12 655	13 302	(8)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	11 713	12 100	11 114	12 978	11 334	13 702	10 850	11 817	10 367	(8)	10 261	11 078	(8)
OTHER WORKERS.	9 561	9 923	9 241	10 681	9 906	11 420	8 382	9 496	8 625	(8)	8 663	8 520	(8)

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

Table 16. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1976 AND 1969, BY INDUSTRY AND CURRENT OCCUPATION—EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS, BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Mean earnings in constant 1976 dollars)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
MEAN EARNINGS--CONTINUED													
MALE--CONTINUED													
RETAIL TRADE, TOTAL	$ 9 200	$ 9 318	$ 8 679	$ 9 779	$ 8 479	$10 133	$ 8 883	$ 9 156	$ 8 930	$ 9 634	$ 8 733	$ 9 088	$ 8 896
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS.	14 220	14 916	13 827	15 635	13 374	15 961	14 180	15 070	12 829	13 319	12 175	14 363	12 384
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS.	8 064	7 811	7 236	8 263	7 586	8 648	6 861	7 559	8 773	(B)	8 774	8 740	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	8 609	9 007	8 599	9 259	8 759	9 746	8 473	8 380	7 880	8 338	7 768	7 899	8 308
OTHER WORKERS.	4 631	4 770	5 035	4 545	5 601	4 764	4 185	4 175	4 202	(B)	4 132	4 435	4 535
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, TOTAL	15 824	16 055	14 447	17 188	14 460	18 110	14 431	15 263	14 835	(B)	14 341	15 156	13 523
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS.	19 162	20 118	18 275	21 228	18 574	23 027	17 872	17 509	15 223	(B)	14 931	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS.	15 970	15 951	15 036	16 531	14 798	17 308	15 320	15 025	16 044	(B)	15 385	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	9 534	9 913	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	6 911	6 828	7 318	6 213	8 114	6 558	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES	10 321	10 935	9 244	12 247	9 290	12 764	9 182	11 178	8 300	(B)	8 243	8 617	8 743
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS.	16 544	17 099	15 276	18 031	14 727	19 192	(B)	15 585	13 553	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS.	12 225	12 770	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	8 443	8 897	8 388	9 292	8 426	9 211	8 347	9 436	7 411	(B)	7 422	7 852	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	5 545	5 630	5 150	6 247	5 420	6 164	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
PERSONAL SERVICES, TOTAL	7 509	8 042	7 715	8 381	8 160	8 846	7 191	7 622	6 267	(B)	5 972	6 647	(B)
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS.	12 021	13 545	(B)	14 967	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	9 592	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS.	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	7 072	7 239	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	5 392	6 019	6 603	5 371	7 161	5 697	(B)	(B)	3 638	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	9 132	9 210	9 862	8 730	12 266	8 681	(B)	8 818	8 821	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
PROF'L AND RELATED SER., TOTAL	15 493	16 532	15 078	17 551	15 415	18 147	14 661	16 536	12 700	11 487	12 631	13 293	11 869
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS.	18 824	20 131	18 642	21 115	19 466	21 651	17 720	20 162	15 173	12 920	14 847	16 742	14 568
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS.	7 141	7 253	6 654	7 848	(B)	7 840	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	10 333	10 589	9 927	10 966	(B)	10 158	(B)	(B)	9 861	(B)	9 582	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	6 483	6 614	6 645	6 588	7 133	7 157	5 919	5 797	6 148	(B)	6 845	5 215	(B)
PUBLIC ADMIN., TOTAL	14 691	15 408	14 513	16 045	15 104	17 181	13 920	14 038	12 623	10 972	12 265	14 288	15 364
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS.	17 438	18 338	17 443	18 780	18 549	20 077	16 600	16 306	14 780	(B)	14 283	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS.	13 524	13 280	13 307	13 254	13 829	14 151	12 644	11 849	14 348	(B)	13 977	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	13 363	13 720	13 167	14 176	(B)	14 777	(B)	(B)	12 316	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	13 110	14 387	13 617	14 986	14 467	15 995	12 686	12 919	9 842	(B)	9 631	(B)	(B)
FEMALE													
TOTAL	6 011	6 396	6 523	6 301	7 198	6 657	5 801	5 721	5 120	4 720	5 078	5 383	5 433
AGRI., FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	2 999	3 179	(B)	3 030	(B)	(B)	(B)	3 090	2 844	(B)	3 092	(B)	(B)
MINING	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CONSTRUCTION, TOTAL	5 955	6 390	6 365	6 406	(B)	6 175	(B)	(B)	5 005	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS.	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS.	6 067	6 511	(B)	6 590	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	5 123	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL	6 714	7 229	7 206	7 245	7 439	7 491	6 910	6 859	5 843	5 354	5 780	6 223	5 887
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS.	10 069	10 737	10 601	10 825	11 309	10 913	(B)	(B)	7 612	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS.	7 663	8 035	8 391	7 820	9 039	8 152	7 535	7 112	6 373	(B)	6 346	6 712	7 090
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	5 906	6 119	6 059	6 169	5 879	6 120	6 279	6 231	5 649	5 395	5 564	6 016	5 400
OTHER WORKERS.	5 921	6 468	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	5 279	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
DURABLE GOODS	7 452	7 811	7 789	7 823	8 186	7 839	7 373	7 794	6 560	(B)	6 477	7 069	6 947
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS.	11 025	11 564	(B)	11 949	(B)	11 711	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS.	8 103	8 351	8 746	8 179	9 728	8 394	7 697	7 642	7 046	(B)	6 966	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	6 672	6 861	6 997	6 762	6 966	6 528	7 028	7 106	6 309	(B)	6 294	6 756	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	6 221	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
NONDURABLE GOODS	6 077	6 584	6 715	6 463	6 903	6 952	6 429	5 825	5 447	5 404	5 354	5 716	5 292
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS.	9 247	10 006	10 574	9 484	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS.	7 150	7 631	8 099	7 211	8 561	7 682	7 368	6 434	5 806	(B)	5 714	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	5 339	5 344	5 210	5 473	5 057	5 547	5 436	5 400	5 335	5 544	5 194	5 613	5 106
OTHER WORKERS.	5 555	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	8 397	8 879	8 761	8 966	9 549	9 480	7 879	7 997	6 862	(B)	6 812	7 495	(B)
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS.	9 976	10 214	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS.	8 955	9 235	9 017	9 407	9 666	9 793	8 348	8 625	7 935	(B)	7 928	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	4 749	5 638	(B)	5 125	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	3 330	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
WHOLESALE TRADE, TOTAL	7 056	7 348	7 487	7 241	8 418	7 580	6 286	6 504	5 792	(B)	5 079	(B)	(B)
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS.	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS.	6 714	7 076	7 170	7 003	7 815	7 186	6 333	6 620	5 015	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	5 514	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
RETAIL TRADE, TOTAL	4 165	4 368	4 514	4 275	4 868	4 494	4 214	3 940	3 687	3 548	3 670	3 785	3 716
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS.	6 901	7 704	8 102	7 450	9 083	7 783	7 435	6 901	5 231	(B)	4 950	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS.	4 147	4 254	4 436	4 141	4 871	4 297	4 056	3 897	3 879	3 252	3 917	4 037	3 901
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	4 990	5 497	5 286	5 653	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	3 812	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	3 015	3 144	3 218	3 094	3 308	3 313	3 146	2 788	2 729	3 180	2 636	2 736	2 770
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, TOTAL	6 681	6 887	6 966	6 821	7 310	6 912	6 524	6 628	5 871	(B)	5 958	5 782	5 653
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS.	9 183	9 445	9 294	9 563	9 928	9 726	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS.	6 336	6 518	6 649	6 410	6 941	6 465	6 287	6 301	5 634	(B)	5 626	5 644	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES	5 652	5 811	5 896	5 750	6 408	6 025	4 609	4 973	4 608	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS.	8 062	8 349	(B)	8 227	(B)	8 764	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS.	5 474	5 556	5 705	5 463	5 691	5 638	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	3 786	3 767	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1970

Table 16. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1976 AND 1969, BY INDUSTRY AND CURRENT OCCUPATION—EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS, BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Mean earnings in constant 1976 dollars)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
MEAN EARNINGS--CONTINUED													
MALE--CONTINUED													
RETAIL TRADE, TOTAL.	$10 622	$11 024	$10 216	$11 737	$10 397	$12 207	$10 005	$10 938	$9 669	$9 011	$9 579	$10 154	$10 368
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	16 542	17 711	16 278	18 829	16 340	19 791	16 150	17 109	14 132	12 430	13 918	15 271	15 354
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	10 252	10 445	9 713	11 136	9 999	11 475	9 355	10 538	9 737	9 162	9 757	9 801	9 875
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	9 422	10 051	9 673	10 336	10 040	10 741	9 289	9 706	8 221	7 367	8 049	9 048	9 450
OTHER WORKERS.	6 058	6 213	6 306	6 115	7 005	6 278	5 329	5 831	5 604	5 880	5 601	5 476	5 681
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, TOTAL	17 570	17 898	15 704	20 039	15 489	20 734	16 062	18 449	16 089	14 801	15 592	17 364	17 816
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	21 782	22 306	20 405	23 916	20 540	24 832	20 218	21 235	19 412	(B)	18 768	20 967	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	17 113	17 378	15 459	19 160	15 399	19 517	15 553	18 258	15 942	(B)	15 472	16 887	17 773
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	11 669	12 113	11 437	12 477	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	7 356	7 521	7 545	7 459	8 065	7 821	6 026	(B)	6 295	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES .	12 886	13 604	12 172	14 853	12 519	15 915	11 648	12 499	10 289	8 707	9 660	12 032	12 427
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	20 324	20 897	19 232	21 923	19 709	23 002	18 539	18 805	17 082	(B)	15 963	18 537	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	13 060	13 308	11 747	14 935	11 935	15 503	11 386	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	10 591	11 273	10 576	11 838	11 096	12 523	9 896	10 690	9 011	8 423	8 822	9 743	9 677
OTHER WORKERS.	7 573	7 662	7 461	7 945	7 777	8 325	6 882	7 061	7 020	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
PERSONAL SERVICES, TOTAL . . .	9 600	10 019	9 150	11 156	9 277	11 812	8 973	10 178	8 483	7 904	8 305	9 118	8 558
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	16 124	17 036	15 939	18 133	15 996	19 022	15 877	16 462	14 100	(B)	14 015	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	7 609	7 883	7 034	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	8 976	9 248	8 768	10 038	8 777	10 194	8 414	(B)	8 032	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	7 382	7 831	7 307	8 575	7 625	8 985	6 876	7 814	6 242	(B)	5 980	6 742	(B)
ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES.	11 667	12 647	12 701	12 591	14 979	14 035	8 863	9 510	8 037	(B)	7 777	8 542	(B)
PROF'L AND RELATED SER., TOTAL	16 407	17 456	15 900	18 861	16 515	20 099	15 143	16 534	13 440	11 626	13 039	14 755	15 559
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	20 100	21 270	19 832	22 465	20 427	23 663	19 120	20 069	16 654	14 103	16 146	18 327	19 183
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	8 403	8 789	7 881	9 976	8 534	10 545	6 916	8 400	6 902	(B)	6 610	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	10 955	11 570	10 555	12 359	11 052	12 962	10 029	11 350	9 410	(B)	9 228	10 203	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	6 807	7 160	6 832	7 526	7 513	7 927	6 055	6 957	6 007	5 813	5 858	6 382	6 560
PUBLIC ADMIN., TOTAL	14 283	14 862	13 863	15 784	14 195	16 727	13 508	14 188	12 445	11 380	12 186	13 412	13 640
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	18 350	19 256	18 045	20 089	18 669	21 335	17 460	17 743	15 510	13 427	15 072	17 406	17 592
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	12 568	12 672	12 044	13 380	11 897	13 577	12 263	13 035	12 145	(B)	12 057	12 207	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	12 602	12 919	12 473	13 326	13 467	13 963	11 874	12 560	11 690	(B)	11 566	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	12 176	12 925	12 537	13 353	13 369	14 190	11 407	11 644	9 800	(B)	9 456	10 858	11 063
FEMALE													
TOTAL.	6 277	6 646	6 686	6 606	7 211	6 903	6 027	6 108	5 315	4 931	5 211	5 680	5 753
AGRI., FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	4 758	5 820	4 804	6 153	(B)	5 501	(B)	6 844	3 960	(B)	4 004	3 925	(B)
MINING	8 812	9 253	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CONSTRUCTION, TOTAL.	7 822	8 069	8 098	8 042	8 433	8 294	7 765	7 605	7 005	(B)	6 839	(B)	(B)
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	7 257	7 518	7 633	7 422	7 997	7 655	7 247	6 984	6 231	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	9 505	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL	6 700	7 157	7 056	7 245	7 265	7 607	6 762	6 729	5 782	5 276	5 633	6 335	6 150
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	10 603	11 251	11 738	10 859	11 798	11 175	11 315	10 194	8 561	(B)	8 023	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	7 475	7 767	7 739	7 788	8 095	8 018	7 192	7 302	6 368	(B)	6 141	6 852	6 746
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	6 057	6 400	6 276	6 510	6 336	6 769	6 196	6 232	5 529	5 148	5 434	5 973	5 752
OTHER WORKERS.	5 807	6 145	6 122	6 168	(B)	6 455	(B)	(B)	5 343	(B)	5 269	(B)	(B)
DURABLE GOODS.	7 418	7 763	7 580	7 899	7 717	8 159	7 413	7 452	6 449	5 916	6 288	6 899	6 689
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	11 489	11 810	11 569	11 788	11 529	12 139	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	7 963	8 191	8 087	8 256	8 461	8 439	7 660	7 853	6 902	(B)	6 782	7 097	7 083
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	6 771	7 054	6 898	7 168	6 876	7 308	6 925	6 972	6 144	5 567	6 050	6 514	6 218
OTHER WORKERS.	6 191	6 689	(B)	6 638	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	5 411	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
NONDURABLE GOODS	6 130	6 578	6 634	6 529	6 934	6 901	6 144	6 077	5 428	5 112	5 297	5 944	5 826
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	9 866	10 731	11 660	9 802	11 971	10 010	(B)	(B)	7 530	(B)	7 240	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	6 940	7 262	7 396	7 143	7 776	7 381	6 648	6 659	5 907	(B)	5 652	6 452	6 428
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	5 577	5 850	5 811	5 893	5 994	6 099	5 567	5 697	5 246	5 041	5 152	5 656	5 511
OTHER WORKERS.	5 446	5 702	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	5 288	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES. .	7 499	7 831	8 024	7 639	8 479	8 011	7 323	6 876	6 232	(B)	6 240	6 551	6 349
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	11 213	11 822	12 052	11 565	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	7 344	7 595	7 658	7 528	7 970	7 760	7 134	6 998	6 319	(B)	6 269	6 632	6 148
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	9 608	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	5 650	6 237	6 924	5 699	7 984	6 707	(B)	(B)	3 957	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
WHOLESALE TRADE, TOTAL	7 034	7 271	7 288	7 254	7 767	7 669	6 501	6 432	5 854	(B)	5 712	6 524	(B)
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	11 428	11 434	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	7 080	7 236	7 302	7 170	7 799	7 462	6 464	6 578	6 041	(B)	5 852	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	5 280	5 604	5 855	5 348	6 397	(B)	(B)	(B)	4 457	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	5 241	5 384	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
RETAIL TRADE, TOTAL.	4 568	4 783	4 965	4 622	5 390	4 765	4 492	4 381	4 007	3 792	3 990	4 113	4 125
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	8 275	8 738	9 096	8 464	9 939	8 966	8 230	7 654	7 180	(B)	7 467	7 248	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	4 466	4 617	4 763	4 494	5 133	4 632	4 336	4 243	4 015	3 978	3 963	4 134	4 103
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	5 411	5 694	5 592	5 858	5 943	5 782	5 054	5 964	4 531	(B)	4 598	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	3 354	3 593	3 867	3 342	4 317	3 404	3 411	3 228	2 886	2 609	2 826	3 101	3 008
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, TOTAL	6 916	7 072	7 101	7 042	7 478	7 267	6 491	6 578	6 150	6 361	6 030	6 314	6 825
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	9 469	9 763	9 537	9 879	10 151	10 260	8 766	(B)	7 947	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	6 716	6 848	6 946	6 732	7 307	6 926	6 374	6 336	6 076	(B)	5 930	6 194	6 734
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	3 966	4 257	4 190	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES .	6 559	6 729	6 865	6 575	7 468	6 798	5 539	5 930	5 310	(B)	4 804	5 809	(B)
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	9 823	10 149	10 258	10 253	10 990	10 463	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	6 017	6 137	6 402	5 862	6 890	6 057	5 251	5 289	5 068	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	6 199	6 350	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	4 501	4 624	4 765	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

Table 16. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1976 AND 1969, BY INDUSTRY AND CURRENT OCCUPATION—EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS, BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Mean earnings in constant 1976 dollars)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
MEAN EARNINGS--CONTINUED													
FEMALE--CONTINUED													
PERSONAL SERVICES, TOTAL . . .	$ 2 748	$ 2 950	$ 3 144	$ 2 769	$ 3 592	$ 2 875	$ 2 702	$ 2 630	$ 2 392	$ 2 383	$ 2 175	$ 2 848	$ 2 886
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	4 481	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	4 378	4 233	(B)	3 932	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	3 415	3 592	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	2 416	2 612	2 702	2 532	3 187	2 604	2 228	2 440	2 088	(B)	1 766	2 763	3 130
ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES.	5 172	5 635	6 651	4 746	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
PROF'L AND RELATED SER., TOTAL	6 754	7 161	7 271	7 080	8 282	7 544	6 275	6 356	5 826	5 120	5 832	6 107	6 051
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	8 882	9 379	9 549	9 259	10 796	9 733	8 280	8 438	7 677	7 190	7 642	7 926	7 936
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	5 646	5 861	6 063	5 721	6 681	6 014	5 397	5 249	5 023	3 909	5 033	5 497	5 904
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	4 006	4 227	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	4 230	4 415	4 678	4 181	5 484	4 344	3 983	3 988	3 937	3 627	4 061	3 779	3 116
PUBLIC ADMIN., TOTAL	8 727	9 220	9 259	9 186	10 101	9 655	8 233	8 328	7 361	(B)	7 451	7 211	(B)
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	10 502	11 491	11 356	11 592	(B)	12 751	(B)	(B)	8 087	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	8 362	8 695	8 963	8 455	9 540	8 781	8 291	7 830	7 406	(B)	7 647	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	6 027	6 642	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
STANDARD ERROR OF MEAN EARNINGS													
MALE													
TOTAL.	$ 56	$ 102	$ 159	$ 131	$ 230	$ 175	$ 218	$ 191	$ 120	$ 321	$ 145	$ 266	$ 337
AGRI., FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	261	808	1 274	942	(B)	1 181	1 555	1 264	407	817	499	1 284	1 284
MINING	510	1 521	3 324	1 016	(B)	(B)	(B)	1 229	636	(B)	622	(B)	(B)
CONSTRUCTION, TOTAL.	156	295	554	341	883	455	682	494	316	692	400	721	915
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	574	1 013	2 370	989	3 618	1 175	2 986	1 772	1 303	(B)	1 689	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	1 098	1 820	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	152	283	491	344	752	469	633	487	323	779	413	675	1 076
OTHER WORKERS.	241	453	666	615	1 135	956	765	740	515	(B)	568	(B)	(B)
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL	87	156	255	196	403	273	305	264	187	514	220	410	592
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	264	430	845	495	1 286	630	1 003	762	736	(B)	882	1 403	1 678
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	300	511	724	669	908	961	1 119	811	739	(B)	776	1 552	2 027
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	75	135	211	173	313	232	282	260	164	540	200	330	448
OTHER WORKERS.	231	456	879	489	1 521	706	883	667	437	(B)	567	845	(B)
DURABLE GOODS.	103	180	297	224	470	311	358	304	230	750	258	523	646
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	296	468	901	545	1 341	716	1 117	744	923	(B)	991	1 821	1 786
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	347	612	1 062	728	(B)	1 039	(B)	952	734	(B)	917	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	94	165	260	211	393	274	341	331	207	753	247	423	576
OTHER WORKERS.	309	618	1 323	604	2 393	872	1 129	828	571	(B)	716	(B)	(B)
NONDURABLE GOODS	158	298	468	384	736	549	556	508	313	645	390	658	1 126
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	512	881	1 658	1 022	2 596	1 257	1 867	1 733	1 195	(B)	1 533	2 173	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	515	858	988	1 292	1 292	1 796	(B)	(B)	1 366	(B)	1 319	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	125	233	356	301	513	435	493	413	265	746	334	524	707
OTHER WORKERS.	318	607	889	826	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	653	(B)	881	(B)	(B)
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES. .	167	289	368	411	567	581	467	486	396	1 333	506	677	793
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	572	985	1 295	1 324	2 521	1 940	1 227	1 110	1 315	(B)	1 742	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	320	477	702	623	1 044	778	904	(B)	1 219	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	168	287	414	383	591	479	581	637	418	1 085	531	811	991
OTHER WORKERS.	301	493	643	722	796	1 013	982	(B)	823	(B)	1 010	(B)	(B)
WHOLESALE TRADE, TOTAL	256	426	630	563	957	736	808	842	661	(B)	743	1 544	2 458
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	677	1 104	1 839	1 360	2 652	1 717	2 441	2 154	1 846	(B)	1 973	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	359	571	919	727	1 324	936	1 267	1 052	1 089	(B)	1 321	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	264	460	636	628	953	802	826	1 005	619	(B)	837	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	429	678	940	968	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
RETAIL TRADE, TOTAL.	123	207	299	282	352	352	487	469	325	1 036	408	626	757
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	299	495	787	633	925	782	1 199	1 073	785	2 402	955	1 640	1 849
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	204	331	474	456	585	575	753	738	579	(B)	768	1 034	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	165	309	436	421	681	516	564	715	336	899	438	641	1 023
OTHER WORKERS.	125	210	290	299	369	401	453	430	323	(B)	407	609	795
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, TOTAL	373	610	930	802	1 235	993	1 414	1 339	958	(B)	975	2 048	1 653
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	617	1 035	1 712	1 290	2 264	1 705	2 614	1 660	1 175	(B)	1 568	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	573	936	1 543	1 174	2 206	1 385	2 127	2 155	1 549	(B)	1 433	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	729	1 145	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	319	470	602	729	713	840	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES .	269	461	632	646	924	861	810	858	572	(B)	754	959	1 220
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	747	1 191	2 323	1 342	3 492	1 797	(B)	1 662	1 998	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	1 268	2 042	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	224	385	562	524	668	606	923	980	546	(B)	719	955	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	289	453	556	737	712	825	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
PERSONAL SERVICES, TOTAL . . .	326	601	720	969	1 081	1 352	909	1 268	606	(B)	713	1 278	(B)
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	877	1 848	(B)	2 680	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	1 164	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	518	854	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	320	565	862	699	1 340	928	(B)	(B)	588	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES.	603	954	1 886	898	2 993	1 193	(B)	1 304	1 900	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
PROF'L AND RELATED SER., TOTAL	233	412	643	535	850	695	980	826	473	1 018	585	1 012	1 125
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	301	528	865	662	1 184	851	1 264	1 043	616	1 130	767	1 343	1 503
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	451	740	890	1 173	(B)	1 535	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	399	699	1 001	934	(B)	1 203	(B)	(B)	949	(B)	886	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	167	264	359	383	475	526	530	533	499	(B)	680	753	(B)
PUBLIC ADMIN., TOTAL	150	245	336	341	467	440	479	496	403	1 130	504	791	1 647
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	311	490	820	607	1 274	753	1 055	948	908	(B)	1 215	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	244	399	529	597	618	767	898	900	667	(B)	741	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	275	439	617	611	(B)	814	(B)	(B)	797	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	233	392	498	575	722	737	658	812	472	(B)	562	(B)	(B)

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1970

Table 16. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1976 AND 1969, BY INDUSTRY AND CURRENT OCCUPATION—EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS, BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Mean earnings in constant 1976 dollars)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
MEAN EARNINGS--CONTINUED													
FEMALE--CONTINUED													
PERSONAL SERVICES, TOTAL . . .	$3 570	$3 944	$3 940	$3 956	$4 428	$4 263	$3 418	$3 521	$2 807	$2 456	$2 682	$3 259	$3 283
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	7 089	7 201	7 282	7 095	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	6 879	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	4 649	4 859	5 132	4 576	5 647	4 745	4 655	4 312	3 858	(B)	3 978	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	4 330	4 621	4 590	4 678	5 121	5 216	4 007	3 979	3 568	(B)	3 383	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	3 108	3 492	3 457	3 541	3 892	3 824	3 012	3 162	2 394	2 167	2 290	2 784	2 793
ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES.	5 556	6 034	6 741	5 288	8 268	6 031	4 658	3 771	3 738	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
PROF'L AND RELATED SER., TOTAL	7 083	7 445	7 511	7 379	8 200	7 676	6 748	6 884	6 162	5 862	6 082	6 432	6 520
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	9 224	9 577	9 678	9 485	10 568	9 810	8 729	8 935	8 309	7 886	8 319	8 401	8 453
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	5 730	6 042	6 219	5 866	6 789	6 119	5 472	5 389	4 729	4 453	4 651	4 951	5 297
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	5 101	5 405	5 410	5 256	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	4 501	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	4 354	4 630	4 847	4 386	5 371	4 532	4 294	4 181	3 824	3 384	3 774	4 118	4 015
PUBLIC ADMIN., TOTAL	8 470	8 917	8 880	8 959	9 388	9 483	8 198	8 033	6 981	6 066	6 992	7 391	7 704
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	11 100	12 029	12 018	12 039	13 006	12 818	10 741	10 358	8 447	(B)	8 528	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	8 057	8 465	8 464	8 466	8 893	8 861	7 874	7 724	6 632	(B)	6 625	7 275	7 250
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	5 805	5 880	6 218	5 408	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
STANDARD ERROR OF MEAN EARNINGS													
MALE													
TOTAL.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
AGRI., FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES													
MINING													
CONSTRUCTION, TOTAL.													
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .													
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .													
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.													
OTHER WORKERS.													
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL													
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .													
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .													
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.													
OTHER WORKERS.													
DURABLE GOODS.													
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .													
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .													
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.													
OTHER WORKERS.													
NONDURABLE GOODS													
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .													
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .													
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.													
OTHER WORKERS.													
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES. .													
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .													
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .													
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.													
OTHER WORKERS.													
WHOLESALE TRADE, TOTAL													
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .													
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .													
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.													
OTHER WORKERS.													
RETAIL TRADE, TOTAL.													
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .													
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .													
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.													
OTHER WORKERS.													
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, TOTAL													
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .													
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .													
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.													
OTHER WORKERS.													
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES .													
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .													
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .													
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.													
OTHER WORKERS.													
PERSONAL SERVICES, TOTAL . . .													
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .													
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .													
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.													
OTHER WORKERS.													
ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES.													
PROF'L AND RELATED SER., TOTAL													
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .													
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .													
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.													
OTHER WORKERS.													
PUBLIC ADMIN., TOTAL													
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .													
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .													
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.													
OTHER WORKERS.													

[STANDARD ERRORS FOR THESE 1970 CENSUS DATA ARE SMALL ENOUGH TO BE DISREGARDED]

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1977

Table 16. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1976 AND 1969, BY INDUSTRY AND CURRENT OCCUPATION—EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS, BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Mean earnings in constant 1976 dollars)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
STANDARD ERROR OF MEAN EARNINGS--CONTINUED													
FEMALE													
TOTAL.	$ 32	$ 57	$ 86	$ 75	$ 131	$ 101	$ 106	$ 110	$ 70	$ 211	$ 86	$ 145	$ 207
AGRI., FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	231	468	(B)	507	(B)	(B)	(B)	624	454	(B)	597	(B)	(B)
MINING	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CONSTRUCTION, TOTAL.	270	452	769	555	(B)	666	(B)	(B)	680	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	287	496	(B)	612	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	663	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL	71	137	240	159	380	212	252	234	134	678	144	257	338
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	347	563	865	739	1 223	927	(B)	(B)	855	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	156	264	580	237	950	299	468	366	342	(B)	447	594	720
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	72	139	212	185	292	247	305	277	147	790	147	274	352
OTHER WORKERS.	325	623	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	661	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
DURABLE GOODS.	114	207	436	209	772	265	374	336	213	(B)	253	447	585
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	467	732	(B)	909	(B)	1 182	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	251	418	1 187	304	2 192	376	690	488	540	(B)	688	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	112	212	360	255	556	321	459	413	221	(B)	258	489	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	435	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
NONDURABLE GOODS	86	170	244	238	341	348	329	298	168	809	169	300	395
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	495	830	1 177	1 161	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	167	274	402	369	512	486	629	533	423	(B)	549	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	90	168	215	257	262	378	363	348	188	950	175	320	433
OTHER WORKERS.	485	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES. .	155	253	373	343	564	433	451	539	395	(B)	488	744	(B)
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	609	1 042	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	157	257	362	360	508	437	497	615	402	(B)	500	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	349	642	(B)	635	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	682	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
WHOLESALE TRADE, TOTAL	208	307	468	407	706	522	505	601	807	(B)	868	(B)	(B)
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	193	302	435	417	628	548	543	588	561	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	636	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
RETAIL TRADE, TOTAL.	59	106	174	133	277	166	220	219	124	359	157	246	308
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	298	560	886	721	1 283	766	1 194	1 429	526	(B)	669	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	69	120	213	142	382	182	215	225	164	395	210	325	451
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	285	503	610	748	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	599	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	70	125	197	162	270	231	280	211	151	560	177	294	382
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, TOTAL	101	163	230	231	320	277	322	415	271	(B)	349	526	771
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	323	506	778	665	1 091	745	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	102	167	232	236	316	284	338	423	275	(B)	346	544	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES .	214	331	437	473	560	597	540	640	697	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	706	1 074	(B)	1 577	(B)	1 911	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	219	328	537	414	699	486	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	397	593	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
PERSONAL SERVICES, TOTAL . . .	75	133	179	195	262	227	239	340	173	400	206	382	538
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	549	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	261	389	(B)	564	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	268	439	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	78	145	191	215	291	235	238	385	166	(B)	178	400	552
ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES.	423	712	1 118	885	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
PROF'L AND RELATED SER., TOTAL	60	106	154	145	236	204	188	189	133	301	167	281	426
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	103	181	260	248	392	344	321	319	231	535	285	491	786
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	79	128	204	164	303	217	261	241	224	428	314	398	446
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	312	544	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	68	127	187	173	295	243	221	244	140	309	177	306	409
PUBLIC ADMIN., TOTAL	163	277	366	410	513	558	491	536	386	(B)	505	716	(B)
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS. .	394	689	914	993	(B)	1 350	(B)	(B)	780	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS. .	175	290	386	427	571	583	491	537	462	(B)	631	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS.	587	1 030	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.
B BASE LESS THAN 75,000.

1970

Table 16. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1976 AND 1969, BY INDUSTRY AND CURRENT OCCUPATION—EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS, BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Mean earnings in constant 1976 dollars)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
STANDARD ERROR OF MEAN EARNINGS--CONTINUED													
FEMALE													
TOTAL	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
AGRI., FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES													
MINING													
CONSTRUCTION, TOTAL													
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS.													
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS.													
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.													
OTHER WORKERS													
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL													
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS.													
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS.													
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.													
OTHER WORKERS													
DURABLE GOODS													
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS.													
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS.													
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.													
OTHER WORKERS													
NONDURABLE GOODS													
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS.													
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS.													
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.													
OTHER WORKERS													
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES													
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS.													
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS.													
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.													
OTHER WORKERS													
WHOLESALE TRADE, TOTAL													
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS.													
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS.													
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.													
OTHER WORKERS													
RETAIL TRADE, TOTAL													
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS.													
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS.													
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.													
OTHER WORKERS													
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, TOTAL													
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS.													
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS.													
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.													
OTHER WORKERS													
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES													
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS.													
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS.													
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.													
OTHER WORKERS													
PERSONAL SERVICES, TOTAL													
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS.													
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS.													
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.													
OTHER WORKERS													
ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES													
PROF'L AND RELATED SER., TOTAL													
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS.													
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS.													
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.													
OTHER WORKERS													
PUBLIC ADMIN., TOTAL													
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS.													
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS.													
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES.													
OTHER WORKERS													

[STANDARD ERRORS FOR THESE 1970 CENSUS DATA ARE SMALL ENOUGH TO BE DISREGARDED]

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.
B BASE LESS THAN 25,000.

1977

Table 17. TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1976 AND 1969—FAMILIES BY SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HEAD, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(In constant 1976 dollars. Families as of March 1977 and April 1970 in thousands)

TOTAL MONEY INCOME AND SEX OF HEAD	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
ALL FAMILIES													
TOTAL	56 710	37 955	15 529	22 426	8 144	13 492	7 384	8 934	18 755	2 330	11 765	4 661	2 706
UNDER $1,000	565	294	132	162	68	84	64	78	271	56	179	35	29
$1,000 TO $1,999	541	308	193	115	85	51	109	64	233	51	134	48	35
$2,000 TO $2,999	1 086	652	397	256	231	132	165	124	433	81	263	89	39
$3,000 TO $3,999	1 741	1 017	609	409	345	228	264	181	724	99	463	162	91
$4,000 TO $4,999	1 909	1 141	703	438	395	234	308	204	768	124	484	160	85
$5,000 TO $5,999	2 220	1 310	701	609	387	339	314	270	910	149	556	205	105
$6,000 TO $6,999	2 216	1 300	685	615	392	364	293	250	916	120	576	220	129
$7,000 TO $7,999	2 194	1 361	629	732	322	421	307	311	833	101	519	213	116
$8,000 TO $8,999	2 333	1 464	661	803	359	448	302	355	870	105	585	179	118
$9,000 TO $9,999	2 161	1 301	612	689	339	345	272	344	860	108	576	176	108
$10,000 TO $10,999	2 355	1 381	634	747	319	376	315	371	974	122	644	208	127
$11,000 TO $11,999	2 228	1 377	581	796	287	423	293	372	851	112	551	188	120
$12,000 TO $12,999	2 349	1 465	640	824	323	439	318	385	885	99	562	224	126
$13,000 TO $13,999	2 317	1 485	618	867	314	461	304	406	832	85	515	233	115
$14,000 TO $14,999	2 232	1 462	639	823	311	450	327	374	770	94	481	196	91
$15,000 TO $19,999	10 825	7 372	2 783	4 588	1 389	2 754	1 394	1 835	3 453	379	2 170	905	548
$20,000 TO $24,999	7 326	5 357	1 908	3 449	976	2 190	932	1 259	1 969	213	1 232	524	287
$25,000 AND OVER	10 111	7 908	2 405	5 503	1 301	3 753	1 104	1 751	2 203	232	1 274	696	436
MEDIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS)	14 958	15 841	13 952	17 101	13 700	18 172	14 198	15 753	12 831	11 433	12 626	13 958	14 108
MEAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS)	16 870	18 019	16 017	19 405	16 046	20 499	15 984	17 754	14 544	13 231	14 256	15 930	16 020
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD													
TOTAL	48 997	32 300	12 307	19 992	6 294	11 955	6 013	8 037	16 697	2 114	10 456	4 128	2 424
UNDER $1,000	371	161	66	95	40	46	25	49	210	50	138	23	22
$1,000 TO $1,999	212	91	46	45	22	15	24	30	122	27	65	30	21
$2,000 TO $2,999	492	252	127	125	76	65	51	60	240	57	130	53	16
$3,000 TO $3,999	951	445	227	219	108	103	119	115	506	75	335	96	65
$4,000 TO $4,999	1 189	604	348	256	180	133	168	123	585	108	360	118	70
$5,000 TO $5,999	1 616	882	455	427	249	233	205	195	734	124	452	158	78
$6,000 TO $6,999	1 698	943	466	477	245	274	221	204	755	105	481	168	111
$7,000 TO $7,999	1 680	977	409	568	206	311	203	257	703	88	450	165	87
$8,000 TO $8,999	1 855	1 128	498	630	267	352	231	278	727	94	488	145	99
$9,000 TO $9,999	1 778	1 029	459	570	253	282	206	288	749	96	503	150	90
$10,000 TO $10,999	2 012	1 141	503	638	245	302	258	336	871	114	576	182	114
$11,000 TO $11,999	1 933	1 171	487	684	231	343	256	341	762	109	497	156	100
$12,000 TO $12,999	2 080	1 249	533	716	274	374	259	343	831	95	521	215	123
$13,000 TO $13,999	2 074	1 306	527	779	263	407	264	372	768	84	471	213	109
$14,000 TO $14,999	2 025	1 288	565	723	269	387	296	336	737	90	462	184	88
$15,000 TO $19,999	10 161	6 837	2 516	4 321	1 228	2 561	1 288	1 760	3 324	362	2 087	875	525
$20,000 TO $24,999	7 037	5 115	1 778	3 337	894	2 106	884	1 231	1 921	209	1 204	508	276
$25,000 AND OVER	9 831	7 680	2 298	5 381	1 245	3 663	1 053	1 719	2 151	226	1 238	688	430
MEDIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS)	15 927	17 103	15 630	18 138	15 656	19 451	15 605	16 538	13 720	12 100	13 495	15 031	15 122
MEAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS)	18 100	19 526	17 932	20 508	18 176	21 723	17 677	18 700	15 340	13 826	15 016	16 935	16 889
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD													
TOTAL	7 713	5 655	3 221	2 434	1 850	1 537	1 371	896	2 058	216	1 309	533	281
UNDER $1,000	194	133	66	67	28	38	38	29	61	6	42	13	7
$1,000 TO $1,999	329	218	148	70	63	36	85	34	111	24	69	18	14
$2,000 TO $2,999	594	401	270	131	156	67	114	64	193	23	133	36	22
$3,000 TO $3,999	790	572	382	190	237	125	145	65	218	24	128	66	26
$4,000 TO $4,999	719	537	354	182	215	102	139	81	183	16	124	42	15
$5,000 TO $5,999	604	428	246	182	138	107	108	76	176	25	104	46	27
$6,000 TO $6,999	517	356	219	137	148	90	71	47	161	15	95	51	19
$7,000 TO $7,999	514	384	220	164	116	110	104	54	130	13	69	48	29
$8,000 TO $8,999	478	336	163	173	92	96	71	77	142	11	97	34	19
$9,000 TO $9,999	383	272	153	119	87	63	66	56	111	12	73	26	18
$10,000 TO $10,999	343	240	131	109	74	74	57	35	103	8	68	27	13
$11,000 TO $11,999	295	205	94	112	56	81	38	31	89	3	53	33	20
$12,000 TO $12,999	269	215	108	108	49	65	58	42	54	4	41	9	3
$13,000 TO $13,999	243	178	90	88	51	54	40	34	64	1	44	20	6
$14,000 TO $14,999	207	174	73	100	43	63	31	38	34	3	19	12	3
$15,000 TO $19,999	664	535	267	267	161	193	106	75	129	17	83	29	24
$20,000 TO $24,999	289	241	130	111	82	84	48	27	48	4	29	15	10
$25,000 AND OVER	280	229	107	122	56	90	51	32	51	6	37	8	6
MEDIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS)	7 211	7 475	6 658	8 539	6 601	8 984	6 778	7 980	6 542	5 546	6 565	6 882	7 395
MEAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS)	9 058	9 409	8 698	10 351	8 800	10 978	8 559	9 277	8 092	7 407	8 182	8 148	8 533
WHITE													
ALL FAMILIES													
TOTAL	50 083	32 934	11 924	21 010	5 747	12 563	6 176	8 447	17 149	2 089	10 801	4 259	2 491
UNDER $1,000	467	234	92	142	45	69	47	73	233	43	159	31	27
$1,000 TO $1,999	367	199	101	98	47	49	54	49	169	42	92	35	25
$2,000 TO $2,999	720	413	208	205	114	102	94	103	308	59	185	64	28
$3,000 TO $3,999	1 212	636	307	329	144	169	163	160	576	85	372	120	69
$4,000 TO $4,999	1 448	804	416	388	210	203	206	185	645	105	412	127	80
$5,000 TO $5,999	1 821	1 044	502	542	266	298	236	244	777	122	482	172	92
$6,000 TO $6,999	1 830	1 015	464	551	245	319	220	231	815	102	518	195	115
$7,000 TO $7,999	1 829	1 099	445	654	200	363	245	291	730	89	462	180	102
$8,000 TO $8,999	2 039	1 242	511	730	260	400	251	330	797	99	538	160	105
$9,000 TO $9,999	1 865	1 089	447	642	224	318	223	323	776	95	530	151	91

1970

Table 17. TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1976 AND 1969—FAMILIES BY SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HEAD, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(In constant 1976 dollars. Families as of March 1977 and April 1970 in thousands)

TOTAL MONEY INCOME AND SEX OF HEAD	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
ALL FAMILIES													
TOTAL	50 966	34 883	15 817	19 067	8 621	11 614	7 197	7 453	16 085	1 856	10 200	4 031	2 167
UNDER $1,000	1 090	671	389	282	231	153	158	128	419	69	271	79	42
$1,000 TO $1,999	866	428	247	181	127	90	121	91	438	78	291	70	42
$2,000 TO $2,999	1 167	590	342	248	180	123	162	125	577	95	384	98	58
$3,000 TO $3,999	1 380	723	419	303	225	152	194	151	657	102	436	119	68
$4,000 TO $4,999	1 546	850	495	355	267	181	228	174	696	108	455	134	71
$5,000 TO $5,999	1 753	996	556	439	300	224	258	215	757	113	501	145	80
$6,000 TO $6,999	1 569	912	504	408	266	214	238	194	658	94	428	135	71
$7,000 TO $7,999	1 639	961	528	433	279	227	249	206	679	94	440	145	74
$8,000 TO $8,999	1 956	1 149	625	523	335	268	289	255	805	108	526	171	89
$9,000 TO $9,999	2 039	1 253	658	596	344	316	314	280	786	96	514	177	97
$10,000 TO $10,999	2 183	1 357	688	669	363	352	325	316	828	100	542	187	102
$11,000 TO $11,999	2 268	1 438	707	731	370	394	337	337	830	95	542	193	105
$12,000 TO $12,999	2 283	1 487	708	779	367	433	340	346	794	86	516	192	104
$13,000 TO $13,999	2 226	1 508	687	821	361	468	327	353	717	76	460	181	97
$14,000 TO $14,999	2 058	1 409	638	771	330	447	308	324	651	66	413	171	91
$15,000 TO $19,999	10 476	7 567	3 179	4 389	1 704	2 667	1 475	1 724	2 914	254	1 806	853	442
$20,000 TO $24,999	6 072	4 694	1 860	2 833	1 042	1 836	818	996	1 376	109	818	449	238
$25,000 AND OVER	8 394	6 890	2 584	4 304	1 529	3 069	1 056	1 237	1 502	115	857	532	295
MEDIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS)	14 755	16 048	14 566	17 160	14 912	18 334	14 195	15 653	11 931	9 739	11 612	13 944	13 817
MEAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS)	16 931	18 459	16 884	19 766	17 392	21 210	16 275	17 516	13 618	11 409	13 185	15 731	15 669
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD													
TOTAL	45 339	30 796	13 339	17 459	7 144	10 604	6 193	6 856	14 543	1 690	9 213	3 643	1 967
UNDER $1,000	602	327	171	157	101	84	69	73	274	51	179	44	25
$1,000 TO $1,999	573	249	128	122	65	58	63	63	324	62	215	47	31
$2,000 TO $2,999	812	366	191	175	97	83	94	92	447	77	298	72	45
$3,000 TO $3,999	996	470	248	221	127	106	121	115	526	85	350	91	54
$4,000 TO $4,999	1 149	576	308	267	158	131	150	136	573	93	375	105	58
$5,000 TO $5,999	1 362	727	381	347	196	171	184	175	636	100	420	117	66
$6,000 TO $6,999	1 240	683	359	324	183	163	176	161	557	83	363	111	60
$7,000 TO $7,999	1 334	745	394	351	201	176	192	176	590	85	384	122	64
$8,000 TO $8,999	1 645	921	485	436	251	214	234	222	722	101	473	148	78
$9,000 TO $9,999	1 760	1 043	535	507	273	260	262	248	719	89	471	159	87
$10,000 TO $10,999	1 919	1 156	570	585	293	300	277	285	764	94	501	170	92
$11,000 TO $11,999	2 039	1 262	606	657	309	346	297	310	777	90	509	178	96
$12,000 TO $12,999	2 090	1 337	623	714	316	389	307	325	752	82	489	180	97
$13,000 TO $13,999	2 049	1 371	611	760	314	427	297	333	678	73	434	170	91
$14,000 TO $14,999	1 900	1 283	569	714	287	409	282	306	617	63	392	162	86
$15,000 TO $19,999	9 926	7 129	2 943	4 185	1 556	2 527	1 388	1 660	2 799	245	1 737	818	423
$20,000 TO $24,999	5 821	4 490	1 751	2 739	969	1 771	782	967	1 329	105	791	434	229
$25,000 AND OVER	8 123	6 661	2 465	4 196	1 446	2 988	1 019	1 207	1 460	112	833	515	287
MEDIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS)	15 599	16 852	15 779	17 815	16 164	18 961	15 358	16 103	12 500	10 236	12 172	14 674	14 498
MEAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS)	17 843	19 554	18 249	20 551	18 928	22 092	17 468	18 168	14 219	11 840	13 773	16 451	16 320
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD													
TOTAL	5 629	4 088	2 481	1 608	1 477	1 011	1 002	598	1 542	168	987	390	198
UNDER $1,000	489	344	220	125	130	70	90	55	145	17	93	35	17
$1,000 TO $1,999	295	180	120	60	62	32	58	29	115	16	77	23	11
$2,000 TO $2,999	356	225	151	74	83	40	68	34	131	18	87	27	13
$3,000 TO $3,999	383	252	171	82	98	46	73	36	130	17	85	28	14
$4,000 TO $4,999	396	274	186	87	108	50	77	37	123	14	80	29	13
$5,000 TO $5,999	393	271	177	93	103	53	74	40	122	13	82	28	14
$6,000 TO $6,999	330	229	145	84	83	51	62	32	100	12	65	25	11
$7,000 TO $7,999	305	216	134	82	78	52	57	31	88	9	56	24	11
$8,000 TO $8,999	309	226	139	87	84	53	55	33	83	7	53	24	11
$9,000 TO $9,999	279	212	124	88	72	56	52	32	68	7	43	18	10
$10,000 TO $10,999	265	202	118	83	71	52	47	31	64	6	41	17	10
$11,000 TO $11,999	227	175	101	74	61	48	40	26	52	5	33	14	8
$12,000 TO $12,999	192	150	85	65	52	44	33	22	43	4	27	12	7
$13,000 TO $13,999	177	137	76	61	47	41	29	20	39	3	25	11	7
$14,000 TO $14,999	159	126	70	56	44	38	26	18	33	3	20	10	5
$15,000 TO $19,999	552	438	234	204	148	140	86	65	114	10	69	36	18
$20,000 TO $24,999	250	204	109	95	73	65	37	29	46	4	27	16	9
$25,000 AND OVER	271	228	120	108	82	81	38	29	43	4	23	16	9
MEDIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS)	7 619	8 262	7 586	9 351	7 983	10 083	7 037	8 210	6 082	5 124	5 923	7 046	7 587
MEAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS)	9 584	10 204	9 545	11 223	9 970	11 924	8 909	10 038	7 940	7 034	7 696	8 949	9 198
WHITE													
ALL FAMILIES													
TOTAL	45 623	30 834	12 665	18 169	6 493	11 068	6 173	7 100	14 790	1 678	9 352	3 760	2 024
UNDER $1,000	801	470	229	241	126	131	104	109	330	56	211	64	35
$1,000 TO $1,999	641	301	147	154	68	79	79	75	341	62	224	56	35
$2,000 TO $2,999	896	429	214	214	104	107	111	107	468	79	308	81	49
$3,000 TO $3,999	1 089	540	274	266	136	133	138	133	548	87	361	100	58
$4,000 TO $4,999	1 239	652	334	318	166	164	168	154	588	92	381	115	61
$5,000 TO $5,999	1 428	775	379	396	188	203	190	193	654	97	430	127	69
$6,000 TO $6,999	1 300	725	355	371	172	194	183	176	574	82	373	119	63
$7,000 TO $7,999	1 377	776	380	396	184	207	196	188	602	82	391	129	67
$8,000 TO $8,999	1 659	932	454	478	225	245	229	233	725	95	476	155	82
$9,000 TO $9,999	1 772	1 050	496	553	239	291	257	262	723	88	473	162	88

Table 17. TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1976 AND 1969—FAMILIES BY SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HEAD, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(In constant 1976 dollars. Families as of March 1977 and April 1970 in thousands)

TOTAL MONEY INCOME AND SEX OF HEAD	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METRO-POLITAN SINCE 1970
WHITE--CONTINUED													
ALL FAMILIES--CONTINUED													
$10,000 TO $10,999	2 094	1 198	511	686	230	332	282	355	896	113	591	192	118
$11,000 TO $11,999	1 985	1 209	460	749	213	394	247	355	776	108	496	172	102
$12,000 TO $12,999	2 086	1 256	492	764	228	399	264	365	830	87	530	213	118
$13,000 TO $13,999	2 059	1 284	464	820	217	433	247	388	775	76	482	217	111
$14,000 TO $14,999	1 992	1 271	495	775	212	417	284	359	721	86	454	181	90
$15,000 TO $19,999	9 905	6 617	2 285	4 332	1 041	2 589	1 244	1 742	3 288	355	2 068	865	516
$20,000 TO $24,999	6 800	4 904	1 599	3 305	762	2 085	838	1 220	1 896	200	1 187	508	278
$25,000 AND OVER	9 565	7 423	2 124	5 299	1 092	3 624	1 032	1 674	2 142	224	1 243	675	425
MEDIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS) . .	15 442	16 475	15 069	17 371	15 068	18 583	15 070	15 878	13 318	11 838	13 071	14 550	14 706
MEAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS) . .	17 525	18 832	17 276	19 714	17 624	20 917	16 952	17 925	15 014	13 710	14 687	16 485	16 498
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD													
TOTAL.	44 616	29 011	10 083	18 927	4 813	11 275	5 270	7 653	15 606	1 937	9 803	3 865	2 276
UNDER $1,000	319	130	46	84	26	35	21	48	189	40	128	20	21
$1,000 TO $1,999	186	77	34	44	17	15	17	28	109	25	59	25	18
$2,000 TO $2,999	397	201	91	110	57	55	34	56	196	47	111	38	16
$3,000 TO $3,999	774	343	150	193	67	87	83	106	432	70	281	81	55
$4,000 TO $4,999	1 016	492	256	236	121	118	134	118	525	95	328	102	66
$5,000 TO $5,999	1 412	753	357	396	193	214	164	182	659	108	406	145	70
$6,000 TO $6,999	1 484	801	354	447	182	258	171	189	683	89	436	157	102
$7,000 TO $7,999	1 459	828	316	511	144	274	172	237	631	79	407	145	81
$8,000 TO $8,999	1 662	986	412	574	215	316	198	258	676	91	455	130	88
$9,000 TO $9,999	1 582	897	362	535	182	264	180	271	685	84	466	135	81
$10,000 TO $10,999	1 829	1 022	426	597	189	271	236	325	807	107	530	170	105
$11,000 TO $11,999	1 733	1 032	389	643	178	319	211	324	700	105	452	144	85
$12,000 TO $12,999	1 876	1 098	426	672	200	348	226	325	777	83	490	205	115
$13,000 TO $13,999	1 864	1 145	407	738	183	382	224	356	719	75	446	198	105
$14,000 TO $14,999	1 815	1 120	440	680	183	358	257	323	695	83	438	175	87
$15,000 TO $19,999	9 335	6 155	2 074	4 082	919	2 410	1 155	1 672	3 179	343	2 000	837	492
$20,000 TO $24,999	6 563	4 712	1 509	3 203	710	2 011	799	1 192	1 851	197	1 161	493	268
$25,000 AND OVER	9 311	7 218	2 035	5 182	1 046	3 540	989	1 642	2 093	218	1 209	667	419
MEDIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS) . .	16 185	17 471	16 048	18 319	16 123	19 754	15 988	16 602	14 023	12 356	13 789	15 261	15 286
MEAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS) . .	18 444	19 963	18 597	20 690	19 011	21 991	18 219	18 773	15 622	14 141	15 271	17 255	17 161
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD													
TOTAL.	5 467	3 923	1 840	2 083	934	1 289	906	795	1 543	152	998	394	215
UNDER $1,000	148	104	46	58	19	33	27	25	45	3	30	12	6
$1,000 TO $1,999	182	121	67	54	30	34	37	20	60	16	33	10	6
$2,000 TO $2,999	324	212	117	95	57	47	60	48	112	12	74	26	12
$3,000 TO $3,999	438	293	157	136	77	82	80	54	145	15	90	39	13
$4,000 TO $4,999	432	312	160	152	89	84	72	67	120	10	84	25	13
$5,000 TO $5,999	409	291	145	146	73	84	72	63	118	14	76	28	21
$6,000 TO $6,999	346	214	111	103	62	61	48	42	132	13	82	37	12
$7,000 TO $7,999	370	271	128	143	56	89	73	54	99	10	55	34	21
$8,000 TO $8,999	377	256	99	157	45	85	54	72	122	8	83	31	17
$9,000 TO $9,999	282	191	85	106	41	54	44	52	91	12	64	16	10
$10,000 TO $10,999	265	175	86	90	40	60	45	30	89	6	61	22	13
$11,000 TO $11,999	252	177	71	106	35	75	36	31	76	3	45	28	17
$12,000 TO $12,999	210	158	66	91	28	51	38	40	52	4	40	9	3
$13,000 TO $13,999	195	139	57	83	34	51	23	32	56	1	36	19	6
$14,000 TO $14,999	177	150	55	95	28	59	27	36	26	3	16	7	3
$15,000 TO $19,999	570	461	211	250	122	179	89	71	109	13	68	28	24
$20,000 TO $24,999	236	192	90	102	52	74	39	27	44	3	26	15	10
$25,000 AND OVER	254	205	89	116	45	84	43	32	49	6	35	8	6
MEDIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS) . .	8 226	8 561	7 914	8 985	8 096	9 831	7 789	8 341	7 411	6 356	7 529	7 581	8 074
MEAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS) . .	10 017	10 467	10 036	10 849	10 475	11 521	9 583	9 758	8 873	8 216	8 952	8 927	9 491
BLACK													
ALL FAMILIES													
TOTAL.	5 804	4 389	3 240	1 148	2 147	765	1 093	383	1 416	211	860	345	206
UNDER $1,000	83	49	34	15	22	12	11	4	34	13	17	4	2
$1,000 TO $1,999	166	107	90	17	37	2	52	15	59	7	39	12	10
$2,000 TO $2,999	339	232	183	49	115	28	68	21	108	19	74	14	10
$3,000 TO $3,999	500	363	291	72	193	55	98	17	137	13	85	39	22
$4,000 TO $4,999	427	314	272	43	174	28	98	15	113	18	68	27	5
$5,000 TO $5,999	363	240	179	61	104	38	75	23	123	26	68	30	13
$6,000 TO $6,999	357	265	205	60	135	42	70	18	92	16	53	24	14
$7,000 TO $7,999	345	247	180	67	120	51	61	17	98	11	56	31	12
$8,000 TO $8,999	257	190	134	56	87	33	47	23	67	5	43	18	13
$9,000 TO $9,999	265	189	147	42	102	21	45	21	76	10	43	23	15
$10,000 TO $10,999	228	157	108	49	77	38	31	11	70	7	48	16	9
$11,000 TO $11,999	213	146	106	40	66	23	40	17	67	4	48	14	19
$12,000 TO $12,999	220	177	128	49	83	35	45	14	43	10	26	7	6
$13,000 TO $13,999	225	175	137	38	83	22	54	16	50	8	28	14	4
$14,000 TO $14,999	208	166	127	39	84	29	43	11	42	7	21	14	1
$15,000 TO $19,999	783	638	429	209	306	133	123	76	145	21	93	31	32
$20,000 TO $24,999	427	371	272	100	192	79	79	20	56	11	34	11	8
$25,000 AND OVER	396	361	220	141	167	97	53	44	35	5	15	15	10
MEDIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS) . .	9 242	9 984	9 361	12 037	9 850	12 343	8 294	11 414	7 435	6 623	7 470	7 717	9 120
MEAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS) . .	11 276	12 007	11 398	13 727	11 836	14 115	10 537	12 952	9 010	8 726	8 882	9 501	10 408

1970

Table 17. TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1976 AND 1969—FAMILIES BY SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HEAD, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(In constant 1976 dollars. Families as of March 1977 and April 1970 in thousands)

TOTAL MONEY INCOME AND SEX OF HEAD	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
WHITE--CONTINUED													
ALL FAMILIES--CONTINUED													
$10,000 TO $10,999	1 919	1 149	523	626	252	328	271	298	771	92	506	173	94
$11,000 TO $11,999	2 020	1 241	551	689	262	368	289	320	779	88	511	180	98
$12,000 TO $12,999	2 062	1 309	568	741	270	407	299	333	752	81	489	181	98
$13,000 TO $13,999	2 044	1 358	569	789	280	447	289	341	686	73	440	174	93
$14,000 TO $14,999	1 890	1 268	528	741	253	427	274	314	622	64	395	163	87
$15,000 TO $19,999	9 753	6 938	2 702	4 235	1 358	2 560	1 345	1 677	2 818	244	1 748	826	428
$20,000 TO $24,999	5 711	4 373	1 622	2 751	863	1 777	758	973	1 336	105	797	435	230
$25,000 AND OVER	8 024	6 551	2 340	4 211	1 347	2 999	991	1 211	1 472	112	839	521	288
MEDIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS) . .	15 387	16 584	15 601	17 413	16 088	18 551	15 047	15 864	12 406	10 248	12 099	14 405	14 243
MEAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS) . .	17 583	19 253	18 065	20 080	18 945	21 528	17 140	17 823	14 103	11 831	13 679	16 170	16 096
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD													
TOTAL.	41 415	27 846	11 108	16 744	5 645	10 172	5 460	6 568	13 565	1 549	8 578	3 440	1 862
UNDER $1,000	487	257	118	139	68	74	51	64	230	44	148	38	21
$1,000 TO $1,999	462	197	89	108	42	54	48	54	265	51	175	39	27
$2,000 TO $2,999	674	297	140	157	67	76	73	81	378	66	250	62	40
$3,000 TO $3,999	842	386	187	200	91	96	95	103	455	75	300	80	48
$4,000 TO $4,999	975	479	234	245	115	123	119	122	496	81	321	93	51
$5,000 TO $5,999	1 158	600	283	318	139	159	144	159	558	87	367	104	59
$6,000 TO $6,999	1 062	570	272	297	131	151	141	147	492	73	320	99	54
$7,000 TO $7,999	1 149	622	300	322	144	162	155	161	527	75	343	109	58
$8,000 TO $8,999	1 422	766	366	400	178	197	188	202	654	90	431	134	72
$9,000 TO $9,999	1 550	885	412	473	195	240	217	232	665	82	436	147	80
$10,000 TO $10,999	1 706	992	442	550	209	280	234	270	715	87	470	158	86
$11,000 TO $11,999	1 834	1 101	480	621	224	325	257	296	733	84	481	168	91
$12,000 TO $12,999	1 903	1 187	507	680	236	367	271	313	714	78	466	171	92
$13,000 TO $13,999	1 894	1 242	512	731	246	409	265	322	651	69	417	164	87
$14,000 TO $14,999	1 753	1 161	472	689	221	392	252	297	592	61	376	154	83
$15,000 TO $19,999	9 278	6 566	2 522	4 045	1 252	2 430	1 270	1 617	2 715	235	1 685	794	411
$20,000 TO $24,999	5 490	4 194	1 533	2 661	807	1 715	725	945	1 293	102	771	420	221
$25,000 AND OVER	7 779	6 345	2 239	4 107	1 282	2 922	956	1 184	1 432	109	819	504	281
MEDIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS) . .	15 915	17 308	16 305	17 990	16 887	19 118	15 805	16 271	12 866	10 617	12 537	15 020	14 806
MEAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS) . .	18 302	20 105	19 068	20 794	20 040	22 332	18 062	18 416	14 597	12 196	14 155	16 781	16 634
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD													
TOTAL.	4 215	2 988	1 561	1 426	849	896	710	530	1 226	132	774	321	162
UNDER $1,000	314	214	111	102	58	57	53	45	101	13	63	26	13
$1,000 TO $1,999	181	104	58	46	27	25	31	21	77	12	49	17	8
$2,000 TO $2,999	223	132	75	58	36	32	38	26	90	13	58	19	10
$3,000 TO $3,999	246	153	87	66	44	37	43	29	93	13	61	20	10
$4,000 TO $4,999	264	172	100	73	51	41	49	32	92	11	59	22	9
$5,000 TO $5,999	272	175	97	79	49	44	48	34	96	10	63	23	10
$6,000 TO $6,999	238	156	83	73	40	44	42	29	82	9	53	21	9
$7,000 TO $7,999	228	154	81	73	40	45	40	28	74	8	47	20	9
$8,000 TO $8,999	236	165	87	77	47	46	41	31	71	6	45	20	10
$9,000 TO $9,999	223	165	85	81	45	51	40	30	58	6	37	15	8
$10,000 TO $10,999	213	157	82	76	44	48	37	28	55	5	36	14	9
$11,000 TO $11,999	185	139	71	68	39	44	32	24	46	4	30	12	8
$12,000 TO $12,999	159	122	61	60	34	40	27	20	38	3	24	11	7
$13,000 TO $13,999	150	115	57	57	33	39	24	19	35	3	22	10	6
$14,000 TO $14,999	138	108	55	52	32	35	23	17	30	2	18	9	4
$15,000 TO $19,999	477	374	182	192	106	129	76	61	104	9	63	33	16
$20,000 TO $24,999	221	178	89	89	56	62	32	28	43	3	25	15	9
$25,000 AND OVER	245	205	101	104	66	77	34	27	40	4	22	14	8
MEDIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS) . .	8 608	9 419	9 014	9 842	9 698	10 526	8 302	8 654	6 815	5 444	6 674	7 686	8 278
MEAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS) . .	10 522	11 300	10 937	11 696	11 658	12 399	10 074	10 531	8 628	7 516	8 414	9 601	9 915
BLACK													
ALL FAMILIES													
TOTAL.	4 816	3 662	2 920	745	1 981	458	938	288	1 155	153	770	237	137
UNDER $1,000	270	190	155	37	101	19	53	17	79	10	56	14	7
$1,000 TO $1,999	214	123	97	26	56	11	41	14	92	14	65	14	7
$2,000 TO $2,999	256	155	123	32	73	15	50	16	102	14	72	17	9
$3,000 TO $3,999	274	174	140	34	86	17	54	17	100	13	70	17	10
$4,000 TO $4,999	288	188	155	34	96	16	58	18	100	13	69	18	10
$5,000 TO $5,999	305	209	169	39	105	20	64	21	96	13	67	16	10
$6,000 TO $6,999	252	175	141	34	90	18	51	16	77	11	51	15	8
$7,000 TO $7,999	244	174	140	34	90	18	50	16	71	11	46	14	8
$8,000 TO $8,999	273	201	161	39	104	21	57	19	72	11	46	15	8
$9,000 TO $9,999	245	189	152	37	99	21	53	15	56	7	36	13	8
$10,000 TO $10,999	244	193	155	38	105	22	49	16	51	7	33	11	7
$11,000 TO $11,999	227	182	146	36	101	23	45	13	44	6	29	11	7
$12,000 TO $12,999	200	164	131	33	91	22	40	11	36	4	24	9	6
$13,000 TO $13,999	165	139	110	29	76	18	35	11	26	3	17	6	5
$14,000 TO $14,999	152	128	103	25	72	17	31	8	24	3	15	6	3
$15,000 TO $19,999	630	553	433	122	318	88	116	35	77	9	47	21	12
$20,000 TO $24,999	301	271	211	60	162	46	49	14	30	3	16	11	7
$25,000 AND OVER	275	254	197	57	155	46	42	11	22	2	12	9	5
MEDIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS) . .	9 134	10 306	10 188	10 745	10 883	12 298	8 832	8 425	6 155	6 085	5 827	7 614	7 803
MEAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS) . .	10 837	11 825	11 712	12 245	12 377	13 711	10 309	9 914	7 714	7 256	7 356	9 177	9 488

Table 17. TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1976 AND 1969—FAMILIES BY SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HEAD, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(In constant 1976 dollars. Families as of March 1977 and April 1970 in thousands)

TOTAL MONEY INCOME AND SEX OF HEAD	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
BLACK--CONTINUED													
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD													
TOTAL	3 653	2 719	1 900	819	1 250	530	650	289	933	150	572	211	142
UNDER $1,000	44	23	16	7	13	7	4	-	21	9	9	3	1
$1,000 TO $1,999	23	11	9	2	5	-	4	2	12	1	6	5	3
$2,000 TO $2,999	77	46	34	13	16	8	17	5	31	8	19	4	-
$3,000 TO $3,999	159	93	71	22	36	15	34	7	66	4	50	12	10
$4,000 TO $4,999	149	97	81	16	49	12	32	4	52	12	30	10	4
$5,000 TO $5,999	173	106	79	27	40	15	39	12	67	15	40	12	8
$6,000 TO $6,999	190	126	99	27	51	14	47	13	64	15	40	10	8
$7,000 TO $7,999	209	140	91	49	61	33	30	16	69	8	42	19	6
$8,000 TO $8,999	161	113	71	42	40	24	31	18	48	2	31	15	10
$9,000 TO $9,999	166	109	80	29	57	12	23	17	57	10	34	13	6
$10,000 TO $10,999	157	100	65	34	45	28	20	6	58	5	41	11	9
$11,000 TO $11,999	174	118	84	34	45	17	38	17	56	4	41	11	15
$12,000 TO $12,999	164	122	88	33	62	20	26	13	42	10	25	7	6
$13,000 TO $13,999	179	137	103	34	66	19	37	14	42	8	21	13	4
$14,000 TO $14,999	178	143	109	34	69	25	39	9	35	7	19	9	1
$15,000 TO $19,999	695	570	378	191	271	119	108	72	125	17	78	30	32
$20,000 TO $24,999	381	328	237	90	164	70	74	20	53	9	33	11	8
$25,000 AND OVER	373	340	204	135	159	92	46	44	33	5	13	15	10
MEDIAN INCOME . . (DOLLARS)	12 873	14 143	13 796	15 122	14 542	15 446	12 173	14 091	9 615	9 151	9 558	10 147	11 410
MEAN INCOME . . . (DOLLARS)	13 998	15 127	14 639	16 257	15 321	16 733	13 329	15 385	10 711	10 023	10 492	11 793	12 665
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD													
TOTAL	2 151	1 669	1 341	329	897	235	443	94	482	60	288	134	63
UNDER $1,000	38	26	17	8	9	5	8	4	13	4	8	1	1
$1,000 TO $1,999	143	96	80	16	33	2	48	14	46	6	33	8	7
$2,000 TO $2,999	262	185	149	36	98	20	51	16	77	11	55	10	10
$3,000 TO $3,999	342	271	221	50	157	40	64	10	71	9	35	26	12
$4,000 TO $4,999	278	218	190	27	124	16	66	11	60	5	38	17	1
$5,000 TO $5,999	190	134	100	34	65	23	35	11	56	11	28	18	6
$6,000 TO $6,999	167	139	106	33	83	28	22	5	28	2	13	14	6
$7,000 TO $7,999	136	108	89	18	59	18	31	-	29	3	14	12	6
$8,000 TO $8,999	96	77	63	14	47	9	16	5	19	3	12	3	2
$9,000 TO $9,999	99	80	67	13	45	9	22	4	19	-	9	10	8
$10,000 TO $10,999	70	58	43	15	32	10	11	5	13	1	7	5	-
$11,000 TO $11,999	39	29	23	6	21	5	2	1	11	-	7	3	3
$12,000 TO $12,999	57	55	40	16	21	14	19	1	1	-	1	-	-
$13,000 TO $13,999	47	38	34	5	17	3	17	1	8	-	7	1	-
$14,000 TO $14,999	30	23	18	5	14	4	4	2	7	-	2	5	-
$15,000 TO $19,999	88	68	50	17	35	13	15	4	20	4	15	1	-
$20,000 TO $24,999	47	44	34	9	29	9	5	-	3	1	2	-	-
$25,000 AND OVER	23	21	16	5	8	5	8	-	2	-	2	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME . . (DOLLARS)	5 069	5 292	5 125	5 789	5 423	6 409	4 773	4 305	4 569	(B)	4 327	5 263	(B)
MEAN INCOME . . . (DOLLARS)	6 654	6 925	6 804	7 418	6 984	8 207	6 440	5 436	5 717	(B)	5 685	5 884	(B)
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]													
ALL FAMILIES													
TOTAL	2 583	2 196	1 326	870	864	614	462	256	388	26	240	122	37
UNDER $1,000	31	26	18	7	10	6	8	2	6	-	4	1	1
$1,000 TO $1,999	58	45	32	13	15	7	17	6	14	-	9	5	2
$2,000 TO $2,999	92	79	60	20	37	12	23	8	13	2	7	3	1
$3,000 TO $3,999	165	135	99	36	67	27	31	10	29	-	22	7	2
$4,000 TO $4,999	147	125	91	34	61	23	29	11	22	2	12	7	5
$5,000 TO $5,999	158	135	100	35	67	22	33	13	23	5	9	8	-
$6,000 TO $6,999	166	135	89	46	71	34	18	12	32	1	21	10	5
$7,000 TO $7,999	149	118	71	48	42	30	29	17	30	1	22	7	1
$8,000 TO $8,999	149	125	74	51	52	32	23	18	24	3	14	7	2
$9,000 TO $9,999	142	110	77	33	50	21	27	12	33	2	24	6	4
$10,000 TO $10,999	134	108	57	51	35	34	22	17	26	2	14	10	3
$11,000 TO $11,999	113	97	60	38	35	26	25	11	16	-	11	5	1
$12,000 TO $12,999	118	102	65	37	42	28	22	10	16	2	8	6	1
$13,000 TO $13,999	102	89	49	40	32	31	16	10	13	1	7	6	1
$14,000 TO $14,999	86	76	35	41	24	26	10	16	10	-	5	5	1
$15,000 TO $19,999	395	355	181	173	110	126	72	47	40	2	25	13	3
$20,000 TO $24,999	199	174	88	86	64	66	25	20	25	3	15	6	2
$25,000 AND OVER	179	162	82	80	49	64	33	16	17	-	9	8	4
MEDIAN INCOME . . (DOLLARS)	10 259	10 603	9 391	12 624	9 197	13 187	9 757	11 084	9 069	(B)	8 969	9 700	(B)
MEAN INCOME . . . (DOLLARS)	12 060	12 307	11 316	13 817	11 117	14 312	11 687	12 631	10 666	(B)	10 366	11 419	(B)
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD													
TOTAL	2 066	1 732	981	752	619	526	362	225	334	25	207	102	30
UNDER $1,000	15	12	9	3	8	2	1	1	3	-	3	-	-
$1,000 TO $1,999	27	19	11	8	7	3	4	5	8	-	5	3	2
$2,000 TO $2,999	44	36	25	11	11	7	14	4	7	2	4	2	-
$3,000 TO $3,999	75	53	35	18	19	11	16	7	22	-	18	4	2
$4,000 TO $4,999	79	63	38	26	20	14	17	11	16	2	8	6	4
$5,000 TO $5,999	104	83	56	27	35	16	21	11	22	5	9	7	-
$6,000 TO $6,999	120	92	60	33	43	25	17	7	27	1	19	7	4
$7,000 TO $7,999	117	91	51	39	31	27	20	13	26	1	18	7	-
$8,000 TO $8,999	125	104	58	45	40	29	18	16	21	2	12	6	1
$9,000 TO $9,999	128	98	67	30	43	18	24	12	31	2	23	6	4

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1970

Table 17. TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1976 AND 1969—FAMILIES BY SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HEAD, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(In constant 1976 dollars. Families as of March 1977 and April 1970 in thousands)

TOTAL MONEY INCOME ANO SEX OF HEAO	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIOE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIOE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIOE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES OESIGNA-TEO METRO-POLITAN SINCE 1970
8LACK--CONTINUEO													
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAO													
TOTAL.	3 472	2 605	2 028	581	1 371	349	658	230	867	122	572	174	101
UNOER $1,000	104	66	49	16	32	8	17	9	39	6	27	6	3
$1,000 TO $1,999	103	49	36	13	21	5	15	7	54	9	38	7	4
$2,000 TO $2,999	128	65	48	17	28	7	20	9	63	10	44	9	5
$3,000 TO $3,999	143	78	58	20	33	9	25	11	66	9	47	10	5
$4,000 TO $4,999	161	89	70	20	40	7	29	12	72	11	50	11	6
$5,000 TO $5,999	188	117	91	26	53	11	38	15	72	11	49	12	7
$6,000 TO $6,999	165	105	81	23	48	10	33	13	60	9	40	11	6
$7,000 TO $7,999	171	114	89	25	53	11	35	14	58	9	37	11	6
$8,000 TO $8,999	204	143	112	31	68	14	44	17	61	10	38	12	7
$9,000 TO $9,999	192	145	115	30	73	17	42	14	47	6	30	10	6
$10,000 TO $10,999	194	150	119	31	80	18	40	14	44	6	28	10	6
$11,000 TO $11,999	186	147	117	30	80	19	37	12	39	5	25	9	5
$12,000 TO $12,999	169	136	109	28	75	18	34	10	32	4	21	8	5
$13,000 TO $13,999	140	117	92	26	63	15	29	10	23	3	15	5	4
$14,000 TO $14,999	133	111	90	22	62	15	28	7	22	2	14	6	3
$15,000 TO $19,999	561	494	383	112	278	79	106	32	69	7	43	19	11
$20,000 TO $24,999	275	248	192	56	146	43	45	13	27	2	15	11	6
$25,000 ANO OVER	254	233	180	53	141	43	40	11	20	2	11	7	5
MEOIAN INCOME . .(OOLLARS) . .	10 941	12 284	12 291	12 203	13 064	14 428	10 771	9 419	7 174	6 533	6 794	8 807	9 127
MEAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS) . .	12 450	13 737	13 754	13 707	14 506	15 460	12 182	10 995	8 572	7 764	8 187	10 352	10 641
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAO													
TOTAL.	1 351	1 057	893	167	612	105	283	60	291	32	198	62	36
UNOER $1,000	166	125	104	20	70	12	36	9	42	5	29	8	4
$1,000 TO $1,999	112	74	61	13	36	6	26	7	38	4	27	6	3
$2,000 TO $2,999	129	90	76	15	46	8	30	7	39	4	27	7	4
$3,000 TO $3,999	131	97	82	15	52	9	30	6	34	3	23	7	4
$4,000 TO $4,999	128	99	85	14	56	8	28	5	29	2	19	7	3
$5,000 TO $5,999	117	93	79	14	53	8	26	6	24	2	17	4	3
$6,000 TO $6,999	88	71	60	10	41	7	19	3	17	2	11	4	2
$7,000 TO $7,999	73	60	51	9	36	6	15	2	13	2	8	4	2
$8,000 TO $8,999	69	58	49	9	35	6	14	2	11	1	7	3	2
$9,000 TO $9,999	53	44	38	6	26	5	11	2	9	2	6	2	2
$10,000 TO $10,999	50	42	36	7	26	4	10	3	7	1	5	2	2
$11,000 TO $11,999	40	34	29	6	21	4	8	2	5	1	4	2	1
$12,000 TO $12,999	32	27	22	4	17	3	6	1	4	1	3	1	1
$13,000 TO $13,999	25	22	18	3	14	2	5	1	3	-	2	1	1
$14,000 TO $14,999	20	17	14	3	11	2	3	1	3	1	2	1	1
$15,000 TO $19,999	69	62	51	11	41	9	10	3	8	-	4	2	2
$20,000 TO $24,999	26	23	19	4	16	3	4	-	3	-	2	-	-
$25,000 ANO OVER	23	20	17	4	15	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1
MEOIAN INCOME . .(OOLLARS) . .	5 086	5 494	5 494	5 425	5 893	6 277	4 709	4 393	3 843	3 843	3 655	4 412	4 804
MEAN INCOME . . .(OOLLARS) . .	6 677	7 093	7 080	7 203	7 595	7 915	5 937	5 825	5 170	5 353	4 943	5 789	6 096
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]													
ALL FAMILIES													
TOTAL.	1 992	1 658	1 056	605	690	399	363	206	336	30	220	87	35
UNOER $1,000	78	66	48	17	34	11	14	7	14	1	9	4	1
$1,000 TO $1,999	49	37	26	11	16	6	10	5	12	1	8	3	1
$2,000 TO $2,999	63	48	34	13	21	6	14	7	15	2	11	3	1
$3,000 TO $3,999	74	57	42	15	26	7	16	8	18	2	12	3	1
$4,000 TO $4,999	92	70	51	19	33	10	18	9	22	3	14	5	2
$5,000 TO $5,999	109	84	59	26	36	12	22	12	25	2	17	6	2
$6,000 TO $6,999	96	75	53	22	33	12	19	10	21	2	14	5	2
$7,000 TO $7,999	97	76	55	22	35	13	19	9	20	2	13	5	2
$8,000 TO $8,999	110	88	63	25	41	15	22	10	22	2	15	6	2
$9,000 TO $9,999	111	92	62	29	41	18	22	12	19	2	14	4	2
$10,000 TO $10,999	108	89	59	30	38	18	21	12	18	2	12	5	2
$11,000 TO $11,999	104	88	56	32	36	20	20	11	16	2	10	5	2
$12,000 TO $12,999	98	83	52	31	34	21	18	10	14	1	9	4	2
$13,000 TO $13,999	86	73	46	27	29	19	16	8	13	1	9	3	2
$14,000 TO $14,999	83	72	44	29	27	20	17	9	11	1	7	3	2
$15,000 TO $19,999	331	290	166	125	111	90	55	35	42	2	27	13	6
$20,000 TO $24,999	152	136	73	64	51	48	22	16	16	1	10	6	2
$25,000 AND OVER	150	134	66	67	49	53	18	15	16	1	10	5	3
MEOIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS) . .	11 102	11 564	10 599	13 285	10 794	14 552	10 297	11 102	8 881	6 832	8 711	9 992	10 248
MEAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS) . .	12 660	13 065	12 047	14 825	12 316	15 987	11 539	12 553	10 660	8 740	10 375	12 020	13 215
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAO													
TOTAL.	1 683	1 385	851	538	542	358	307	181	297	27	198	77	30
UNOER $1,000	37	28	19	10	13	6	7	4	8	1	6	2	1
$1,000 TO $1,999	30	22	14	7	9	4	5	3	9	1	6	2	1
$2,000 TO $2,999	39	27	18	9	11	4	8	5	12	2	8	2	1
$3,000 TO $3,999	47	33	23	10	13	5	10	6	14	2	10	2	1
$4,000 TO $4,999	62	44	30	14	17	6	12	8	18	3	12	3	1
$5,000 TO $5,999	82	60	40	20	23	9	17	11	22	2	16	5	2
$6,000 TO $6,999	75	57	39	17	23	9	16	8	18	2	13	4	2
$7,000 TO $7,999	80	61	44	18	27	10	17	8	18	2	12	4	2
$8,000 TO $8,999	95	74	52	22	33	13	19	9	21	2	14	5	2
$9,000 TO $9,999	100	81	56	26	35	16	20	10	18	2	13	4	2

SEE FOOTNOTES AT ENO OF TABLE.

Table 17. TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1976 AND 1969—FAMILIES BY SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HEAD, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(In constant 1976 dollars. Families as of March 1977 and April 1970 in thousands)

TOTAL MONEY INCOME AND SEX OF HEAD	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]--CONTINUED													
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD--CONTINUED													
$10,000 TO $10,999	118	96	50	46	30	30	20	16	22	2	13	7	1
$11,000 TO $11,999	98	85	54	31	32	20	22	10	13	-	10	3	1
$12,000 TO $12,999	107	91	57	34	37	27	20	7	16	2	8	6	1
$13,000 TO $13,999	95	83	45	39	30	29	15	10	11	1	5	6	1
$14,000 TO $14,999	77	68	32	36	22	22	10	14	9	-	4	5	1
$15,000 TO $19,999	374	336	171	165	103	119	68	45	39	2	25	13	2
$20,000 TO $24,999	190	166	83	84	61	63	22	20	24	3	15	5	2
$25,000 AND OVER	173	156	79	76	47	62	32	15	17	-	9	8	4
MEDIAN INCOME . . (DOLLARS)	11 820	12 372	11 565	13 604	11 714	14 123	11 349	11 893	9 450	(B)	9 314	10 206	(B)
MEAN INCOME . . . (DOLLARS)	13 429	13 838	13 168	14 712	13 109	15 329	13 271	13 271	11 304	(B)	10 962	12 247	(B)
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD													
TOTAL	517	463	345	118	245	87	100	31	54	1	33	19	7
UNDER $1,000	16	14	9	5	2	4	8	1	2	-	1	1	1
$1,000 TO $1,999	31	26	21	5	8	3	13	1	5	-	4	1	-
$2,000 TO $2,999	49	43	35	8	26	4	9	4	6	1	3	2	1
$3,000 TO $3,999	89	82	64	18	49	15	15	3	7	-	4	3	1
$4,000 TO $4,999	67	62	53	9	41	9	12	-	6	-	4	1	1
$5,000 TO $5,999	54	53	44	9	32	6	12	3	1	-	-	1	-
$6,000 TO $6,999	46	42	29	13	28	9	1	5	4	-	2	2	1
$7,000 TO $7,999	32	27	19	8	11	3	8	5	5	-	4	-	1
$8,000 TO $8,999	24	22	16	6	12	3	4	2	2	-	1	1	1
$9,000 TO $9,999	14	12	9	3	7	3	2	-	2	-	2	-	-
$10,000 TO $10,999	17	12	7	5	6	3	2	1	5	-	2	3	1
$11,000 TO $11,999	15	12	5	7	3	6	3	1	3	-	1	2	-
$12,000 TO $12,999	11	11	8	3	5	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
$13,000 TO $13,999	8	6	4	2	2	2	2	-	2	-	2	-	-
$14,000 TO $14,999	9	8	2	6	2	4	-	2	1	-	1	-	-
$15,000 TO $19,999	21	19	11	9	6	7	4	2	2	-	1	1	1
$20,000 TO $24,999	9	8	5	2	2	2	3	-	1	-	-	1	1
$25,000 AND OVER	6	6	3	3	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME . . (DOLLARS)	5 118	5 101	4 815	6 495	4 924	6 266	4 453	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
MEAN INCOME . . . (DOLLARS)	6 595	6 578	6 048	8 127	6 081	8 197	5 965	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.
B BASE LESS THAN 75,000.
[1] PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

1970

Table 17. TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1976 AND 1969—FAMILIES BY SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HEAD, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(In constant 1976 dollars. Families as of March 1977 and April 1970 in thousands)

TOTAL MONEY INCOME ANO SEX OF HEAO	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIOE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES OESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]--CONTINUED													
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAO--CONTINUEO													
$10,000 TO $10,999	95	78	52	27	32	16	19	11	17	2	11	5	2
$11,000 TO $11,999	94	79	50	29	32	19	18	11	15	2	10	4	2
$12,000 TO $12,999	90	76	47	30	30	20	17	9	14	1	9	4	2
$13,000 TO $13,999	80	67	42	26	26	18	15	8	13	1	9	3	2
$14,000 TO $14,999	77	67	41	26	25	18	16	8	10	1	7	3	2
$15,000 TO $19,999	313	274	154	120	102	87	52	33	39	2	24	13	5
$20,000 TO $24,999	145	129	68	61	47	46	21	15	16	1	9	6	2
$25,000 ANO OVER	144	127	63	65	45	50	17	15	16	1	10	5	3
MEOIAN INCOME . .(OOLLARS)	12 107	12 636	11 789	14 091	12 185	15 205	11 155	11 825	9 491	7 686	9 048	10 889	11 529
MEAN INCOME . . .(OOLLARS)	13 679	14 186	13 265	15 638	13 654	16 828	12 572	13 317	11 314	9 189	10 972	12 916	14 185
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAO													
TOTAL.	309	272	208	64	145	45	61	22	38	3	25	11	4
UNDER $1,000	43	37	29	8	20	5	9	3	6	-	4	2	1
$1,000 TO $1,999	20	16	13	4	7	1	6	2	4	1	3	1	1
$2,000 TO $2,999	24	20	16	4	10	2	6	2	5	1	3	1	1
$3,000 TO $3,999	27	24	18	5	12	3	6	2	4	1	3	1	1
$4,000 TO $4,999	30	26	21	5	15	4	5	2	4	-	2	2	-
$5,000 TO $5,999	27	25	20	5	14	3	6	2	3	1	2	1	-
$6,000 TO $6,999	21	18	14	4	10	3	4	2	2	-	2	1	-
$7,000 TO $7,999	17	15	11	4	8	3	3	1	2	-	1	1	1
$8,000 TO $8,999	15	14	11	3	8	2	3	1	1	-	1	1	-
$9,000 TO $9,999	12	10	7	3	6	2	2	2	2	-	2	-	-
$10,000 TO $10,999	12	11	8	3	6	2	2	1	2	-	1	-	-
$11,000 TO $11,999	10	9	7	2	5	2	2	1	1	-	1	1	-
$12,000 TO $12,999	7	7	5	2	4	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	-
$13,000 TO $13,999	6	6	4	2	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
$14,000 TO $14,999	6	5	3	2	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
$15,000 TO $19,999	18	17	13	5	9	3	3	1	1	-	1	-	-
$20,000 TO $24,999	7	7	5	2	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
$25,000 ANO OVER	8	6	4	2	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEOIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS)	5 396	5 551	5 338	6 405	5 652	7 046	4 574	(8)	4 099	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
MEAN INCOME . . .(OOLLARS)	7 121	7 340	7 029	8 328	7 334	9 194	6 286	(8)	5 554	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)

- ROUNOS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.

8 BASE LESS THAN 25,000.

[1]PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY 8E OF ANY RACE.

1977

Table 18. TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1976 AND 1969 BY REGION—FAMILIES BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(IN CONSTANT 1976 DOLLARS. FAMILIES AS OF MARCH 1977 AND APRIL 1970 IN THOUSANDS)

TOTAL MONEY INCOME AND REGION	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
UNITED STATES													
TOTAL	56 710	37 955	15 529	22 426	8 144	13 492	7 384	8 934	18 755	2 330	11 765	4 661	2 706
UNDER $1,000	565	294	132	162	68	84	64	78	271	56	179	35	29
$1,000 TO $1,999	541	308	193	115	85	51	109	64	233	51	134	48	35
$2,000 TO $2,999	1 086	652	397	256	231	132	165	124	433	81	263	89	39
$3,000 TO $3,999	1 741	1 017	609	409	345	228	264	181	724	99	463	162	91
$4,000 TO $4,999	1 909	1 141	703	438	395	234	308	204	768	124	484	160	85
$5,000 TO $5,999	2 220	1 310	701	609	387	339	314	270	910	149	556	205	105
$6,000 TO $6,999	2 216	1 300	685	615	392	364	293	250	916	120	576	220	129
$7,000 TO $7,999	2 194	1 361	629	732	322	421	307	311	833	101	519	213	116
$8,000 TO $8,999	2 333	1 464	661	803	359	448	302	355	870	105	585	179	118
$9,000 TO $9,999	2 161	1 301	612	689	339	345	272	344	860	108	576	176	108
$10,000 TO $10,999	2 355	1 381	634	747	319	376	315	371	974	122	644	208	127
$11,000 TO $11,999	2 228	1 377	581	796	287	423	293	372	851	112	551	188	120
$12,000 TO $12,999	2 349	1 465	640	824	323	439	318	385	885	99	562	224	126
$13,000 TO $13,999	2 317	1 485	618	867	314	461	304	406	832	85	515	233	115
$14,000 TO $14,999	2 232	1 462	639	823	311	450	327	374	770	94	481	196	91
$15,000 TO $19,999	10 825	7 372	2 783	4 588	1 389	2 754	1 394	1 835	3 453	379	2 170	905	548
$20,000 TO $24,999	7 326	5 357	1 908	3 449	976	2 190	932	1 259	1 969	213	1 232	524	287
$25,000 AND OVER	10 111	7 908	2 405	5 503	1 301	3 753	1 104	1 751	2 203	232	1 274	696	436
MEDIAN INCOME . . (DOLLARS)	14 958	15 841	13 952	17 101	13 700	18 172	14 198	15 753	12 831	11 433	12 626	13 958	14 108
MEAN INCOME . . . (DOLLARS)	16 870	18 019	16 017	19 405	16 046	20 499	15 984	17 754	14 544	13 231	14 256	15 930	16 020
NORTH AND WEST													
TOTAL	38 317	27 807	11 003	16 804	6 825	10 907	4 177	5 897	10 510	1 043	6 600	2 868	1 250
UNDER $1,000	346	199	84	115	52	63	32	52	148	27	98	22	13
$1,000 TO $1,999	251	166	99	67	62	32	37	36	85	15	50	21	12
$2,000 TO $2,999	606	424	265	160	184	97	80	63	182	21	108	53	10
$3,000 TO $3,999	1 015	715	429	286	294	176	135	110	300	32	200	68	33
$4,000 TO $4,999	1 185	815	517	298	358	178	158	120	370	52	239	80	21
$5,000 TO $5,999	1 354	936	496	440	335	277	161	162	419	62	257	100	35
$6,000 TO $6,999	1 393	937	495	442	335	286	159	156	456	59	278	119	45
$7,000 TO $7,999	1 403	977	448	530	276	332	171	198	425	42	277	105	36
$8,000 TO $8,999	1 479	1 025	444	581	299	360	145	221	454	48	305	101	47
$9,000 TO $9,999	1 415	940	447	493	280	275	167	218	476	48	328	99	39
$10,000 TO $10,999	1 526	995	462	533	271	315	190	218	532	60	353	119	61
$11,000 TO $11,999	1 506	1 013	396	617	238	366	158	250	493	50	319	124	54
$12,000 TO $12,999	1 551	1 050	452	598	260	354	193	244	500	44	316	141	60
$13,000 TO $13,999	1 534	1 059	422	637	247	369	174	269	474	45	284	145	54
$14,000 TO $14,999	1 488	1 041	434	607	262	351	172	256	446	41	283	122	41
$15,000 TO $19,999	7 597	5 517	2 035	3 481	1 177	2 267	859	1 214	2 081	174	1 299	608	268
$20,000 TO $24,999	5 264	4 030	1 380	2 650	828	1 788	552	862	1 233	108	775	350	148
$25,000 AND OVER	7 404	5 968	1 699	4 269	1 067	3 021	631	1 249	1 436	116	832	489	272
MEDIAN INCOME . . (DOLLARS)	15 524	16 116	14 108	17 438	13 680	18 210	14 732	16 186	13 877	12 138	13 607	15 075	15 867
MEAN INCOME . . . (DOLLARS)	17 547	18 309	15 989	19 828	15 916	20 600	16 108	18 401	15 530	13 922	15 087	17 133	18 211
SOUTH													
TOTAL	18 393	10 148	4 526	5 622	1 319	2 585	3 207	3 037	8 245	1 287	5 165	1 793	1 456
UNDER $1,000	219	96	48	47	17	22	32	26	123	29	81	13	16
$1,000 TO $1,999	290	142	94	48	23	20	72	28	148	36	84	27	23
$2,000 TO $2,999	480	228	132	96	47	35	85	61	252	60	155	36	28
$3,000 TO $3,999	726	302	180	123	51	52	129	71	424	68	263	94	58
$4,000 TO $4,999	724	326	186	140	37	56	149	84	398	72	245	80	64
$5,000 TO $5,999	866	374	205	170	52	62	152	108	491	87	299	105	70
$6,000 TO $6,999	823	363	190	172	57	78	134	94	460	61	298	101	84
$7,000 TO $7,999	791	383	181	202	46	88	136	114	408	59	242	107	80
$8,000 TO $8,999	854	439	217	222	60	87	156	135	416	58	280	78	71
$9,000 TO $9,999	746	361	165	196	60	70	105	126	385	60	248	77	68
$10,000 TO $10,999	829	387	172	214	48	61	125	153	442	62	291	89	66
$11,000 TO $11,999	722	364	184	179	49	57	135	122	358	62	232	64	66
$12,000 TO $12,999	799	414	188	226	63	85	125	141	384	56	246	83	66
$13,000 TO $13,999	784	425	196	229	66	92	130	137	358	40	231	87	61
$14,000 TO $14,999	745	421	204	216	50	98	155	118	324	52	197	74	50
$15,000 TO $19,999	3 228	1 855	748	1 107	213	486	535	621	1 373	205	872	296	281
$20,000 TO $24,999	2 062	1 326	528	798	149	402	379	396	736	105	457	173	139
$25,000 AND OVER	2 707	1 940	706	1 234	234	732	472	502	767	116	443	207	164
MEDIAN INCOME . . (DOLLARS)	13 419	15 089	13 610	16 137	13 775	17 995	13 526	15 004	11 494	10 875	11 411	12 302	12 503
MEAN INCOME . . . (DOLLARS)	15 460	17 224	16 085	18 141	16 722	20 071	15 822	16 498	13 288	12 672	13 193	14 005	14 140

1970

Table 18. TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1976 AND 1969 BY REGION—FAMILIES BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(IN CONSTANT 1976 DOLLARS. FAMILIES AS OF MARCH 1977 AND APRIL 1970 IN THOUSANDS)

TOTAL MONEY INCOME AND REGION	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
UNITED STATES													
TOTAL.	50 966	34 883	15 817	19 067	8 621	11 614	7 197	7 453	16 085	1 856	10 200	4 031	2 167
UNDER $1,000	1 090	671	389	282	231	153	158	128	419	69	271	79	42
$1,000 TO $1,999	866	428	247	181	127	90	121	91	438	78	291	70	42
$2,000 TO $2,999	1 167	590	342	248	180	123	162	125	577	95	384	98	58
$3,000 TO $3,999	1 380	723	419	303	225	152	194	151	657	102	436	119	68
$4,000 TO $4,999	1 546	850	495	355	267	181	228	174	696	108	455	134	71
$5,000 TO $5,999	1 753	996	556	439	300	224	258	215	757	113	501	145	80
$6,000 TO $6,999	1 569	912	504	408	266	214	238	194	658	94	428	135	71
$7,000 TO $7,999	1 639	961	528	433	279	227	249	206	679	94	440	145	74
$8,000 TO $8,999	1 956	1 149	625	523	335	268	289	255	805	108	526	171	89
$9,000 TO $9,999	2 039	1 253	658	596	344	316	314	280	786	96	514	177	97
$10,000 TO $10,999	2 183	1 357	688	669	363	352	325	316	828	100	542	187	102
$11,000 TO $11,999	2 268	1 438	707	731	370	394	337	337	830	95	542	193	105
$12,000 TO $12,999	2 283	1 487	708	779	367	433	340	346	794	86	516	192	104
$13,000 TO $13,999	2 226	1 508	687	821	361	468	327	353	717	76	460	181	97
$14,000 TO $14,999	2 058	1 409	638	771	330	447	308	324	651	66	413	171	91
$15,000 TO $19,999	10 476	7 567	3 179	4 389	1 704	2 667	1 475	1 724	2 914	254	1 806	853	442
$20,000 TO $24,999	6 072	4 694	1 860	2 833	1 042	1 836	818	996	1 376	109	818	449	238
$25,000 AND OVER	8 394	6 890	2 584	4 304	1 529	3 069	1 056	1 237	1 502	115	857	532	295
MEDIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS) . .	14 755	16 048	14 566	17 160	14 912	18 334	14 195	15 653	11 931	9 739	11 612	13 944	13 817
MEAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS) . .	16 931	18 459	16 884	19 766	17 392	21 210	16 275	17 516	13 617	11 409	13 185	15 731	15 669
NORTH AND WEST													
TOTAL.	35 127	26 062	11 379	14 686	7 236	9 617	4 144	5 069	9 068	822	5 636	2 609	1 100
UNDER $1,000	632	459	262	197	189	125	72	72	174	26	106	42	14
$1,000 TO $1,999	429	268	151	117	100	71	52	46	161	24	105	33	13
$2,000 TO $2,999	621	384	219	164	144	96	76	68	237	33	155	50	20
$3,000 TO $3,999	778	485	280	205	183	118	97	86	294	39	192	63	25
$4,000 TO $4,999	905	579	335	243	219	147	116	98	326	43	210	73	26
$5,000 TO $5,999	1 034	673	370	303	244	179	126	124	361	45	235	80	30
$6,000 TO $6,999	943	624	339	285	217	169	122	116	319	41	204	74	26
$7,000 TO $7,999	993	657	355	301	226	178	129	123	336	41	216	80	27
$8,000 TO $8,999	1 184	776	418	358	272	210	145	147	408	44	268	97	34
$9,000 TO $9,999	1 286	873	451	423	286	251	166	172	413	43	271	99	36
$10,000 TO $10,999	1 418	963	479	485	297	284	181	201	456	45	299	112	44
$11,000 TO $11,999	1 509	1 034	498	536	305	319	193	216	475	44	311	119	48
$12,000 TO $12,999	1 557	1 085	505	581	307	353	197	228	471	41	306	124	51
$13,000 TO $13,999	1 573	1 130	496	634	303	388	193	246	442	36	280	125	53
$14,000 TO $14,999	1 452	1 059	467	593	281	370	186	223	393	30	247	115	45
$15,000 TO $19,999	7 663	5 817	2 368	3 450	1 458	2 226	912	1 223	1 848	130	1 125	593	254
$20,000 TO $24,999	4 626	3 710	1 416	2 293	899	1 555	518	737	916	55	529	332	154
$25,000 AND OVER	6 525	5 487	1 969	3 520	1 305	2 578	664	941	1 037	62	576	398	198
MEDIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS) . .	15 779	16 549	15 162	17 748	15 182	18 517	15 130	16 343	13 244	10 757	12 804	15 185	15 997
MEAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS) . .	17 983	19 050	17 300	20 405	17 484	21 454	16 976	18 417	14 916	12 419	14 406	16 802	17 793
SOUTH													
TOTAL.	15 841	8 820	4 440	4 383	1 385	1 996	3 055	2 384	7 020	1 036	4 567	1 422	1 070
UNDER $1,000	459	212	127	85	42	28	86	57	245	43	165	38	28
$1,000 TO $1,999	438	161	97	64	27	18	69	45	278	54	187	37	29
$2,000 TO $2,999	546	206	123	84	36	27	86	57	340	62	229	49	38
$3,000 TO $3,999	602	238	140	99	43	33	97	65	363	63	245	56	43
$4,000 TO $4,999	641	270	160	112	47	35	112	76	371	64	245	60	46
$5,000 TO $5,999	720	323	187	137	55	45	132	92	397	67	266	64	51
$6,000 TO $6,999	626	287	165	123	50	45	116	77	339	54	224	61	46
$7,000 TO $7,999	647	305	172	132	53	49	120	83	342	53	224	65	47
$8,000 TO $8,999	770	373	207	166	63	58	144	107	397	64	258	75	56
$9,000 TO $9,999	753	380	207	173	59	65	149	108	374	53	243	78	61
$10,000 TO $10,999	765	394	209	185	66	69	143	115	372	54	244	75	58
$11,000 TO $11,999	759	404	209	195	65	75	144	120	355	51	232	73	57
$12,000 TO $12,999	725	402	204	198	61	79	143	119	323	45	210	68	53
$13,000 TO $13,999	653	378	191	187	57	81	134	107	275	39	179	56	44
$14,000 TO $14,999	607	349	171	178	49	77	122	101	258	36	166	56	45
$15,000 TO $19,999	2 815	1 749	810	939	247	440	562	501	1 066	126	681	261	189
$20,000 TO $24,999	1 445	984	444	541	143	282	301	258	460	54	289	117	83
$25,000 AND OVER	1 869	1 403	616	787	224	491	394	296	466	53	281	133	96
MEDIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS) . .	12 289	14 220	13 074	15 428	13 485	17 338	12 906	13 673	10 202	8 876	10 008	11 747	11 616
MEAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS) . .	14 598	16 712	15 817	17 619	16 903	20 028	15 323	15 601	11 941	10 605	11 678	13 764	13 502

Table 19. TYPE OF INCOME IN 1976 AND 1969—FAMILIES BY SEX OF HEAD BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(In constant 1976 dollars. Families as of March 1977 and April 1970 in thousands)

TYPE OF INCOME AND SEX OF HEAD	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL FAMILIES													
TOTAL[1]	56 710	37 955	15 529	22 426	8 144	13 492	7 384	8 934	18 755	2 330	11 765	4 661	2 706
EARNINGS, TOTAL[1]	49 803	33 354	13 123	20 231	6 716	12 176	6 407	8 055	16 449	2 040	10 290	4 119	2 344
WAGE OR SALARY	47 390	32 201	12 717	19 484	6 523	11 787	6 194	7 697	15 188	1 799	9 493	3 896	2 212
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	7 081	4 396	1 524	2 872	728	1 670	796	1 202	2 685	409	1 692	585	366
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	2 658	636	100	537	24	176	76	361	2 022	468	1 280	273	156
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS, TOTAL[1]	43 323	29 349	11 696	17 653	6 111	10 705	5 585	6 948	13 973	1 691	8 636	3 646	2 091
SOCIAL SECURITY	12 663	7 786	3 509	4 277	1 868	2 529	1 642	1 748	4 877	614	3 119	1 144	717
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	4 602	3 107	1 919	1 188	1 191	735	728	453	1 495	213	948	335	181
ALL OTHER INCOME	38 015	25 948	9 675	16 273	4 881	9 898	4 794	6 375	12 068	1 422	7 423	3 223	1 853
NO INCOME	139	100	53	47	28	25	25	22	39	5	29	5	3
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD													
TOTAL[1]	48 997	32 300	12 307	19 992	6 294	11 955	6 013	8 037	16 697	2 114	10 456	4 128	2 424
EARNINGS, TOTAL[1]	44 108	29 220	10 940	18 281	5 534	10 951	5 406	7 330	14 888	1 893	9 290	3 705	2 122
WAGE OR SALARY	41 821	28 136	10 562	17 574	5 358	10 575	5 204	6 999	13 685	1 663	8 527	3 495	2 002
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	6 796	4 198	1 443	2 755	685	1 601	758	1 155	2 598	398	1 633	566	349
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	2 567	612	94	519	21	169	73	350	1 955	447	1 244	264	151
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS, TOTAL[1]	36 704	24 518	8 993	15 525	4 573	9 361	4 419	6 164	12 187	1 497	7 501	3 188	1 851
SOCIAL SECURITY	10 189	6 135	2 597	3 538	1 382	2 089	1 215	1 449	4 054	521	2 564	970	607
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	2 024	1 230	642	588	378	341	264	247	794	120	509	165	94
ALL OTHER INCOME	33 807	22 871	8 158	14 713	4 101	8 912	4 057	5 801	10 936	1 305	6 713	2 918	1 701
NO INCOME	56	43	21	22	15	8	6	14	13	5	8	-	1
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD													
TOTAL[1]	7 713	5 655	3 221	2 434	1 850	1 537	1 371	896	2 058	216	1 309	533	281
EARNINGS, TOTAL[1]	5 695	4 134	2 183	1 951	1 181	1 225	1 002	725	1 561	147	1 000	414	222
WAGE OR SALARY	5 569	4 065	2 155	1 910	1 166	1 212	990	698	1 504	136	966	401	211
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	285	197	81	116	42	69	39	47	88	11	59	18	17
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	91	24	6	18	3	7	3	11	67	21	37	10	6
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS, TOTAL[1]	6 618	4 831	2 703	2 128	1 538	1 345	1 166	783	1 787	194	1 134	458	239
SOCIAL SECURITY	2 474	1 651	912	739	485	440	427	299	823	93	556	174	110
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	2 578	1 876	1 277	600	813	394	463	206	701	93	439	170	87
ALL OTHER INCOME	4 208	3 077	1 517	1 560	779	986	737	574	1 132	117	710	306	152
NO INCOME	82	57	33	24	13	17	20	7	25	-	21	4	2
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE INCOME													
ALL FAMILIES													
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EARNINGS, TOTAL	84.7	85.4	83.1	86.7	82.8	86.9	83.3	86.2	83.0	83.2	82.7	83.6	82.5
WAGE OR SALARY	77.1	78.8	77.1	79.8	77.1	80.6	77.1	78.5	72.7	68.2	72.2	76.0	75.5
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	6.4	6.1	5.9	6.3	5.7	6.1	6.2	6.5	7.0	8.2	7.1	6.2	6.0
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.2	3.3	6.8	3.4	1.5	1.0
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS, TOTAL	15.3	14.6	16.9	13.3	17.2	13.1	16.7	13.8	17.0	16.8	17.3	16.4	17.5
SOCIAL SECURITY	4.8	4.3	5.2	3.8	5.2	3.6	5.1	4.1	6.2	6.3	6.5	5.6	5.9
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	1.1	1.1	2.0	0.6	2.6	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7
ALL OTHER INCOME	9.4	9.3	9.8	8.9	9.3	8.8	10.3	9.2	9.8	9.4	9.9	10.0	10.8
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD													
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EARNINGS, TOTAL	86.3	87.1	85.6	87.9	85.8	88.2	85.4	87.4	84.4	84.5	84.1	84.9	83.6
WAGE OR SALARY	78.3	80.2	79.0	80.8	79.4	81.6	78.7	79.5	73.7	69.1	73.1	76.9	76.5
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.7	7.3	8.5	7.5	6.5	6.2
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.2	3.4	6.9	3.5	1.6	1.0
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS, TOTAL	13.7	12.9	14.4	12.1	14.2	11.8	14.6	12.6	15.6	15.5	15.9	15.1	16.4
SOCIAL SECURITY	4.3	3.8	4.5	3.4	4.6	3.3	4.4	3.7	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.2	5.4
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
ALL OTHER INCOME	8.9	8.7	9.2	8.4	8.8	8.3	9.8	8.6	9.5	9.1	9.5	9.5	10.6
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD													
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EARNINGS, TOTAL	63.9	64.5	62.7	66.5	61.5	67.8	64.3	64.0	62.1	60.7	62.2	62.5	63.5
WAGE OR SALARY	61.6	62.7	61.4	64.0	60.9	65.5	62.2	61.1	58.4	50.4	58.6	60.7	59.3
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	1.8	1.7	1.2	2.3	0.6	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.1	4.3	2.0	1.5	3.6
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	0.5	0.1	-	0.2	-	0.1	-	0.3	1.7	6.0	1.6	0.3	0.7
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS, TOTAL	36.1	35.5	37.3	33.5	38.5	32.2	35.7	36.0	37.9	39.3	37.8	37.5	36.5
SOCIAL SECURITY	11.0	10.0	10.2	9.7	9.4	8.7	11.3	11.7	14.4	16.3	14.9	12.3	14.9
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	9.3	9.7	13.1	6.0	15.9	6.3	9.2	5.2	7.8	9.5	7.6	7.8	6.9
ALL OTHER INCOME	15.8	15.8	14.1	17.8	13.2	17.2	15.3	19.1	15.7	13.6	15.3	17.4	14.7

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.

[1] DETAIL DOES NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE SOME FAMILIES HAVE MORE THAN ONE OF THE TYPES OF INCOME SPECIFIED.

1970

Table 19. TYPE OF INCOME IN 1976 AND 1969—FAMILIES BY SEX OF HEAD BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(In constant 1976 dollars. Families as of March 1977 and April 1970 in thousands)

TYPE OF INCOME AND SEX OF HEAD	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL FAMILIES													
TOTAL[1]	50 967	34 881	15 816	19 065	8 621	11 612	7 195	7 453	16 086	1 856	10 200	4 030	2 166
EARNINGS, TOTAL[1]	46 222	31 883	14 153	17 730	7 627	10 833	6 526	6 897	14 339	1 612	9 072	3 655	1 938
WAGE OR SALARY	43 906	30 747	13 704	17 043	7 386	10 444	6 319	6 599	13 159	1 394	8 295	3 470	1 837
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	5 381	3 522	1 454	2 068	787	1 281	667	787	1 859	249	1 195	415	213
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	2 362	548	101	446	37	143	65	303	1 814	399	1 204	211	121
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS, TOTAL[1]	23 853	16 908	7 735	9 173	4 342	5 838	3 393	3 335	6 945	826	4 353	1 766	938
SOCIAL SECURITY	10 086	6 455	3 244	3 210	1 808	1 928	1 437	1 282	3 631	488	2 349	794	447
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	2 744	1 833	1 159	673	733	407	426	266	912	136	606	170	88
ALL OTHER INCOME	17 870	13 299	5 655	7 644	3 116	4 978	2 540	2 666	4 572	476	2 790	1 306	676
NO INCOME	404	285	168	117	106	67	63	50	119	16	73	30	17
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD													
TOTAL[1]	45 338	30 793	13 336	17 458	7 143	10 603	6 192	6 855	14 545	1 689	9 213	3 643	1 968
EARNINGS, TOTAL[1]	41 859	28 694	12 279	16 415	6 542	9 998	5 737	6 416	13 166	1 495	8 320	3 351	1 784
WAGE OR SALARY	39 630	27 606	11 856	15 750	6 314	9 622	5 541	6 129	12 024	1 282	7 569	3 172	1 687
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	5 150	3 365	1 373	1 991	742	1 233	631	758	1 785	241	1 147	398	204
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	2 278	526	95	431	34	137	61	294	1 751	387	1 160	204	116
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS, TOTAL[1]	20 156	14 259	6 136	8 123	3 390	5 172	2 746	2 952	5 897	703	3 679	1 515	810
SOCIAL SECURITY	8 091	5 103	2 480	2 623	1 381	1 566	1 099	1 057	2 988	409	1 934	645	372
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	1 544	960	524	436	321	257	203	179	584	94	391	100	56
ALL OTHER INCOME	15 919	11 845	4 866	6 980	2 664	4 545	2 202	2 435	4 074	424	2 476	1 174	608
NO INCOME	176	115	61	54	38	31	22	23	61	11	38	13	7
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD													
TOTAL[1]	5 629	4 088	2 480	1 608	1 478	1 010	1 003	598	1 541	167	987	387	198
EARNINGS, TOTAL[1]	4 363	3 189	1 874	1 316	1 085	835	789	481	1 174	117	753	304	154
WAGE OR SALARY	4 276	3 141	1 849	1 292	1 071	822	778	470	1 135	112	726	298	150
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	231	158	81	77	45	48	36	29	73	9	48	17	9
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	84	21	6	15	3	6	4	9	63	13	43	7	5
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS, TOTAL[1]	3 697	2 648	1 598	1 050	952	667	646	383	1 049	123	675	251	128
SOCIAL SECURITY	1 994	1 352	764	587	427	362	337	225	643	79	416	149	76
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	1 200	873	635	238	412	150	223	87	327	42	216	70	32
ALL OTHER INCOME	1 951	1 454	790	664	452	433	338	231	497	52	314	132	68
NO INCOME	228	170	107	63	67	36	40	27	58	5	35	18	9
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE INCOME													
ALL FAMILIES													
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EARNINGS, TOTAL	89.6	89.6	88.3	90.6	87.8	90.4	89.0	90.8	89.6	88.1	89.6	90.0	89.8
WAGE OR SALARY	80.3	81.7	80.8	82.3	80.5	82.3	81.3	82.2	76.3	67.8	75.6	80.5	80.8
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	7.9	7.6	7.4	7.7	7.2	7.9	7.5	7.5	8.7	9.7	9.0	7.7	7.3
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.2	4.7	10.6	5.0	1.8	1.7
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS, TOTAL	10.4	10.4	11.7	9.4	12.2	9.6	11.0	9.2	10.4	11.9	10.4	10.0	10.2
SOCIAL SECURITY	3.0	2.6	3.2	2.2	3.2	2.1	3.2	2.5	4.0	5.1	4.2	3.2	3.3
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4
ALL OTHER INCOME	6.8	7.1	7.5	6.9	7.8	7.2	7.1	6.3	5.7	5.8	5.5	6.3	6.4
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD													
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EARNINGS, TOTAL	90.6	90.7	89.7	91.3	89.2	91.2	90.2	91.5	90.6	89.2	90.6	90.9	90.6
WAGE OR SALARY	80.9	82.4	81.7	82.8	81.4	82.9	82.2	82.6	76.8	68.2	76.1	81.1	81.3
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	8.2	7.9	7.8	8.0	7.8	8.1	7.9	7.7	9.0	10.1	9.3	8.0	7.5
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.2	4.8	10.9	5.2	1.9	1.7
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS, TOTAL	9.4	9.3	10.3	8.7	10.8	8.8	9.8	8.5	9.4	10.8	9.4	9.1	9.4
SOCIAL SECURITY	2.6	2.3	2.8	1.9	2.8	1.8	2.7	2.2	3.5	4.6	3.7	2.8	3.0
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3
ALL OTHER INCOME	6.4	6.8	7.1	6.5	7.5	6.8	6.7	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.2	6.0	6.1
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD													
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EARNINGS, TOTAL	74.4	74.8	74.3	75.4	74.5	75.0	73.9	76.3	73.0	68.8	73.0	74.3	76.1
WAGE OR SALARY	70.9	72.0	71.8	72.2	72.2	72.1	71.1	72.6	67.3	60.7	67.0	70.3	71.6
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	2.9	2.7	2.4	3.0	2.2	2.8	2.7	3.3	3.8	3.5	4.0	3.2	3.5
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.9	4.6	2.0	0.8	0.9
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS, TOTAL	25.6	25.2	25.7	24.6	25.5	25.0	26.1	23.7	27.0	31.2	27.0	25.7	23.9
SOCIAL SECURITY	8.4	7.6	7.4	7.8	6.7	7.4	8.4	8.6	11.2	13.3	11.5	9.8	9.1
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	5.2	5.4	7.1	3.1	8.1	3.1	5.5	3.0	4.8	6.0	5.0	4.1	3.2
ALL OTHER INCOME	12.0	12.3	11.2	13.7	10.6	14.5	12.2	12.1	11.0	11.8	10.5	11.8	11.6

[1] DETAIL DOES NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE SOME FAMILIES HAVE MORE THAN ONE OF THE TYPES OF INCOME SPECIFIED.

Table 20. POVERTY STATUS IN 1976 AND 1969—SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL BY RACE, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(Numbers in thousands. Families and unrelated individuals as of March 1977 and April 1970. Excludes unrelated individuals under 14 years old, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks and college students in dormitories)

SELECTEO CHARACTERISTICS ANO RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIOE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIOE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIOE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES OESIGNATEO METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL													
FAMILY STATUS													
ALL PERSONS	24 975	15 229	9 482	5 747	5 446	3 124	4 036	2 623	9 746	1 435	6 073	2 238	1 151
IN FAMILIES	19 632	11 835	7 302	4 533	4 311	2 423	2 991	2 111	7 796	1 213	4 895	1 688	894
HEAO	5 311	3 237	1 961	1 276	1 131	677	830	599	2 074	334	1 302	438	243
MALE	2 768	1 426	764	662	414	314	350	348	1 342	245	833	265	151
FEMALE	2 543	1 811	1 197	614	717	363	480	251	732	90	469	173	92
WIVES	2 606	1 331	718	612	391	294	327	318	1 275	234	788	254	143
RELATED CHILOREN UNOER 18 YEARS	10 081	6 367	4 017	2 350	2 399	1 289	1 618	1 061	3 714	518	2 347	849	429
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	1 634	902	606	295	390	163	217	133	733	127	459	147	79
UNRELATEO INOIVIOUALS	5 344	3 393	2 180	1 213	1 136	701	1 045	512	1 950	222	1 178	551	257
MALE	1 787	1 210	796	414	440	257	356	157	578	70	343	165	82
FEMALE	3 557	2 184	1 384	800	695	445	689	355	1 373	152	835	385	175
WORK EXPERIENCE OF FAMILY HEAO													
TOTAL, CIVILIAN	5 289	3 221	1 956	1 265	1 131	672	825	593	2 068	334	1 300	434	243
WORKEO	2 545	1 370	755	615	381	302	374	313	1 175	192	717	266	142
50 TO 52 WEEKS	1 043	462	261	200	132	96	130	105	581	114	351	117	60
40 TO 49 WEEKS	242	126	59	67	21	32	37	35	116	17	71	27	13
27 TO 39 WEEKS	320	198	114	84	54	33	60	51	122	22	70	30	18
26 WEEKS OR LESS	939	584	321	263	174	141	148	121	355	39	225	91	50
OIO NOT WORK	2 745	1 851	1 201	650	751	370	450	280	894	142	582	169	101
CURRENT OCCUPATION OF FAMILY HEAO													
EMPLOYEO, TOTAL	2 012	1 088	573	516	282	256	291	259	924	170	555	199	110
PROF., TECHNICAL, ANO KINDREO WORKERS	70	47	22	25	15	13	7	11	23	5	11	7	5
MANAGERS ANO AOMIN., EX. FARM.	160	98	53	45	25	20	28	25	62	9	38	15	11
SALES WORKERS	80	62	21	41	12	18	9	23	18	4	11	4	2
CLERICAL ANO KINOREO WORKERS	150	123	73	50	35	25	38	25	27	2	18	8	6
CRAFT ANO KINOREO WORKERS	264	141	71	70	24	30	47	40	123	22	74	27	24
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	253	146	71	75	39	45	32	30	107	13	69	25	13
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES	118	64	35	29	15	15	21	14	54	15	29	10	5
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	151	73	42	31	18	18	24	12	78	13	44	21	9
FARMERS ANO FARM MANAGERS	242	28	1	27	-	4	1	24	214	62	130	23	7
FARM LABORERS ANO SUPERVISORS	82	15	3	13	2	5	-	8	66	11	45	10	11
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEMOLO	358	244	144	100	73	58	71	42	114	13	58	43	11
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLO WORKERS	83	46	36	10	22	5	14	5	37	2	28	6	6
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL													
FAMILY STATUS													
ALL PERSONS	11.8	10.7	15.8	6.9	17.1	6.2	14.4	8.0	14.0	16.8	14.0	12.8	11.5
IN FAMILIES	10.3	9.3	14.3	5.9	16.1	5.3	12.3	7.0	12.3	15.2	12.3	10.7	9.8
HEAO	9.4	8.5	12.6	5.7	13.9	5.0	11.2	6.7	11.1	14.3	11.1	9.4	9.0
MALE	5.6	4.4	6.2	3.3	6.6	2.6	5.8	4.3	8.0	11.6	8.0	6.4	6.2
FEMALE	33.0	32.0	37.1	25.2	38.7	23.6	35.0	28.0	35.6	41.6	35.8	32.5	32.6
WIVES	5.5	4.3	6.1	3.2	6.5	2.5	5.6	4.1	7.8	11.4	7.7	6.3	6.0
RELATEO CHILOREN UNOER 18 YEARS	15.8	15.1	23.9	9.2	27.2	8.4	20.2	10.4	17.3	19.3	17.4	16.1	14.3
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	7.1	5.6	8.8	3.3	10.0	2.8	7.1	4.0	10.6	14.1	10.8	8.3	7.7
UNRELATEO INOIVIOUALS	24.9	21.9	24.6	18.2	22.6	16.4	27.4	21.5	32.8	37.1	33.0	30.9	29.8
MALE	19.7	17.9	20.6	14.3	19.3	13.6	22.5	15.7	24.8	28.4	24.9	23.4	24.7
FEMALE	28.7	24.9	27.7	21.2	25.2	18.6	30.8	25.6	38.0	43.2	38.2	35.8	32.9
WORK EXPERIENCE OF FAMILY HEAO													
TOTAL, CIVILIAN	9.5	8.6	12.7	5.7	14.0	5.0	11.3	6.8	11.2	14.4	11.2	9.5	9.1
WORKED	5.7	4.5	6.5	3.3	6.4	2.7	6.5	4.3	8.0	10.3	7.8	7.3	6.8
50 TO 52 WEEKS	3.0	2.0	2.9	1.4	2.9	1.1	3.0	1.8	5.2	8.2	5.1	4.2	3.8
40 TO 49 WEEKS	6.1	4.8	6.0	4.2	4.1	3.3	8.0	5.4	8.6	10.1	8.4	8.4	7.0
27 TO 39 WEEKS	11.9	11.5	15.5	8.6	15.0	5.8	15.9	12.5	12.6	16.6	11.4	13.6	14.0
26 WEEKS OR LESS	25.2	24.1	28.4	20.3	29.6	18.3	27.1	23.3	27.1	23.1	27.7	27.6	25.4
OIO NOT WORK	25.3	26.2	32.8	19.1	35.4	18.2	29.2	20.4	23.6	30.1	24.2	18.5	17.5
CURRENT OCCUPATION OF FAMILY HEAO													
EMPLOYEO, TOTAL	4.8	3.9	5.3	3.0	5.2	2.4	5.5	3.8	6.9	10.1	6.6	6.0	5.8
PROF., TECMNICAL, ANO KINOREO WORKERS	1.1	1.0	1.4	0.8	1.9	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.5	3.0	1.2	1.4	2.1
MANAGERS ANO AOMIN., EX. FARM.	2.4	2.1	3.3	1.5	3.4	1.0	3.2	2.3	3.1	3.9	3.1	2.9	3.5
SALES WORKERS	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.7	2.2	2.3	5.8	3.0	(8)	2.9	2.1	1.4
CLERICAL ANO KINOREO WORKERS	4.4	4.7	6.0	3.6	5.0	2.7	7.4	5.1	3.6	(8)	3.9	3.3	4.0
CRAFT ANO KINOREO WORKERS	3.1	2.5	3.7	1.9	2.6	1.4	4.7	2.5	4.2	6.1	4.0	3.7	5.5
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	5.3	5.0	5.8	4.4	6.2	4.8	5.3	4.0	5.8	5.8	5.6	6.1	6.3
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES	4.9	4.2	5.6	3.2	4.6	3.0	6.7	3.6	6.1	13.5	5.0	5.1	4.5
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	8.4	6.5	9.0	4.7	7.5	5.0	10.6	4.3	11.6	13.0	10.2	14.8	10.6
FARMERS ANO FARM MANAGERS	22.0	14.1	(B)	14.5	(B)	(B)	(B)	16.3	23.7	26.2	22.8	23.1	(B)
FARM LABORERS ANO SUPERVISORS	21.2	15.5	(B)	14.8	(8)	(B)	(B)	(B)	23.1	(B)	24.4	(8)	(B)
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE MOUSEHOLD	10.8	10.1	11.8	8.3	10.1	7.8	14.4	9.2	12.7	13.8	10.4	17.3	10.1
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLO WORKERS	47.8	45.9	(8)	(8)	(B)	(B)	(8)	(8)	(B)	(8)	(B)	(B)	(B)

SEE FOOTNOTES AT ENO OF TABLE.

Table 20. POVERTY STATUS IN 1976 AND 1969—SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL BY RACE, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(Numbers in thousands. Families and unrelated individuals as of March 1977 and April 1970. Excludes unrelated individuals under 14 years old, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks and college students in dormitories)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL													
FAMILY STATUS													
ALL PERSONS	27 204	15 224	9 247	5 976	5 049	2 985	4 198	2 992	11 981	1 902	7 726	2 353	1 330
IN FAMILIES	21 250	11 442	6 852	4 591	3 725	2 183	3 127	2 408	9 808	1 654	6 373	1 781	1 056
HEAD	5 500	2 974	1 755	1 219	954	600	800	619	2 526	418	1 636	472	281
MALE	3 667	1 747	928	819	478	380	450	438	1 920	343	1 248	329	207
FEMALE	1 833	1 227	827	400	476	220	351	180	606	76	388	142	74
WIVES	3 438	1 635	861	774	439	360	422	414	1 804	322	1 172	310	194
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	10 560	5 960	3 692	2 268	2 046	1 078	1 646	1 190	4 600	755	2 987	859	493
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	1 752	874	544	330	286	144	259	186	878	159	579	141	87
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	5 954	3 781	2 396	1 386	1 324	802	1 072	584	2 173	248	1 353	572	274
MALE	1 913	1 218	801	417	461	238	340	179	695	83	419	193	86
FEMALE	4 041	2 563	1 594	969	863	564	731	405	1 478	165	933	379	188
WORK EXPERIENCE OF FAMILY HEAD													
TOTAL, CIVILIAN	5 444	2 937	1 740	1 197	951	592	789	605	2 507	418	1 627	461	277
WORKED	2 827	1 460	820	640	405	309	415	331	1 367	232	886	249	145
50 TO 52 WEEKS	1 265	600	327	274	154	126	173	148	664	118	430	116	69
40 TO 49 WEEKS	465	259	151	108	79	53	73	55	206	36	135	35	21
27 TO 39 WEEKS	331	168	94	74	45	35	49	39	163	27	107	29	18
26 WEEKS OR LESS	767	432	248	184	127	95	121	90	335	52	215	68	37
DID NOT WORK	2 617	1 477	920	557	546	284	374	274	1 139	186	741	212	132
CURRENT OCCUPATION OF FAMILY HEAD													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	2 359	1 231	684	548	340	269	344	279	1 128	190	730	208	125
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	123	82	41	41	20	25	20	17	41	5	25	11	6
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	118	68	31	37	16	20	15	17	49	7	32	10	7
SALES WORKERS	91	61	31	29	15	17	16	12	30	4	19	7	4
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	162	124	75	50	44	30	31	20	37	4	23	11	6
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS	338	181	90	91	44	47	46	44	157	24	99	33	20
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	344	186	111	75	58	35	52	40	159	24	105	30	17
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES	149	76	45	31	21	14	24	17	72	13	47	12	8
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	232	111	63	47	29	19	34	28	121	22	80	19	13
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	213	28	2	26	1	6	1	20	185	50	116	19	12
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	153	36	8	29	2	6	6	22	116	21	79	16	9
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	338	221	147	73	73	41	74	32	117	13	75	30	17
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	101	58	40	17	16	8	24	9	44	4	30	10	6
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL													
FAMILY STATUS													
ALL PERSONS	13.8	11.2	14.9	8.1	14.8	6.6	14.9	10.4	19.3	27.2	20.3	13.9	14.4
IN FAMILIES	11.7	9.2	12.5	6.6	12.5	5.2	12.4	8.8	17.0	25.3	18.0	11.4	12.3
HEAD	10.8	8.5	11.1	6.4	11.1	5.2	11.1	8.3	15.7	23.1	16.6	10.7	11.7
MALE	8.1	5.7	7.0	4.7	6.7	3.6	7.3	6.4	13.2	20.8	14.0	8.3	9.5
FEMALE	32.7	30.1	33.5	24.9	32.3	21.8	35.2	30.0	39.6	46.6	41.0	33.7	33.8
WIVES	7.9	5.5	6.7	4.6	6.5	3.5	7.1	6.2	12.9	20.4	13.7	8.1	9.2
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	15.3	12.7	18.4	8.5	19.3	6.7	17.3	11.1	20.8	30.0	21.9	14.3	14.9
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	9.8	6.9	8.7	5.2	7.8	3.6	9.9	7.8	16.6	24.9	17.9	10.0	11.1
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	37.1	32.4	33.1	31.3	30.0	27.9	37.9	37.5	49.6	56.2	51.2	44.0	45.2
MALE	29.9	25.9	27.1	23.9	24.7	21.2	31.2	28.7	41.3	47.0	42.4	37.0	36.2
FEMALE	41.9	36.8	37.3	36.1	33.9	32.3	42.2	43.4	54.8	62.4	56.5	48.6	51.0
WORK EXPERIENCE OF FAMILY HEAD													
TOTAL, CIVILIAN	10.9	8.6	11.1	6.4	11.1	5.2	11.2	8.4	15.8	23.1	16.7	10.8	11.8
WORKED	6.6	4.9	6.3	3.8	5.8	3.0	7.0	5.2	10.4	16.0	11.0	6.8	7.3
50 TO 52 WEEKS	3.9	2.7	3.4	2.1	3.1	1.6	3.9	3.0	6.7	11.5	7.1	4.1	4.5
40 TO 49 WEEKS	8.1	6.2	7.7	4.9	6.7	3.8	9.1	6.7	13.0	19.0	13.9	8.3	8.9
27 TO 39 WEEKS	15.9	12.8	14.4	11.1	12.7	9.2	16.4	13.8	21.3	26.1	22.2	16.1	18.0
26 WEEKS OR LESS	28.8	25.9	28.6	22.9	26.4	20.3	31.4	26.6	33.6	38.5	34.6	28.3	29.8
DID NOT WORK	35.7	31.5	35.1	26.9	35.3	23.4	34.7	31.8	43.1	52.7	44.3	34.5	36.7
CURRENT OCCUPATION OF FAMILY HEAD													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	5.9	4.4	5.7	3.5	5.2	2.8	6.2	4.7	9.3	14.7	9.9	6.1	6.7
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	2.1	1.8	2.3	1.5	2.2	1.3	2.4	1.8	3.1	4.7	3.4	2.3	2.3
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	2.4	1.9	2.3	1.7	2.4	1.4	2.1	2.3	3.6	5.5	3.9	2.4	3.1
SALES WORKERS	3.3	2.8	3.5	2.4	3.3	2.1	3.7	2.9	4.7	8.4	5.0	3.4	3.7
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	4.7	4.5	5.4	3.6	5.3	3.3	5.6	4.3	5.4	6.8	5.7	4.7	4.7
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS	3.9	3.1	3.9	2.5	3.7	2.2	4.1	3.0	5.9	9.6	6.1	4.3	4.6
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	6.5	5.3	6.8	4.0	6.7	3.5	7.0	4.7	8.7	13.5	9.1	6.1	6.2
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES	6.6	5.1	6.3	3.9	5.2	3.1	7.7	5.1	9.8	15.7	10.1	6.3	7.8
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	12.3	9.2	10.2	8.1	8.3	5.8	12.7	11.2	17.9	24.7	18.6	12.1	13.8
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	17.9	13.7	(B)	13.8	(B)	11.4	(B)	14.6	18.8	21.6	18.1	16.9	17.7
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	33.8	27.5	27.7	27.4	(B)	20.2	(B)	30.5	36.4	38.0	37.8	29.4	30.5
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	11.1	9.9	11.8	7.5	9.8	6.7	14.6	8.8	14.7	17.5	15.6	12.0	13.7
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	51.0	44.3	44.7	43.2	35.4	(B)	54.5	(B)	63.8	(B)	67.3	(B)	(B)

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1977

Table 20. POVERTY STATUS IN 1976 AND 1969—SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL BY RACE, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Families and unrelated individuals as of March 1977 and April 1970. Excludes unrelated individuals under 14 years old, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks and college students in dormitories)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
WHITE													
INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL													
FAMILY STATUS													
ALL PERSONS	16 713	9 659	5 068	4 591	2 538	2 370	2 531	2 220	7 054	1 077	4 460	1 517	867
IN FAMILIES	12 500	7 106	3 556	3 550	1 796	1 785	1 760	1 765	5 394	876	3 472	1 046	651
HEAD	3 560	2 031	1 005	1 026	509	514	496	512	1 529	252	972	305	187
MALE	2 182	1 076	509	567	256	254	253	313	1 106	205	698	203	133
FEMALE	1 379	955	496	459	253	260	243	199	424	47	274	102	54
WIVES	2 079	1 022	489	533	244	244	245	289	1 057	202	660	195	126
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	6 034	3 607	1 838	1 770	932	915	905	855	2 427	353	1 590	483	293
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	826	446	225	221	111	113	114	108	380	69	249	62	44
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	4 213	2 553	1 513	1 041	742	585	771	456	1 660	201	987	472	217
MALE	1 321	841	499	342	274	203	225	139	479	64	275	140	62
FEMALE	2 892	1 712	1 013	699	468	382	546	316	1 180	137	712	331	154
WORK EXPERIENCE OF FAMILY HEAD													
TOTAL, CIVILIAN	3 541	2 017	1 000	1 017	509	511	491	506	1 524	252	970	301	187
WORKED	1 815	932	414	518	188	249	226	269	883	154	546	183	120
50 TO 52 WEEKS	739	302	143	159	53	70	90	88	437	92	271	74	52
40 TO 49 WEEKS	172	89	31	58	11	31	20	28	83	14	55	14	12
27 TO 39 WEEKS	228	135	62	73	31	30	31	43	92	18	55	19	11
26 WEEKS OR LESS	677	406	178	228	93	117	86	111	271	30	165	77	45
DID NOT WORK	1 726	1 085	586	499	321	262	265	237	641	98	424	118	67
CURRENT OCCUPATION OF FAMILY HEAD													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	1 482	768	336	432	148	214	188	218	714	139	437	138	94
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	55	32	12	20	8	10	5	11	23	5	11	6	5
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	140	83	40	43	15	18	25	24	57	7	37	13	11
SALES WORKERS	74	57	20	38	11	16	9	22	16	2	11	4	2
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	108	84	40	44	17	24	23	20	24	2	15	8	5
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS	236	120	57	62	19	26	38	36	116	21	69	26	23
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	176	107	46	61	29	43	16	18	69	7	47	15	11
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES	82	44	22	22	6	13	17	9	37	10	22	5	5
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	109	49	27	22	10	13	16	9	60	10	36	14	9
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	216	28	1	27	-	4	1	24	188	53	122	12	7
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	49	11	-	10	-	3	-	8	39	9	22	8	10
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	217	142	65	77	30	40	35	37	75	11	39	25	6
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	20	11	6	5	3	3	3	2	9	1	6	1	2
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL													
FAMILY STATUS													
ALL PERSONS	9.1	7.9	11.3	5.9	11.6	5.1	11.0	7.3	11.4	14.3	11.5	9.7	9.6
IN FAMILIES	7.5	6.5	9.4	5.0	9.9	4.2	8.9	6.2	9.5	12.6	9.7	7.4	7.9
HEAD	7.1	6.2	8.4	4.9	8.9	4.1	8.0	6.1	8.9	12.1	9.0	7.2	7.5
MALE	4.9	3.7	5.0	3.0	5.3	2.2	4.8	4.1	7.1	10.6	7.1	5.2	5.8
FEMALE	25.2	24.3	26.9	22.0	27.1	20.2	26.8	25.0	27.4	31.1	27.5	26.0	25.1
WIVES	4.8	3.6	5.0	2.9	5.3	2.2	4.8	3.9	6.9	10.7	6.9	5.2	5.7
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	11.3	10.4	16.1	7.6	17.8	6.6	14.7	9.2	13.1	15.3	13.5	10.7	11.1
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	4.4	3.4	4.6	2.6	4.4	2.1	4.8	3.6	6.6	10.0	7.1	4.1	4.8
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	22.7	19.4	21.6	16.8	19.4	14.8	24.3	20.5	30.7	36.0	30.5	29.3	27.5
MALE	17.3	15.2	17.1	13.0	16.2	11.8	18.3	15.3	23.1	28.7	22.4	22.3	21.5
FEMALE	26.4	22.4	24.9	19.6	21.9	17.0	28.1	24.0	35.5	40.8	35.4	33.9	30.9
WORK EXPERIENCE OF FAMILY HEAD													
TOTAL, CIVILIAN	7.2	6.2	8.5	4.9	8.9	4.1	8.1	6.1	9.0	12.1	9.1	7.2	7.6
WORKED	4.5	3.5	4.5	3.0	4.4	2.3	4.6	3.9	6.5	9.1	6.4	5.5	6.2
50 TO 52 WEEKS	2.4	1.4	2.0	1.1	1.6	0.8	2.4	1.6	4.2	7.3	4.2	2.9	3.6
40 TO 49 WEEKS	4.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	2.8	3.3	5.0	4.4	6.8	9.4	7.1	4.6	7.4
27 TO 39 WEEKS	9.7	9.3	11.2	8.2	12.2	5.9	10.3	11.2	10.3	14.3	9.7	9.4	9.3
26 WEEKS OR LESS	21.6	20.5	22.3	19.3	23.9	17.0	20.8	22.6	23.5	20.4	22.9	26.4	24.8
DID NOT WORK	19.0	18.9	22.6	15.9	23.0	14.2	22.0	18.4	19.1	24.7	19.8	14.4	13.0
CURRENT OCCUPATION OF FAMILY HEAD													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	4.0	3.1	4.0	2.6	3.7	2.1	4.2	3.4	5.8	9.1	5.6	4.5	5.3
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.5	3.3	1.3	1.4	2.0
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	2.2	1.9	2.8	1.4	2.4	0.9	3.1	2.3	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.7	3.6
SALES WORKERS	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.7	2.0	2.4	5.5	2.8	(B)	3.0	2.1	1.5
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	3.7	3.8	4.4	3.4	3.6	2.8	5.4	4.4	3.3	(B)	3.4	3.3	3.1
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS	2.9	2.3	3.5	1.7	2.5	1.3	4.2	2.4	4.2	6.2	4.0	3.7	5.4
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	4.3	4.3	5.1	3.9	6.9	5.0	3.4	2.6	4.2	3.8	4.3	4.2	5.9
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES	4.0	3.6	5.3	2.7	2.9	2.7	7.1	2.6	4.8	10.8	4.3	3.1	5.3
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	7.6	5.5	8.4	3.9	6.7	4.2	10.0	3.6	10.9	(B)	10.0	12.0	(B)
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	20.4	14.3	(B)	14.8	(B)	(B)	(B)	16.7	21.8	23.9	22.2	14.3	(B)
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	15.9	12.4	(B)	13.2	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	17.2	(B)	15.0	(B)	(B)
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	8.4	7.9	8.5	7.4	7.1	6.4	10.1	9.1	9.7	13.2	8.1	11.8	6.4
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

Table 20. POVERTY STATUS IN 1976 AND 1969—SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL BY RACE, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Families and unrelated individuals as of March 1977 and April 1970. Excludes unrelated individuals under 14 years old, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks and college students in dormitories)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000		TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
					IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES					
WHITE													
INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL													
FAMILY STATUS													
ALL PERSONS	18 990	10 244	5 361	4 882	2 666	2 487	2 695	2 395	8 746	1 397	5 522	1 828	1 005
IN FAMILIES	14 050	7 177	3 543	3 634	1 707	1 764	1 836	1 870	6 873	1 183	4 372	1 318	766
HEAD	3 952	2 015	1 001	1 014	491	506	510	509	1 937	328	1 235	374	222
MALE	2 859	1 322	619	703	298	335	321	368	1 537	277	988	272	172
FEMALE	1 093	693	381	311	193	171	189	141	400	51	247	101	50
WIVES	2 704	1 251	583	668	279	319	305	349	1 453	261	934	258	162
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	6 340	3 406	1 696	1 710	810	830	887	880	2 934	490	1 850	594	325
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	1 053	504	263	242	128	109	135	132	549	104	353	92	57
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	4 940	3 067	1 818	1 249	959	723	859	525	1 873	214	1 150	510	239
MALE	1 516	943	581	362	317	207	264	155	573	67	339	167	72
FEMALE	3 424	2 124	1 238	887	642	516	595	371	1 300	147	811	343	167
WORK EXPERIENCE OF FAMILY HEAD													
TOTAL, CIVILIAN	3 904	1 984	989	996	488	499	500	497	1 920	328	1 228	364	218
WORKED	1 989	986	461	525	206	261	255	264	1 003	177	637	189	109
50 TO 52 WEEKS	906	405	180	225	77	107	103	118	501	95	319	87	51
40 TO 49 WEEKS	294	162	77	85	37	44	40	42	132	23	84	25	14
27 TO 39 WEEKS	230	113	53	60	22	29	31	30	117	20	75	22	14
26 WEEKS OR LESS	559	306	151	155	69	81	82	74	253	40	159	55	30
DID NOT WORK	1 916	999	528	471	283	238	245	233	917	150	591	176	109
CURRENT OCCUPATION OF FAMILY HEAD													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	1 676	841	389	452	177	229	213	222	836	147	530	159	95
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	105	69	31	38	15	23	16	15	36	4	22	10	5
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	108	62	26	36	12	19	13	16	47	7	30	10	7
SALES WORKERS	81	53	25	28	11	16	14	11	28	4	18	7	4
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	124	91	47	45	24	27	23	18	33	3	20	10	5
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS	275	145	64	81	30	43	34	38	130	20	81	29	17
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	238	125	62	63	30	30	32	32	114	17	75	22	13
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES	103	52	26	26	10	12	17	14	51	9	33	9	6
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	135	61	29	32	12	14	18	18	73	12	48	13	8
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	196	26	2	24	-	5	1	19	170	47	106	17	11
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	89	24	5	19	1	5	4	15	65	13	43	9	5
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	203	124	69	55	30	32	39	23	79	9	49	21	11
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	19	10	4	6	2	3	3	3	9	1	6	2	1
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL													
FAMILY STATUS													
ALL PERSONS	10.9	8.7	11.1	7.0	10.7	5.9	11.5	8.8	15.7	23.0	16.3	11.6	11.9
IN FAMILIES	8.8	6.6	8.3	5.6	8.0	4.4	8.7	7.3	13.3	20.8	13.9	9.1	9.7
HEAD	8.7	6.5	7.9	5.6	7.6	4.6	8.3	7.2	13.1	20.0	13.7	9.1	9.9
MALE	6.9	4.7	5.6	4.2	5.3	3.3	5.9	5.6	11.3	18.3	11.9	7.2	8.3
FEMALE	26.0	23.2	24.5	21.8	22.7	19.1	26.7	26.5	32.9	40.8	33.6	28.5	27.8
WIVES	6.8	4.6	5.5	4.1	5.2	3.2	5.8	5.5	11.1	18.0	11.7	7.1	8.2
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	10.8	8.6	11.7	6.8	11.8	5.5	11.7	8.8	15.2	23.5	15.8	10.9	10.9
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	7.0	4.7	5.6	4.1	4.9	2.9	6.5	6.0	12.3	20.2	13.1	7.3	8.3
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	35.5	30.8	31.2	30.3	27.9	27.0	35.7	36.2	47.5	54.3	48.9	42.5	43.6
MALE	28.3	24.3	25.4	22.6	22.8	20.1	29.5	27.2	38.8	44.3	39.7	35.4	34.4
FEMALE	40.0	34.9	34.8	35.1	31.4	31.4	39.4	42.0	52.6	60.5	54.0	47.1	49.2
WORK EXPERIENCE OF FAMILY HEAD													
TOTAL, CIVILIAN	8.7	6.5	7.9	5.6	7.6	4.6	8.3	7.2	13.2	20.1	13.8	9.1	9.9
WORKED	5.1	3.7	4.4	3.3	3.8	2.7	5.0	4.3	8.2	13.4	8.5	5.5	5.8
50 TO 52 WEEKS	3.1	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.4	2.6	2.5	5.4	9.9	5.7	3.2	3.5
40 TO 49 WEEKS	6.0	4.6	5.2	4.1	4.5	3.4	6.2	5.4	9.4	14.4	9.8	6.3	6.6
27 TO 39 WEEKS	12.8	10.1	10.6	9.7	8.6	8.2	12.7	11.7	17.2	21.6	17.8	13.3	14.9
26 WEEKS OR LESS	24.5	21.8	22.9	20.8	20.0	18.6	26.2	23.9	28.9	34.4	29.3	25.0	26.7
DID NOT WORK	30.8	25.6	26.8	24.4	25.8	21.0	28.1	29.2	39.4	49.3	40.5	31.3	33.4
CURRENT OCCUPATION OF FAMILY HEAD													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	4.6	3.4	4.0	3.0	3.5	2.5	4.4	3.9	7.4	12.3	7.8	4.9	5.4
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.2	2.0	1.7	2.8	4.2	3.1	2.2	2.2
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.4	2.0	2.3	3.5	5.3	3.8	2.3	3.0
SALES WORKERS	3.0	2.6	3.0	2.3	2.6	2.0	3.3	2.8	4.5	8.3	4.8	3.2	3.4
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	4.0	3.8	4.2	3.4	3.9	3.1	4.6	4.1	4.9	5.9	5.2	4.3	4.4
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS	3.4	2.6	3.2	2.3	3.0	2.1	3.3	2.7	5.1	8.4	5.2	3.8	4.1
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	5.2	4.2	5.2	3.5	5.1	3.2	5.3	4.0	6.9	10.7	7.1	4.9	5.1
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES	5.3	4.1	5.1	3.4	3.7	2.8	6.6	4.3	7.6	12.6	7.7	5.4	6.6
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	9.3	6.9	7.7	6.3	5.7	5.0	9.8	8.1	13.3	18.7	13.7	9.5	10.5
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	17.0	13.1	(B)	13.2	(B)	11.0	(B)	13.9	17.8	20.9	17.0	15.9	17.1
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	25.7	22.7	(B)	22.7	(B)	16.6	(B)	25.5	27.0	29.4	27.8	21.7	(B)
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	8.4	7.2	8.3	6.3	6.5	5.8	10.5	7.0	11.5	15.2	12.0	9.5	10.7
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	35.7	30.5	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

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Table 20. POVERTY STATUS IN 1976 AND 1969—SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL IN RACE, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Families and unrelated individuals as of March 1977 and April 1970. Excludes unrelated individuals under 14 years old, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks and college students in dormitories)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
BLACK													
INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL													
FAMILY STATUS													
ALL PERSONS	7 595	5 149	4 167	982	2 747	642	1 420	340	2 447	324	1 482	641	281
IN FAMILIES	6 576	4 391	3 543	849	2 376	558	1 167	291	2 184	303	1 314	568	241
HEAD	1 617	1 126	908	218	592	144	315	74	491	72	304	115	55
MALE	495	295	223	72	134	46	88	27	200	32	124	44	18
FEMALE	1 122	831	685	145	458	98	227	48	292	40	180	71	37
WIVES	442	258	194	64	118	41	76	23	185	26	116	42	16
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	3 758	2 580	2 081	499	1 399	328	681	171	1 178	149	699	331	134
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	759	428	360	68	266	45	94	22	330	55	195	80	35
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	1 019	757	624	133	372	84	252	49	262	21	168	73	40
MALE	410	323	274	49	156	36	119	13	87	6	59	22	20
FEMALE	609	434	350	84	216	48	134	36	176	15	110	51	21
WORK EXPERIENCE OF FAMILY HEAD													
TOTAL, CIVILIAN	1 616	1 126	908	218	592	144	315	74	491	72	304	115	55
WORKED	658	401	317	84	176	49	141	35	257	34	156	67	21
50 TO 52 WEEKS	270	145	110	36	72	22	37	14	125	21	71	32	8
40 TO 49 WEEKS	66	37	28	8	11	1	17	7	29	2	16	11	1
27 TO 39 WEEKS	88	60	51	9	23	3	28	6	28	4	13	11	7
26 WEEKS OR LESS	234	159	128	31	70	24	58	7	75	7	55	13	6
DID NOT WORK	959	725	591	134	417	94	174	40	234	38	148	48	34
CURRENT OCCUPATION OF FAMILY HEAD													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	471	288	218	70	121	37	97	33	183	29	105	49	16
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	9	9	6	3	5	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	14	9	9	-	8	-	1	-	4	2	1	2	-
SALES WORKERS	7	5	1	4	1	2	-	2	2	2	-	-	-
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	42	39	33	6	18	1	15	5	3	-	3	-	1
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS	22	16	10	7	3	3	7	3	6	1	4	1	1
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	64	33	23	9	8	2	15	8	31	5	17	9	3
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES	35	19	13	6	9	3	4	4	16	5	6	5	-
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	34	19	11	8	4	5	8	3	15	1	6	7	-
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	8	8	-	-
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	32	5	2	2	2	2	-	-	28	2	24	2	1
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	135	98	78	20	43	16	35	4	37	2	17	18	5
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	61	35	30	6	19	2	11	4	26	1	20	5	4
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL													
FAMILY STATUS													
ALL PERSONS	31.1	28.6	31.0	21.5	31.0	21.9	31.0	20.9	38.2	35.8	38.0	40.0	32.2
IN FAMILIES	30.1	27.6	30.2	20.3	30.7	20.7	29.3	19.4	36.8	35.0	36.2	39.3	30.1
HEAD	27.9	25.6	28.0	19.0	27.6	18.8	28.8	19.4	34.7	34.4	35.3	33.3	26.8
MALE	13.5	10.8	11.7	8.8	10.8	8.7	13.5	9.2	21.4	21.3	21.6	20.9	12.4
FEMALE	52.2	49.8	51.1	44.2	51.0	41.5	51.3	50.9	60.5	(B)	62.6	53.0	(B)
WIVES	13.3	10.5	11.3	8.6	10.4	8.5	13.1	8.8	21.1	19.2	21.7	20.9	12.1
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	40.4	38.3	42.1	27.8	43.1	29.1	40.0	25.7	46.2	45.6	45.0	49.2	39.1
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	22.2	18.4	19.8	13.4	22.0	14.3	15.5	11.9	30.1	28.9	28.7	35.2	30.0
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	39.8	36.2	36.4	35.3	33.2	34.0	42.6	37.9	55.9	(B)	61.6	46.5	(B)
MALE	31.7	30.1	31.6	23.7	28.4	25.7	37.2	(B)	39.9	(B)	47.1	(B)	(B)
FEMALE	48.1	42.8	41.4	49.9	37.8	44.9	48.8	(B)	69.6	(B)	73.8	58.5	(B)
WORK EXPERIENCE OF FAMILY HEAD													
TOTAL, CIVILIAN	28.4	26.1	28.2	19.8	27.7	19.2	29.3	21.1	35.5	34.4	36.4	34.1	26.9
WORKED	16.2	13.0	14.3	9.8	12.1	8.6	18.5	12.3	26.2	23.8	26.4	27.0	14.7
50 TO 52 WEEKS	9.4	6.6	7.0	5.8	6.8	5.2	7.4	6.9	18.5	20.3	18.0	18.6	7.9
40 TO 49 WEEKS	17.5	14.3	15.0	(B)	8.5	(B)	(B)	(B)	24.3	(B)	20.7	(B)	(B)
27 TO 39 WEEKS	30.1	25.8	31.2	(B)	24.5	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
26 WEEKS OR LESS	44.7	40.2	43.0	31.5	40.1	(B)	47.1	(B)	58.4	(B)	68.9	(B)	(B)
DID NOT WORK	58.4	58.3	59.1	55.0	60.7	54.5	55.7	(B)	58.6	(B)	60.3	54.8	(B)
CURRENT OCCUPATION OF FAMILY HEAD													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	13.2	10.6	11.2	9.1	9.5	7.3	14.6	12.4	21.5	22.6	20.7	22.6	12.6
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	2.8	3.3	3.6	2.7	4.0	2.4	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	7.6	6.3	9.2	(B)	10.8	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
SALES WORKERS	8.4	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	10.3	10.2	11.2	6.9	8.4	(B)	18.6	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS	5.1	4.9	4.1	6.9	2.1	(B)	7.7	(B)	6.0	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	10.5	7.8	7.7	8.1	4.4	(B)	13.3	(B)	16.3	(B)	13.7	(B)	(B)
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES	9.7	7.4	6.7	(B)	7.1	(B)	(B)	(B)	15.9	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	10.7	9.2	8.6	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	13.6	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	20.6	18.1	19.5	14.2	16.5	16.0	25.1	(B)	32.1	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	60.3	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.
B BASE LESS THAN 75,000.

Table 20. POVERTY STATUS IN 1976 AND 1969—SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL BY RACE, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Families and unrelated individuals as of March 1977 and April 1970. Excludes unrelated individuals under 14 years old, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks and college students in dormitories)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
BLACK													
INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL													
FAMILY STATUS													
ALL PERSONS	7 713	4 728	3 726	1 002	2 279	455	1 447	547	2 984	431	2 064	489	312
IN FAMILIES	6 794	4 083	3 196	886	1 944	391	1 253	496	2 712	401	1 876	435	279
HEAD	1 457	913	725	188	444	87	281	101	544	78	375	91	57
MALE	745	394	290	104	167	40	123	64	351	56	242	52	33
FEMALE	713	519	436	84	278	47	158	37	193	21	133	39	24
WIVES	675	354	260	95	148	36	112	58	321	52	221	47	30
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	4 003	2 461	1 940	521	1 201	234	739	287	1 543	225	1 068	250	163
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	658	354	271	83	151	33	121	50	304	46	212	46	29
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	919	646	530	116	335	65	195	51	273	30	189	55	33
MALE	350	242	197	45	129	24	69	21	108	13	73	22	13
FEMALE	568	403	333	71	206	41	126	30	165	16	116	33	20
WORK EXPERIENCE OF FAMILY HEAD													
TOTAL, CIVILIAN	1 451	908	723	186	444	87	279	99	542	78	375	90	56
WORKED	791	450	344	106	189	44	155	63	341	48	235	57	35
50 TO 52 WEEKS	342	186	141	45	73	17	68	28	156	21	106	29	17
40 TO 49 WEEKS	162	93	72	21	40	8	32	12	69	11	48	10	7
27 TO 39 WEEKS	95	53	39	14	22	6	17	8	42	6	29	7	4
26 WEEKS OR LESS	191	118	92	26	54	12	38	14	73	9	51	12	7
DID NOT WORK	660	458	379	80	255	43	124	37	202	29	139	33	22
CURRENT OCCUPATION OF FAMILY HEAD													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	646	370	282	88	154	36	127	52	276	39	190	47	29
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	15	10	8	2	4	1	4	1	4	-	3	1	1
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	8	6	4	1	3	1	1	1	2	-	1	-	-
SALES WORKERS	9	7	6	1	4	1	2	-	2	-	1	1	-
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	35	31	27	4	19	3	8	1	4	-	2	1	1
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS	59	34	25	9	13	4	12	6	25	4	17	4	2
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	100	58	46	11	27	4	20	7	42	6	29	7	4
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES	44	24	18	6	11	2	7	4	20	4	14	2	2
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	92	47	33	15	17	5	15	10	45	9	31	6	5
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	16	2	1	2	-	-	-	1	13	3	9	2	-
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	60	11	3	8	1	2	2	7	49	8	35	6	3
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	127	92	75	17	40	8	35	9	36	3	24	9	5
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	81	48	36	12	15	5	22	6	34	3	23	8	5
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL													
FAMILY STATUS													
ALL PERSONS	35.2	29.2	29.1	29.5	26.4	22.5	34.5	39.7	52.6	56.1	54.5	43.9	42.4
IN FAMILIES	34.0	27.8	27.7	28.1	25.1	20.9	32.8	38.4	51.4	55.1	53.2	42.4	40.9
HEAD	30.3	24.9	24.9	25.2	22.4	19.1	30.0	34.8	47.0	51.4	48.9	38.4	36.9
MALE	21.4	15.1	14.3	18.0	12.1	11.5	18.8	28.0	40.5	47.4	42.2	30.1	28.9
FEMALE	53.0	49.3	49.1	50.1	45.7	44.2	56.5	60.4	66.5	66.4	68.3	61.2	61.0
WIVES	21.0	14.7	13.9	17.6	11.7	11.2	18.3	27.5	40.0	47.3	41.6	29.4	28.4
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	42.6	36.2	36.5	35.0	34.0	27.2	41.4	45.7	59.4	62.5	61.3	50.5	49.0
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	25.9	19.5	18.9	21.6	15.8	14.7	25.1	31.1	42.1	43.9	43.7	34.9	32.5
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	48.1	42.6	41.7	46.9	37.6	40.7	51.4	58.2	69.7	72.4	71.9	62.0	61.2
MALE	38.7	33.6	32.6	38.6	29.9	33.0	39.1	47.9	58.8	(B)	60.3	52.4	49.7
FEMALE	56.7	50.7	50.0	54.5	44.8	47.3	61.9	68.6	79.4	(B)	81.8	70.6	72.3
WORK EXPERIENCE OF FAMILY HEAD													
TOTAL, CIVILIAN	30.5	25.1	25.0	25.7	22.5	19.3	30.3	35.9	47.5	51.6	49.2	39.3	37.4
WORKED	21.2	15.7	15.1	17.8	12.2	11.7	21.2	28.3	39.7	43.6	41.6	31.4	29.2
50 TO 52 WEEKS	14.5	10.1	9.7	11.8	7.4	6.9	14.7	20.5	30.0	33.7	31.2	24.3	21.8
40 TO 49 WEEKS	21.5	15.4	14.8	18.1	11.8	11.5	21.6	29.7	45.0	(B)	48.0	31.2	(B)
27 TO 39 WEEKS	36.3	28.7	27.6	32.4	23.9	(B)	34.3	(B)	54.2	(B)	54.9	(B)	(B)
26 WEEKS OR LESS	54.6	48.2	47.6	50.2	43.7	42.4	54.6	(B)	69.6	(B)	72.1	(B)	(B)
DID NOT WORK	63.9	61.2	61.1	62.1	59.5	58.4	64.6	67.1	70.9	73.7	70.8	69.2	68.2
CURRENT OCCUPATION OF FAMILY HEAD													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	19.3	14.2	13.7	16.3	11.0	10.4	19.4	26.3	36.8	41.2	38.5	29.1	27.2
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	6.6	5.5	5.7	4.9	4.3	4.1	8.8	(B)	12.5	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	7.4	6.5	6.5	(B)	6.3	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
SALES WORKERS	13.7	12.4	12.7	(B)	9.8	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	11.3	10.7	11.0	9.3	9.9	8.5	15.1	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS	12.7	9.2	8.7	11.2	6.9	6.9	12.1	18.7	25.6	(B)	26.7	(B)	(B)
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	15.6	11.8	11.7	12.0	10.1	7.4	14.9	19.7	27.7	(B)	28.3	21.8	(B)
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES	14.9	10.3	9.8	12.1	8.4	7.2	13.2	(B)	31.5	(B)	33.6	(B)	(B)
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	22.6	16.2	14.7	20.9	12.1	12.1	19.2	31.3	38.9	(B)	40.1	(B)	(B)
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	52.8	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	64.0	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	67.5	(B)	68.8	(B)	(B)
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	22.0	19.2	19.2	19.6	15.3	14.9	26.9	28.2	35.0	(B)	37.6	30.1	(B)
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	56.8	49.1	48.8	(B)	38.7	(B)	59.5	(B)	73.3	(B)	75.8	(B)	(B)

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.
B BASE LESS THAN 25,000.

Table 21. POVERTY AREAS—PERSONS, FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1976 AND 1969, RACE, AND WHETHER LIVING INSIDE OR OUTSIDE OF POVERTY AREAS, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS AS OF MARCH 1977 AND APRIL 1970)

POVERTY STATUS AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
IN POVERTY AREAS--TOTAL													
INCOME ABOVE THE POVERTY LEVEL													
ALL PERSONS	29 810	10 919	7 430	3 489	4 081	974	3 348	2 515	18 892	3 903	12 377	2 612	1 539
IN FAMILIES	27 067	9 335	6 159	3 175	3 346	861	2 814	2 315	17 732	3 710	11 609	2 412	1 443
HEAD	8 074	2 761	1 802	958	965	272	837	686	5 314	1 104	3 453	756	467
MALE	7 082	2 204	1 339	865	689	236	651	628	4 878	1 022	3 171	685	441
FEMALE	993	557	463	94	277	36	186	58	436	83	283	70	27
WIVES	6 809	2 065	1 233	832	616	222	617	610	4 745	986	3 089	670	433
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	8 431	2 937	1 958	979	1 109	246	849	733	5 494	1 138	3 643	712	395
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	3 753	1 573	1 167	406	655	120	511	286	2 180	482	1 423	275	148
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	2 744	1 584	1 270	314	736	114	535	200	1 160	192	767	200	97
MALE	1 357	851	690	161	416	56	274	105	506	91	333	83	36
FEMALE	1 387	733	580	153	319	58	261	95	653	101	435	117	61
INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL													
ALL PERSONS	10 526	5 302	4 306	996	2 557	374	1 749	622	5 224	1 066	3 307	850	366
IN FAMILIES	8 705	4 347	3 525	822	2 155	304	1 370	518	4 358	927	2 746	685	274
HEAD	2 238	1 120	911	209	540	80	370	130	1 118	249	708	162	71
MALE	1 142	422	309	114	165	35	144	79	720	172	456	92	37
FEMALE	1 096	698	602	96	376	45	226	50	398	77	251	70	34
WIVES	1 079	392	284	107	151	32	133	76	688	168	434	86	34
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	4 507	2 467	2 016	451	1 254	175	763	276	2 040	397	1 300	344	134
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	880	368	314	54	210	18	104	36	512	114	305	94	35
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	1 821	955	782	174	402	70	380	104	866	139	561	165	92
MALE	618	366	316	50	186	18	129	32	253	39	172	42	29
FEMALE	1 203	590	466	124	216	51	250	72	613	100	390	123	63
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL													
ALL PERSONS	26.1	32.7	36.7	22.2	38.5	27.8	34.3	19.8	21.7	21.5	21.1	24.6	19.2
IN FAMILIES	24.3	31.8	36.4	20.6	39.2	26.1	32.7	18.3	19.7	20.0	19.1	22.1	16.0
HEAD	21.7	28.9	33.6	17.9	35.9	22.6	30.7	15.9	17.4	18.4	17.0	17.6	13.2
MALE	13.9	16.1	18.7	11.6	19.3	12.8	18.1	11.2	12.9	14.4	12.6	11.8	7.7
FEMALE	52.5	55.6	56.5	50.5	57.6	55.4	54.8	46.7	47.7	48.1	47.1	49.9	(8)
WIVES	13.7	15.9	18.7	11.4	19.7	12.5	17.7	11.1	12.7	14.6	12.3	11.3	7.3
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	34.8	45.7	50.7	31.5	53.1	41.6	47.3	27.4	27.1	25.8	26.3	32.6	25.3
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	19.0	19.0	21.2	11.8	24.2	13.1	16.9	11.2	19.0	19.1	17.6	25.5	19.2
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	39.9	37.6	38.1	35.6	35.3	38.0	41.5	34.2	42.7	41.9	42.2	45.3	48.6
MALE	31.3	30.1	31.4	23.8	30.9	(8)	32.1	23.2	33.3	29.9	34.0	33.8	(8)
FEMALE	46.4	44.6	44.5	44.7	40.3	47.0	49.0	43.1	48.4	49.7	47.3	51.2	50.7
OUTSIDE POVERTY AREAS--TOTAL													
INCOME ABOVE THE POVERTY LEVEL													
ALL PERSONS	157 517	116 783	43 011	73 773	22 332	46 307	20 679	27 465	40 734	3 230	24 838	12 666	7 288
IN FAMILIES	144 146	106 247	37 611	68 637	19 171	42 844	18 440	25 792	37 898	3 046	23 218	11 635	6 778
HEAD	43 325	31 957	11 766	20 192	6 048	12 543	5 718	7 649	11 367	891	7 010	3 466	1 995
MALE	39 147	28 670	10 204	18 466	5 191	11 405	5 013	7 061	10 477	848	6 452	3 177	1 833
FEMALE	4 178	3 287	1 562	1 726	857	1 138	705	588	890	43	558	289	163
WIVES	38 082	27 837	9 841	17 996	4 968	11 089	4 873	6 907	10 245	834	6 300	3 110	1 794
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	45 218	32 952	10 852	22 100	5 313	13 719	5 539	8 382	12 265	1 030	7 532	3 703	2 186
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	17 521	13 501	5 152	8 348	2 843	5 494	2 310	2 855	4 021	291	2 375	1 355	802
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	13 372	10 536	5 400	5 136	3 160	3 463	2 239	1 673	2 836	184	1 620	1 032	510
MALE	5 932	4 687	2 372	2 314	1 421	1 580	951	735	1 246	85	702	459	214
FEMALE	7 439	5 849	3 027	2 822	1 739	1 883	1 288	938	1 590	99	918	573	296
INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL													
ALL PERSONS	14 449	9 927	5 176	4 751	2 889	2 750	2 287	2 001	4 523	369	2 765	1 388	786
IN FAMILIES	10 927	7 488	3 777	3 711	2 156	2 118	1 622	1 593	3 438	286	2 149	1 003	620
HEAD	3 073	2 117	1 050	1 067	591	597	459	469	956	86	594	277	172
MALE	1 626	1 003	455	548	250	280	206	268	622	72	376	173	115
FEMALE	1 447	1 113	595	519	341	318	254	201	334	13	217	103	57
WIVES	1 527	939	434	505	240	263	194	242	588	66	354	168	109
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	5 573	3 899	2 001	1 899	1 145	1 114	855	785	1 674	121	1 048	505	295
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	754	534	293	241	180	145	113	96	220	13	154	53	44
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	3 523	2 438	1 399	1 040	734	632	665	408	1 085	83	616	385	165
MALE	1 169	844	480	363	254	238	226	125	325	31	171	123	53
FEMALE	2 354	1 594	918	676	479	393	439	283	760	52	445	262	113
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL													
ALL PERSONS	8.4	7.8	10.7	6.1	11.5	5.6	10.0	6.8	10.0	10.3	10.0	9.9	9.7
IN FAMILIES	7.0	6.6	9.1	5.1	10.1	4.7	8.1	5.8	8.3	8.6	8.5	7.9	8.4
HEAD	6.6	6.2	8.2	5.0	8.9	4.5	7.4	5.8	7.8	8.8	7.8	7.4	7.9
MALE	4.0	3.4	4.3	2.9	4.6	2.4	3.9	3.7	5.6	7.9	5.5	5.2	5.9
FEMALE	25.7	25.3	27.6	23.1	28.5	21.8	26.4	25.5	27.3	(8)	28.1	26.3	26.1
WIVES	3.9	3.3	4.2	2.7	4.6	2.3	3.8	3.4	5.4	7.3	5.3	5.1	5.7
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	11.0	10.6	15.6	7.9	17.7	7.5	13.4	8.6	12.0	10.5	12.2	12.0	11.9
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	4.1	3.8	5.4	2.8	6.0	2.6	4.7	3.3	5.2	4.4	6.1	3.7	5.2
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	20.9	18.8	20.6	16.8	18.8	15.4	22.9	19.6	27.7	31.1	27.6	27.2	24.5
MALE	16.5	15.3	16.8	13.6	15.2	13.1	19.2	14.5	20.7	26.7	19.6	21.1	19.8
FEMALE	24.0	21.4	23.3	19.3	21.6	17.3	25.4	23.2	32.3	34.5	32.7	31.4	27.5

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

Table 21. POVERTY AREAS—PERSONS, FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1976 AND 1969, RACE, AND WHETHER LIVING INSIDE OR OUTSIDE OF POVERTY AREAS, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(Numbers in thousands. Families and unrelated individuals as of March 1977 and April 1970)

POVERTY STATUS AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
IN POVERTY AREAS--TOTAL													
INCOME ABOVE THE POVERTY LEVEL													
ALL PERSONS.	29 177	13 747	10 460	3 287	5 945	1 111	4 515	2 176	15 431	2 845	10 349	2 236	1 459
IN FAMILIES.	27 058	12 239	9 156	3 083	5 168	1 007	3 988	2 076	14 819	2 752	9 956	2 112	1 391
HEAD	7 634	3 400	2 554	845	1 423	278	1 131	567	4 235	784	2 845	605	399
MALE	6 754	2 845	2 083	762	1 133	239	950	523	3 909	730	2 629	550	366
FEMALE	881	555	471	83	290	39	181	44	326	55	216	55	33
WIVES.	6 428	2 675	1 946	728	1 050	226	897	502	3 753	701	2 525	528	350
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	9 771	4 527	3 369	1 158	1 956	381	1 412	778	5 244	960	3 534	751	494
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	3 226	1 638	1 287	351	738	123	549	229	1 588	307	1 053	228	149
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS.	2 119	1 508	1 303	204	777	104	526	100	612	93	393	125	68
MALE	1 108	820	709	111	434	56	274	55	288	43	184	60	32
FEMALE	1 012	688	595	93	343	48	252	46	324	50	209	65	36
INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL													
ALL PERSONS.	13 754	6 415	5 029	1 386	2 724	415	2 305	970	7 340	1 543	4 897	899	572
IN FAMILIES.	11 549	5 170	3 997	1 173	2 186	329	1 811	844	6 378	1 377	4 264	737	477
HEAD	2 755	1 207	940	266	513	79	427	188	1 548	337	1 034	178	119
MALE	1 816	620	442	178	217	42	224	136	1 196	275	796	124	88
FEMALE	939	587	499	88	296	36	203	52	352	61	238	53	31
WIVES.	1 690	569	404	166	197	39	207	127	1 120	259	745	116	81
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	6 032	2 953	2 320	633	1 310	186	1 010	448	3 078	642	2 061	375	229
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	1 072	441	333	108	166	25	167	82	631	138	425	68	48
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS.	2 206	1 244	1 032	213	538	86	494	126	961	167	632	162	95
MALE	817	489	408	81	225	33	184	48	328	58	208	63	33
FEMALE	1 389	756	624	132	313	54	311	78	633	109	424	99	62
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL													
ALL PERSONS.	32.0	31.8	32.5	29.7	31.4	27.2	33.8	30.8	32.2	35.2	32.1	28.7	28.2
IN FAMILIES.	29.9	29.7	30.4	27.6	29.7	24.6	31.2	28.9	30.1	33.3	30.0	25.9	25.5
HEAD	26.5	26.2	26.9	24.0	26.5	22.1	27.4	24.9	26.8	30.0	26.6	22.7	22.9
MALE	21.2	17.9	17.5	19.0	16.1	15.1	19.1	20.6	23.4	27.4	23.2	18.4	19.3
FEMALE	51.6	51.4	51.4	51.4	50.5	48.1	52.8	53.9	51.9	52.9	52.3	49.2	48.7
WIVES.	20.8	17.6	17.2	18.5	15.8	14.8	18.8	20.1	23.0	27.0	22.8	18.1	18.9
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	38.2	39.5	40.8	35.4	40.1	32.8	41.7	36.5	37.0	40.1	36.8	33.3	31.7
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	24.9	21.2	20.6	23.5	18.4	17.2	23.3	26.5	28.5	31.1	28.8	23.0	24.3
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS.	51.0	45.2	44.2	51.0	40.9	45.4	48.4	55.8	61.1	64.1	61.6	56.5	58.4
MALE	42.5	37.3	36.5	42.1	34.1	36.9	40.1	46.6	53.3	57.0	53.1	51.0	50.8
FEMALE	57.8	52.4	51.2	58.6	47.8	52.8	55.2	63.3	66.1	68.6	67.0	60.6	63.4
OUTSIDE POVERTY AREAS--TOTAL													
INCOME ABOVE THE POVERTY LEVEL													
ALL PERSONS.	141 426	106 919	42 477	64 441	23 097	40 825	19 381	23 616	34 507	2 244	19 896	12 367	6 426
IN FAMILIES.	133 455	100 546	38 942	61 605	20 788	38 861	18 154	22 743	32 909	2 145	19 002	11 762	6 162
HEAD	37 836	28 513	11 512	17 001	6 247	10 732	5 265	6 269	9 323	610	5 393	3 320	1 724
MALE	34 941	26 217	10 339	15 878	5 539	9 984	4 799	5 894	8 724	578	5 052	3 094	1 612
FEMALE	2 895	2 297	1 173	1 124	707	749	466	375	599	32	341	226	113
WIVES.	33 875	25 428	9 957	15 471	5 303	9 727	4 654	5 744	8 447	558	4 889	2 999	1 563
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	48 772	36 447	13 035	23 412	6 598	14 665	6 437	8 747	12 325	804	7 118	4 403	2 326
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	12 972	10 158	4 438	5 720	2 640	3 737	1 798	1 983	2 814	172	1 602	1 040	549
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS.	7 971	6 373	3 536	2 837	2 309	1 964	1 227	873	1 598	99	894	605	264
MALE	3 369	2 666	1 447	1 219	970	829	478	390	703	50	385	268	119
FEMALE	4 603	3 707	2 089	1 618	1 339	1 135	750	483	896	50	509	337	145
INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL													
ALL PERSONS.	13 450	8 809	4 218	4 591	2 325	2 569	1 893	2 021	4 641	358	2 829	1 454	758
IN FAMILIES.	9 702	6 272	2 855	3 418	1 539	1 854	1 316	1 564	3 430	277	2 109	1 043	579
HEAD	2 745	1 767	814	953	441	522	373	431	978	81	602	294	163
MALE	1 851	1 127	486	641	261	338	225	303	724	67	452	205	119
FEMALE	894	640	328	312	180	184	148	128	254	14	150	89	43
WIVES.	1 749	1 065	457	608	242	321	215	287	683	63	428	193	113
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	4 528	3 007	1 372	1 635	736	892	635	743	1 522	112	926	484	264
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	680	433	211	222	120	119	92	104	247	21	153	72	40
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS.	3 748	2 537	1 364	1 173	786	715	578	458	1 212	81	720	410	179
MALE	1 096	729	393	336	236	205	157	131	367	25	211	131	53
FEMALE	2 652	1 807	971	837	550	511	421	326	845	56	509	280	126
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL													
ALL PERSONS.	8.7	7.6	9.0	6.6	9.1	5.9	8.9	7.9	11.9	13.8	12.4	10.5	10.5
IN FAMILIES.	6.8	5.9	6.8	5.3	6.9	4.6	6.8	6.4	9.4	11.5	10.0	8.1	8.6
HEAD	6.8	5.8	6.6	5.3	6.6	4.6	6.6	6.4	9.5	11.8	10.0	8.1	8.6
MALE	5.0	4.1	4.5	3.9	4.5	3.3	4.5	4.9	7.7	10.4	8.2	6.2	6.9
FEMALE	23.6	21.8	21.9	21.7	20.3	19.7	24.1	25.5	29.8	30.7	30.6	28.3	27.7
WIVES.	4.9	4.0	4.4	3.8	4.4	3.2	4.4	4.8	7.5	10.1	8.0	6.0	6.7
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	8.5	7.6	9.5	6.5	10.0	5.7	9.0	7.8	11.0	12.3	11.5	9.9	10.2
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	5.0	4.1	4.5	3.7	4.3	3.1	4.8	5.0	8.1	10.8	8.7	6.5	6.8
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS.	32.0	28.5	27.8	29.3	25.4	26.7	32.0	34.4	43.1	44.9	44.6	40.4	40.3
MALE	24.6	21.5	21.4	21.6	19.6	19.8	24.7	25.2	34.3	33.4	35.5	32.7	30.7
FEMALE	36.6	32.8	31.7	34.1	29.1	31.0	36.0	40.3	48.5	53.0	50.0	45.4	46.5

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

Table 21. POVERTY AREAS—PERSONS, FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1976 AND 1969, RACE, AND WHETHER LIVING INSIDE OR OUTSIDE OF POVERTY AREAS, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS AS OF MARCH 1977 AND APRIL 1970)

POVERTY STATUS AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
IN POVERTY AREAS--WHITE													
INCOME ABOVE THE POVERTY LEVEL													
ALL PERSONS	22 212	6 162	3 416	2 746	1 578	643	1 838	2 104	16 050	3 329	10 579	2 141	1 354
IN FAMILIES	20 229	5 193	2 707	2 486	1 194	553	1 513	1 933	15 036	3 155	9 900	1 981	1 268
HEAD	6 272	1 607	846	762	372	172	474	589	4 665	973	3 049	643	421
MALE	5 746	1 393	692	701	299	154	393	546	4 353	908	2 840	605	397
FEMALE	526	214	153	61	73	18	81	43	311	64	209	38	24
WIVES	5 585	1 331	646	685	265	150	381	535	4 254	878	2 784	592	391
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	6 053	1 530	775	755	357	151	418	604	4 523	961	3 010	552	341
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	2 318	724	440	284	200	80	240	205	1 594	343	1 057	194	115
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	1 983	969	709	260	384	89	326	171	1 014	174	680	160	85
MALE	893	477	351	125	215	47	136	78	416	75	275	66	28
FEMALE	1 090	493	358	135	168	42	190	93	598	99	405	94	57
INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL													
ALL PERSONS	5 099	2 044	1 554	489	737	119	818	370	3 055	737	1 959	359	197
IN FAMILIES	3 971	1 561	1 181	380	577	87	604	293	2 409	619	1 542	248	127
HEAD	1 100	425	319	105	152	30	168	75	676	173	432	71	40
MALE	755	230	158	72	72	17	86	55	526	136	343	46	26
FEMALE	345	195	162	33	80	13	82	20	150	36	89	25	14
WIVES	732	223	150	72	68	16	82	56	509	137	328	44	24
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	1 829	804	624	180	314	36	310	144	1 025	251	666	108	54
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	309	110	87	23	43	4	44	19	200	59	115	26	9
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	1 128	482	373	109	159	32	214	77	646	118	417	111	69
MALE	351	172	141	32	79	6	62	26	179	33	122	24	18
FEMALE	777	310	233	78	80	26	152	51	467	85	295	87	51
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL													
ALL PERSONS	18.7	24.9	31.3	15.1	31.8	15.7	30.8	15.0	16.0	18.1	15.6	14.4	12.7
IN FAMILIES	16.4	23.1	30.4	13.3	32.6	13.6	28.5	13.2	13.8	16.4	13.5	11.1	9.1
HEAD	14.9	20.9	27.4	12.1	29.0	15.0	26.2	11.3	12.7	15.1	12.4	9.9	8.7
MALE	11.6	14.2	18.5	9.4	19.3	10.0	17.9	9.2	10.8	13.1	10.8	7.1	6.1
FEMALE	39.6	47.6	51.3	35.1	52.4	(B)	50.3	(B)	32.5	36.1	29.9	(B)	(B)
WIVES	11.6	14.3	18.9	9.6	20.5	9.8	17.7	9.5	10.7	13.5	10.5	7.0	5.9
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	23.2	34.4	44.6	19.2	46.8	19.3	42.6	19.2	18.5	20.7	18.1	16.3	13.7
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	11.8	13.2	16.5	7.4	17.8	4.8	15.4	8.4	11.1	14.6	9.8	11.7	7.1
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	36.3	33.2	34.5	29.6	29.3	26.5	39.6	31.1	38.9	40.3	38.0	41.0	44.9
MALE	28.2	26.5	28.6	20.1	26.8	(B)	31.2	24.9	30.1	30.6	30.8	26.4	(B)
FEMALE	41.6	38.6	39.4	36.5	32.3	(B)	44.5	35.5	43.9	46.1	42.2	48.2	47.3
OUTSIDE POVERTY AREAS--WHITE													
INCOME ABOVE THE POVERTY LEVEL													
ALL PERSONS	145 240	106 248	36 424	69 825	17 803	43 684	18 621	26 140	38 992	3 124	23 851	12 017	6 842
IN FAMILIES	132 843	96 585	31 653	64 931	15 105	40 393	16 548	24 538	36 258	2 941	22 277	11 040	6 355
HEAD	40 251	29 296	10 073	19 223	4 867	11 877	5 206	7 346	10 955	865	6 780	3 311	1 883
MALE	36 688	26 542	8 882	17 660	4 259	10 867	4 624	6 793	10 146	824	6 265	3 057	1 745
FEMALE	3 562	2 754	1 191	1 563	608	1 010	583	553	809	40	515	253	138
WIVES	35 714	25 810	8 612	17 198	4 102	10 562	4 510	6 636	9 904	813	6 106	2 985	1 705
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	41 079	29 435	8 785	20 650	3 955	12 780	4 830	7 870	11 644	990	7 186	3 469	2 014
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	15 799	12 044	4 183	7 861	2 182	5 174	2 001	2 687	3 755	274	2 205	1 276	753
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	12 398	9 664	4 770	4 893	2 698	3 291	2 073	1 602	2 734	183	1 575	977	487
MALE	5 415	4 231	2 070	2 161	1 200	1 468	870	693	1 184	83	678	423	199
FEMALE	6 983	5 433	2 700	2 732	1 497	1 823	1 203	909	1 550	99	897	554	288
INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL													
ALL PERSONS	11 614	7 616	3 514	4 101	1 801	2 251	1 713	1 850	3 998	340	2 500	1 158	671
IN FAMILIES	8 529	5 545	2 375	3 170	1 219	1 698	1 156	1 471	2 985	257	1 930	797	524
HEAD	2 460	1 606	685	921	357	483	328	437	854	79	540	234	147
MALE	1 426	846	351	494	184	236	168	258	580	68	356	156	107
FEMALE	1 034	760	334	426	173	247	161	179	273	11	185	78	40
WIVES	1 347	799	338	461	176	227	163	233	548	65	332	151	102
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	4 205	2 803	1 213	1 590	618	878	595	711	1 402	102	924	376	239
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	517	336	138	199	68	109	70	89	181	10	134	37	35
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	3 084	2 071	1 139	932	583	553	557	379	1 014	83	570	361	147
MALE	970	669	359	310	196	197	163	114	300	31	153	116	44
FEMALE	2 115	1 402	781	621	387	356	393	265	713	52	417	244	103
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL													
ALL PERSONS	7.4	6.7	8.8	5.5	9.2	4.9	8.4	6.6	9.3	9.8	9.5	8.8	8.9
IN FAMILIES	6.0	5.4	7.0	4.7	7.5	4.0	6.5	5.7	7.6	8.0	8.0	6.7	7.6
HEAD	5.8	5.2	6.4	4.6	6.8	3.9	5.9	5.6	7.2	8.4	7.4	6.6	7.3
MALE	3.7	3.1	3.8	2.7	4.1	2.1	3.5	3.7	5.4	7.7	5.4	4.9	5.8
FEMALE	22.5	21.6	21.9	21.4	22.2	19.6	21.6	24.5	25.3	(B)	26.4	23.5	22.5
WIVES	3.6	3.0	3.8	2.6	4.1	2.1	3.5	3.4	5.2	7.4	5.2	4.8	5.6
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	9.3	8.7	12.1	7.1	13.5	6.4	11.0	8.3	10.7	9.4	11.4	9.8	10.6
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	3.2	2.7	3.2	2.5	3.0	2.1	3.4	3.2	4.6	3.6	5.7	2.8	4.5
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	19.9	17.6	19.3	16.0	17.8	14.4	21.2	19.1	27.0	31.2	26.6	27.0	23.2
MALE	15.2	13.7	14.8	12.6	14.0	11.8	15.8	14.1	20.2	27.0	18.4	21.6	18.2
FEMALE	23.2	20.5	22.4	18.5	20.5	16.3	24.6	22.6	31.5	34.4	31.7	30.6	26.3

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1970

Table 21. POVERTY AREAS—PERSONS, FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1976 AND 1969, RACE, AND WHETHER LIVING INSIDE OR OUTSIDE OF POVERTY AREAS, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS AS OF MARCH 1977 AND APRIL 1970)

POVERTY STATUS AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000		TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
					IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES					
IN POVERTY AREAS--WHITE													
INCOME ABOVE THE POVERTY LEVEL													
ALL PERSONS	20 856	7 485	5 051	2 434	2 391	684	2 660	1 750	13 371	2 499	8 992	1 880	1 239
IN FAMILIES	19 370	6 526	4 246	2 281	1 966	611	2 279	1 670	12 844	2 416	8 654	1 774	1 183
HEAD	5 684	1 915	1 266	650	581	178	685	471	3 769	711	2 538	520	348
MALE	5 207	1 688	1 088	600	494	160	594	440	3 519	667	2 371	481	323
FEMALE	477	227	177	50	86	18	91	32	250	44	167	39	24
WIVES	4 991	1 605	1 028	576	463	153	565	424	3 386	642	2 282	462	310
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	6 650	2 214	1 393	821	656	213	737	609	4 436	817	3 001	618	410
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	2 045	792	559	234	266	67	293	166	1 253	246	833	174	115
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	1 486	959	805	153	424	73	381	80	527	83	338	106	56
MALE	735	501	423	79	234	38	189	41	233	36	148	49	25
FEMALE	751	457	383	74	190	35	193	40	294	47	191	56	31
INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL													
ALL PERSONS	7 247	2 708	1 961	747	894	180	1 067	567	4 539	1 064	2 959	516	352
IN FAMILIES	5 777	1 963	1 364	599	620	124	744	475	3 814	927	2 493	395	278
HEAD	1 533	492	344	148	158	34	187	115	1 040	252	682	106	78
MALE	1 177	318	206	112	87	23	119	89	859	213	564	82	63
FEMALE	355	174	138	36	71	11	67	25	181	39	118	24	15
WIVES	1 109	298	192	105	81	21	112	84	812	201	533	78	59
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	2 637	1 015	721	294	337	61	385	233	1 623	388	1 054	180	116
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	498	158	106	52	45	8	62	43	340	86	223	30	26
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	1 470	745	597	148	275	56	323	92	725	137	467	121	73
MALE	528	295	242	53	119	21	123	33	233	44	143	46	24
FEMALE	942	450	356	94	156	35	200	59	491	93	324	75	49
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL													
ALL PERSONS	25.8	26.6	28.0	23.5	27.2	20.8	28.6	24.5	25.3	29.9	24.8	21.5	22.1
IN FAMILIES	23.0	23.1	24.3	20.8	24.0	16.9	24.6	22.1	22.9	27.7	22.4	18.2	19.1
HEAD	21.2	20.4	21.4	18.6	21.3	15.9	21.4	19.6	21.6	26.1	21.2	17.0	18.4
MALE	18.4	15.9	15.9	15.7	14.9	12.4	16.7	16.9	19.6	24.2	19.2	14.6	16.3
FEMALE	42.7	43.4	43.8	42.0	45.0	37.5	42.6	44.3	42.0	47.0	41.4	38.1	38.4
WIVES	18.2	15.6	15.7	15.5	14.8	12.3	16.5	16.5	19.3	23.9	18.9	14.4	16.0
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	28.4	31.4	34.1	26.3	33.9	22.3	34.3	27.7	26.8	32.2	26.0	22.6	22.0
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	19.6	16.6	16.0	18.1	14.4	11.1	17.4	20.7	21.3	25.8	21.1	14.9	18.1
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	49.7	43.7	42.6	49.1	39.3	43.4	45.8	53.4	57.9	62.2	58.0	53.4	56.8
MALE	41.8	37.0	36.4	40.3	33.7	35.1	39.4	44.5	50.0	54.9	49.2	48.4	49.5
FEMALE	55.6	49.6	48.2	56.0	45.0	50.3	50.9	60.0	62.6	66.4	62.9	57.1	61.2
OUTSIDE POVERTY AREAS--WHITE													
INCOME ABOVE THE POVERTY LEVEL													
ALL PERSONS	133 635	100 182	37 912	62 270	19 773	39 332	18 139	22 938	33 453	2 184	19 284	11 984	6 190
IN FAMILIES	126 149	94 243	34 699	59 544	17 723	37 451	16 976	22 093	31 906	2 087	18 419	11 400	5 937
HEAD	35 988	26 902	10 402	16 500	5 426	10 382	4 976	6 119	9 086	598	5 256	3 232	1 671
MALE	33 360	24 842	9 405	15 436	4 857	9 677	4 549	5 759	8 518	567	4 934	3 018	1 565
FEMALE	2 628	2 060	996	1 064	569	704	427	360	568	31	322	214	105
WIVES	32 344	24 100	9 073	15 028	4 663	9 424	4 410	5 604	8 244	547	4 774	2 923	1 516
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	45 792	33 894	11 349	22 546	5 401	14 078	5 947	8 468	11 898	778	6 872	4 247	2 230
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	12 025	9 347	3 876	5 471	2 233	3 568	1 643	1 902	2 678	165	1 517	997	519
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	7 486	5 939	3 213	2 726	2 049	1 881	1 164	845	1 547	97	865	584	253
MALE	3 109	2 439	1 279	1 160	836	787	442	373	670	48	367	255	112
FEMALE	4 377	3 500	1 934	1 566	1 213	1 094	721	472	877	49	499	329	141
INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL													
ALL PERSONS	11 743	7 536	3 400	4 136	1 772	2 307	1 628	1 829	4 208	334	2 562	1 311	653
IN FAMILIES	8 273	5 214	2 179	3 035	1 088	1 639	1 092	1 395	3 059	256	1 880	923	488
HEAD	2 419	1 523	656	866	333	472	323	394	897	77	553	267	144
MALE	1 682	1 004	413	591	211	313	202	278	678	64	424	190	109
FEMALE	737	518	243	275	122	160	121	116	219	13	129	77	35
WIVES	1 595	954	391	562	198	297	193	265	641	60	401	180	104
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	3 703	2 391	975	1 416	473	769	502	647	1 312	102	796	414	209
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	556	346	156	190	83	101	73	89	209	18	129	62	32
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	3 471	2 322	1 221	1 101	684	668	537	433	1 149	77	683	389	165
MALE	988	648	339	309	198	187	141	122	340	23	196	121	48
FEMALE	2 483	1 674	882	792	487	481	395	312	809	54	487	268	118
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL													
ALL PERSONS	8.1	7.0	8.2	6.2	8.2	5.5	8.2	7.4	11.2	13.3	11.7	9.9	9.5
IN FAMILIES	6.2	5.2	5.9	4.8	5.8	4.2	6.0	5.9	8.7	10.9	9.3	7.5	7.6
HEAD	6.3	5.4	5.9	5.0	5.8	4.3	6.1	6.0	9.0	11.4	9.5	7.6	7.9
MALE	4.8	3.9	4.2	3.7	4.2	3.1	4.3	4.6	7.4	10.1	7.9	5.9	6.5
FEMALE	21.9	20.1	19.6	20.5	17.7	18.5	22.1	24.3	27.8	29.1	28.6	26.5	24.8
WIVES	4.7	3.8	4.1	3.6	4.1	3.1	4.2	4.5	7.2	9.8	7.8	5.8	6.4
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	7.5	6.6	7.9	5.9	8.1	5.2	7.8	7.1	9.9	11.6	10.4	8.9	8.6
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	4.4	3.6	3.9	3.4	3.6	2.7	4.3	4.5	7.2	10.0	7.9	5.8	5.8
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	31.7	28.1	27.5	28.8	25.0	26.2	31.6	33.9	42.6	44.3	44.1	39.9	39.5
MALE	24.1	21.0	21.0	21.0	19.1	19.2	24.2	24.6	33.7	32.5	34.8	32.1	29.8
FEMALE	36.2	32.4	31.3	33.6	28.6	30.5	35.4	39.8	48.0	52.5	49.4	44.9	45.5

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

Table 21. POVERTY AREAS—PERSONS, FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1976 AND 1969, RACE, AND WHETHER LIVING INSIDE OR OUTSIDE OF POVERTY AREAS, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS AS OF MARCH 1977 AND APRIL 1970)

POVERTY STATUS AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
IN POVERTY AREAS--BLACK													
INCOME ABOVE THE POVERTY LEVEL													
ALL PERSONS	7 155	4 557	3 857	700	2 383	323	1 474	376	2 598	494	1 642	462	184
IN FAMILIES	6 433	3 964	3 319	646	2 047	299	1 271	347	2 468	478	1 568	422	172
HEAD	1 704	1 104	920	183	566	97	355	86	600	117	372	111	47
MALE	1 253	771	619	152	368	79	251	73	482	100	303	79	43
FEMALE	451	333	301	31	198	18	104	13	119	17	69	32	3
WIVES	1 147	697	559	138	329	70	230	68	450	94	283	74	39
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	2 231	1 361	1 148	214	731	92	417	122	870	144	569	158	53
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	1 350	802	691	111	422	40	269	71	548	124	344	79	33
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	722	593	539	54	336	24	203	30	130	17	73	40	12
MALE	442	361	326	35	192	8	134	27	81	15	49	16	8
FEMALE	281	232	213	19	144	16	69	3	49	2	24	24	4
INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL													
ALL PERSONS	5 083	3 109	2 654	455	1 745	230	909	225	1 973	297	1 249	427	169
IN FAMILIES	4 425	2 654	2 259	395	1 512	196	747	199	1 771	276	1 122	373	147
HEAD	1 063	666	574	92	375	45	199	47	397	67	255	75	31
MALE	337	175	140	34	83	16	57	19	162	28	104	30	11
FEMALE	726	492	433	58	292	29	142	29	235	39	150	45	20
WIVES	303	152	121	30	71	14	50	16	151	26	98	28	9
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	2 524	1 594	1 351	243	909	123	442	121	930	132	592	206	80
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	535	242	213	29	157	14	56	15	293	52	177	64	26
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	658	455	395	60	233	35	163	26	203	21	127	54	22
MALE	247	180	165	15	100	11	65	4	67	6	43	18	11
FEMALE	411	275	230	45	132	24	98	21	136	15	85	36	11
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL													
ALL PERSONS	41.5	40.6	40.8	39.4	42.3	41.6	38.2	37.4	43.2	37.5	43.2	48.0	47.9
IN FAMILIES	40.8	40.1	40.5	38.0	42.5	39.6	37.0	36.5	41.8	36.6	41.7	46.9	46.0
HEAD	38.4	37.6	38.4	33.5	39.9	31.6	35.9	35.5	39.8	36.4	40.6	40.3	40.0
MALE	21.2	18.5	18.5	18.4	18.4	16.4	18.6	20.4	25.2	22.1	25.6	27.3	(B)
FEMALE	61.7	59.6	59.0	65.0	59.6	(B)	57.7	(B)	66.4	(B)	68.4	58.5	(B)
WIVES	20.9	17.9	17.8	18.0	17.8	16.7	17.9	19.2	25.1	21.4	25.7	27.3	(B)
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	53.1	53.9	54.1	53.3	55.4	57.2	51.5	49.8	51.7	47.8	51.0	56.6	60.0
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	28.4	23.2	23.5	20.8	27.1	(B)	17.1	17.6	34.8	29.6	33.9	44.7	(B)
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	47.7	43.4	42.3	52.8	40.9	(B)	44.5	(B)	61.0	(B)	63.5	57.6	(B)
MALE	35.9	33.3	33.6	(B)	34.3	(B)	32.6	(B)	45.3	(B)	46.3	(B)	(B)
FEMALE	59.4	54.3	51.9	(B)	47.9	(B)	58.7	(B)	73.4	(B)	78.1	(B)	(B)
OUTSIDE POVERTY AREAS--BLACK													
INCOME ABOVE THE POVERTY LEVEL													
ALL PERSONS	9 649	8 286	5 403	2 883	3 718	1 971	1 685	912	1 363	86	776	501	409
IN FAMILIES	8 832	7 546	4 853	2 693	3 306	1 832	1 547	861	1 286	85	744	457	387
HEAD	2 483	2 159	1 412	747	989	525	423	222	324	22	184	119	104
MALE	1 905	1 653	1 058	595	747	405	311	189	252	19	145	88	81
FEMALE	578	506	354	152	242	119	112	33	72	3	38	31	23
WIVES	1 735	1 495	957	539	683	368	274	171	240	17	138	86	79
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	3 302	2 800	1 718	1 081	1 114	709	605	372	502	34	283	184	156
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	1 312	1 092	766	326	520	231	246	95	220	12	140	68	48
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	817	740	550	190	412	139	138	51	77	1	31	44	21
MALE	441	391	267	124	201	96	66	28	50	1	16	32	14
FEMALE	376	349	283	66	212	43	71	23	27	-	15	12	8
INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL													
ALL PERSONS	2 512	2 039	1 513	527	1 003	412	510	115	473	26	232	214	112
IN FAMILIES	2 151	1 737	1 284	453	864	362	420	91	414	26	192	195	94
HEAD	554	459	334	125	217	99	116	27	94	6	49	40	24
MALE	158	120	82	38	51	30	31	8	37	4	19	14	7
FEMALE	396	339	252	87	166	68	86	19	57	2	30	26	17
WIVES	139	106	72	34	47	27	26	7	33	1	18	14	7
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	1 234	986	730	256	491	206	239	50	248	17	106	125	55
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	224	186	148	38	109	31	39	7	38	3	18	16	8
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	362	302	229	73	139	49	90	24	60	-	41	19	18
MALE	163	143	109	34	55	25	54	9	20	-	16	4	9
FEMALE	199	159	120	39	84	24	36	15	40	-	25	15	9
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL													
ALL PERSONS	20.7	19.8	21.9	15.4	21.2	17.3	23.2	11.2	25.8	23.6	23.1	29.9	21.5
IN FAMILIES	19.6	18.7	20.9	14.4	20.7	16.5	21.4	9.6	24.3	23.8	20.5	30.0	19.5
HEAD	18.2	17.5	19.1	14.4	18.0	15.8	21.6	10.7	22.6	(B)	21.0	25.2	18.8
MALE	7.6	6.8	7.2	6.0	6.4	7.0	9.0	4.0	12.9	(B)	11.7	14.1	7.7
FEMALE	40.7	40.1	41.6	36.4	40.7	36.4	43.4	(B)	44.3	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
WIVES	7.4	6.6	7.0	5.9	6.4	6.8	8.6	3.9	12.2	(B)	11.7	14.4	8.0
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	27.2	26.0	29.8	19.1	30.6	22.5	28.3	11.9	33.1	(B)	27.3	40.4	25.9
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	14.6	14.6	16.2	10.6	17.3	11.9	13.7	7.1	14.6	(B)	11.7	19.1	(B)
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	30.7	29.0	29.4	27.8	25.2	26.2	39.5	(B)	43.6	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
MALE	27.0	26.8	29.0	21.6	21.6	20.7	44.8	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
FEMALE	34.6	31.3	29.8	37.2	28.4	(B)	33.6	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.
B BASE LESS THAN 75,000.

Table 21. POVERTY AREAS—PERSONS, FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1976 AND 1969, RACE, AND WHETHER LIVING INSIDE OR OUTSIDE OF POVERTY AREAS, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE—Continued

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS AS OF MARCH 1977 AND APRIL 1970)

POVERTY STATUS AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF--				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
IN POVERTY AREAS--BLACK													
INCOME ABOVE THE POVERTY LEVEL													
ALL PERSONS	7 908	6 033	5 225	807	3 420	414	1 805	394	1 875	291	1 248	336	215
IN FAMILIES	7 309	5 514	4 753	761	3 087	384	1 666	376	1 796	282	1 196	318	203
HEAD	1 860	1 431	1 246	185	812	96	434	89	429	64	286	80	50
MALE	1 468	1 110	957	153	611	76	346	77	358	54	240	65	42
FEMALE	392	321	289	32	200	20	89	12	71	10	46	15	8
WIVES	1 361	1 025	883	143	561	70	322	72	336	50	225	61	38
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	2 965	2 243	1 922	321	1 263	164	659	156	723	115	482	125	82
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	1 123	814	702	112	451	54	251	59	308	53	203	52	32
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	598	519	473	47	334	29	139	17	79	10	52	18	12
MALE	350	299	270	29	188	17	82	12	51	7	35	10	7
FEMALE	248	220	203	18	145	12	57	5	28	3	17	8	4
INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL													
ALL PERSONS	6 214	3 613	2 999	614	1 783	228	1 216	386	2 601	410	1 826	365	211
IN FAMILIES	5 516	3 139	2 584	554	1 533	200	1 051	354	2 378	383	1 668	326	190
HEAD	1 170	698	583	114	347	44	236	70	473	74	331	68	39
MALE	602	291	228	63	125	19	103	44	311	54	217	40	23
FEMALE	568	406	356	51	222	25	134	26	162	20	114	28	16
WIVES	547	262	204	58	111	17	93	41	285	50	198	36	21
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	3 254	1 903	1 574	329	957	122	617	207	1 350	215	949	186	108
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	546	276	223	54	118	16	104	37	270	44	190	36	21
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	698	475	415	60	250	28	165	32	223	27	158	38	21
MALE	268	180	155	25	97	11	58	14	88	12	61	15	9
FEMALE	430	295	260	35	153	17	107	18	136	15	97	23	13
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL													
ALL PERSONS	44.0	37.5	36.5	43.2	34.3	35.6	40.2	49.5	58.1	58.5	59.4	52.0	49.6
IN FAMILIES	43.0	36.3	35.2	42.2	33.2	34.2	38.7	48.5	57.0	57.7	58.2	50.6	48.3
HEAD	38.6	32.8	31.9	38.1	30.0	31.5	35.2	44.0	52.4	53.6	53.7	45.9	43.7
MALE	29.1	20.8	19.2	29.4	16.9	20.3	23.0	36.5	46.4	50.0	47.5	38.2	35.9
FEMALE	59.2	55.8	55.2	61.0	52.6	55.0	60.0	68.1	69.5	66.7	71.3	64.6	(B)
WIVES	28.7	20.3	18.8	28.8	16.5	19.7	22.5	36.0	45.9	50.2	46.9	37.5	35.7
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	52.3	45.9	45.0	50.6	43.1	42.7	48.3	56.9	65.1	65.2	66.3	59.8	56.9
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	32.7	25.3	24.1	32.3	20.8	23.5	29.4	38.7	46.7	45.4	48.3	40.7	39.4
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	53.8	47.8	46.7	56.1	42.8	49.0	54.3	64.5	73.8	73.8	75.3	68.1	64.5
MALE	43.3	37.6	36.5	45.9	34.1	39.4	41.5	52.9	63.1	(B)	63.9	(B)	(B)
FEMALE	63.4	57.2	56.2	66.6	51.2	58.1	65.2	(B)	82.9	(B)	84.9	75.0	(B)
OUTSIDE POVERTY AREAS--BLACK													
INCOME ABOVE THE POVERTY LEVEL													
ALL PERSONS	6 264	5 455	3 862	1 593	2 921	1 155	941	438	809	46	475	288	209
IN FAMILIES	5 873	5 103	3 594	1 509	2 698	1 090	895	419	770	45	453	273	200
HEAD	1 500	1 317	944	372	724	273	220	100	183	10	107	67	47
MALE	1 261	1 104	782	321	595	234	187	88	157	9	91	57	41
FEMALE	239	213	162	51	129	39	33	12	26	1	16	9	7
WIVES	1 178	1 032	731	301	554	219	177	82	146	9	84	53	38
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	2 434	2 103	1 455	648	1 067	463	388	185	330	20	191	120	87
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	761	651	463	188	354	135	110	53	110	6	70	33	27
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	391	352	268	84	222	65	46	19	39	2	22	16	9
MALE	205	181	138	43	113	32	25	11	24	1	14	10	6
FEMALE	186	171	130	42	109	33	21	8	15	1	8	6	3
INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL													
ALL PERSONS	1 498	1 115	727	388	495	227	232	161	384	21	238	125	101
IN FAMILIES	1 278	944	612	332	410	190	202	142	334	18	208	109	89
HEAD	287	216	142	74	97	43	45	31	72	4	44	24	18
MALE	143	103	62	41	42	21	20	20	40	3	25	13	10
FEMALE	144	113	80	33	56	22	24	11	31	1	19	11	8
WIVES	128	93	56	37	37	19	19	18	36	2	22	11	9
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	750	558	366	192	243	112	122	80	192	9	119	64	54
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	112	78	49	29	32	16	16	13	35	2	22	10	8
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	221	171	115	56	85	37	30	19	50	3	30	16	12
MALE	82	62	42	20	32	13	11	7	20	1	12	7	4
FEMALE	138	109	73	36	54	24	20	12	30	2	18	10	8
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL													
ALL PERSONS	19.3	17.0	15.8	19.6	14.5	16.4	19.7	26.9	32.1	30.7	33.4	30.2	32.5
IN FAMILIES	17.9	15.6	14.5	18.0	13.2	14.9	18.4	25.3	30.3	28.3	31.5	28.5	30.8
HEAD	16.1	14.1	13.1	16.5	11.9	13.6	16.8	23.6	28.1	(B)	29.2	26.1	27.8
MALE	10.2	8.5	7.4	11.2	6.6	8.2	9.7	18.5	20.3	(B)	21.5	18.0	20.0
FEMALE	37.6	34.6	33.0	39.4	30.0	36.3	42.7	(B)	54.6	(B)	54.6	(B)	(B)
WIVES	9.8	8.2	7.1	11.0	6.3	8.0	9.4	17.9	19.6	(B)	20.9	17.3	19.1
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	23.6	21.0	20.1	22.9	18.6	19.5	23.9	30.2	36.8	31.6	38.5	34.7	38.4
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	12.9	10.7	9.5	13.5	8.4	10.6	13.0	19.9	23.9	(B)	24.0	23.2	21.8
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	36.0	32.7	30.0	40.0	27.7	36.1	39.7	50.3	55.7	(B)	57.9	51.3	(B)
MALE	28.7	25.7	23.3	32.4	21.8	29.0	29.6	(B)	45.0	(B)	46.7	(B)	(B)
FEMALE	42.6	38.8	36.0	46.2	32.9	41.7	48.7	(B)	66.5	(B)	68.7	(B)	(B)

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.
B BASE LESS THAN 25,000.

Appendix

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Unless otherwise noted, the definitions below apply to the data for both 1977 and 1970.

Population coverage. The data in this report refer to the resident population, excluding inmates of institutions and members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. It includes only the approximately 1 million members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post.

Metropolitan areas. The term "metropolitan area" as used here refers to standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's).

Except in the New England States, a standard metropolitan statistical area as defined for the 1970 census was a county or group of contiguous counties containing at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county, or counties containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties were included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they were socially and economically integrated with the central city. In the New England States, SMSA's consist of towns and cities instead of counties. Each SMSA must include at least one central city, and the complete title of an SMSA identifies the central city or cities.

The metropolitan area definition used in this report for both 1970 and 1977 corresponds to the 243 SMSA's recognized at the time of the 1970 census. A list of SMSA's, along with a delineation of their constituent parts as constituted at the time of the 1970 census, can be found in 1970 Census of Population, Volume 1, U.S. Summary, table 32. Several changes in the basic criteria followed by the Office of Management and Budget in establishing standard metropolitan statistical areas have been made since the 1970 census. A detailed description of the revised criteria as well as a list of SMSA's as constituted can be found in office of Management and Budget. **Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1975 (revised).** U.S. G.P.O.

Metropolitan areas designated since 1970. As a consequence of the changes in the basic criteria for the establishment of SMSA's made after the 1970 census, several additional SMSA's have been defined by the Office of Management and Budget and additional territory has been added to some existing SMSA's. Additions and new SMSA's designated after November 1971 and up through November 1973 (ending with the addition of the Anniston, Alabama SMSA) are included in the last column of the detailed tables in this report and labelled as "in counties designated metropolitan since 1970." The population in this territory is also included in the "nonmetropolitan areas, total" column.

Central cities. A standard metropolitan statistical area always contains at least one central city and may have as many as three. In 1970, central cities were determined essentially according to the following criteria:

1. The largest city in a SMSA is always a central city.
2. One or two additional cities may also be named central cities on the basis and in the order of the following criteria:
    a. The additional city or cities have at least 250,000 inhabitants.
    b. The additional city or cities have a population of one-third or more of that of the largest city and a minimum population of 25,000.

The criteria for determining central cities have been changed somewhat since 1970. See the publication cited above. In the text of this report, the terms "cities" and "central cities" are used synonymously.

Suburban rings. That portion of metropolitan areas which is outside of central cities is referred to in the text and tables of this report as "suburban rings", "suburbs", "suburban", or "metropolitan, outside central cities." Although there is no clear consensus on the definition of "suburb", for some metropolitan areas the territory outside central cities extends beyond what might reasonably be considered suburban.

Nonmetropolitan areas. The territory outside metropolitan areas is referred to here as nonmetropolitan.

In nonmetropolitan counties with a place of specified size. In this report data are presented separately for groups of nonmetropolitan counties with a place (i.e., an incorporated city, town, borough or village, or an unincorporated closely settled population center) of specified population size. The size of these places was based, for both the 1970 and 1977 data, on population as of the 1970 census.

Geographic regions. The four major regions of the United States for which data are presented in this report represent groups of States, as follows:

Northeast. Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont.

North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin.

South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia.

West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

North and West: This designation refers to the Northeast, North Central, and West regions combined.

Age. Age refers to age at last birthday.

Race. Data in this report are provided for the White and Black populations separately. Data for persons of other races are included in the total column, but not shown separately. The determination of race in the Current Population Survey (i.e., the 1977 data presented here) is principally based on the judgment of the enumerator whereas racial identification in the 1970 census was made by the individual.

Spanish origin. The data for 1977 and 1970 for persons of Spanish origin are not precisely comparable because of differences in the response categories for the question relating to ethnic origin. In the March 1977 CPS, persons who responded that their ethnic origin was Mexican-American, Chicano, Mexican, Mexicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or "other Spanish" were classified as persons of Spanish origin. In the 1970 census, persons who indicated that their origin was Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or "other Spanish" were classified as persons of Spanish origin.

Marital status. The marital status classification identifies four major categories: single, married, widowed, and divorced. These terms refer to the marital status at the time of the enumeration.

The category "married" is further divided into "married, spouse present," "separated," and "other married, spouse absent." A person was classified as "married, spouse present" if the husband or wife was reported as a member of the household, even though he or she may have been temporarily absent on business or on vacation, visiting, in a hospital, etc., at the time of the enumeration. Persons reported as separated included those with legal separations, those living apart wit intentions of obtaining a divorce, and other persons permanently or temporarily separated because of marital discord The group "other married, spouse absent" includes marrie persons living apart because either the husband or wife wa employed, and living at a considerable distance from home was serving away from home in the Armed Forces, ha moved to another area, or had a different place of residenc for any other reason except separation as defined above.

Household. A household consists of all the persons wh occupy a housing unit. A house, an apartment of other grou of rooms, or a single room, is regarded as a housing uni when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separat living quarters; that is, when the occupants do not live an eat with any other persons in the structure and there is eithe (1) direct access from the outside or through a common hal or (2) a kitchen or cooking equipment for the exclusive us of the occupants.

A household includes the related family members and al the unrelated persons, if any, such as lodgers, foster children wards, or employees who share the housing unit. A perso living alone in a housing unit, or a group of unrelated person sharing a housing unit as partners, is also counted as household. The count of households excludes group quarters

Differences between the CPS and the census in th manner of determining usual place of residence affects th composition of some households. For example colleg students, in the 1970 census, were counted as residents o the area in which they were living while attending college while in the CPS, unmarried college students would generall be enumerated as part of their parental household. Fo discussion see the introduction to the report "Persons b Family Characteristics" 1970 Census of Population, Fina Report PC(2)-4B.

Family. The term "family," as used here, refers to a grou of two persons or more related by blood, marriage, o adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of one family. A lodger and his wife wh are not related to the head of the household, or a residen employee and his wife living in, are considered as a separat family and not as part of the head's family. Thus, household may contain more than one family. However, i the son of the head of the household and the son's wife ar members of the household, they are treated as part of th head's family. A household head living alone, or wit unrelated persons only, is regarded as a household but not a a family. Thus, some households do not contain a family.

Primary family. A primary family is a family that include among its members the person or couple who maintains th household.

Unrelated individuals. Unrelated individuals are person (other than inmates of institutions) who are not living with any relatives. An unrelated individual may be (1) a person living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a lodger or resident employee with no relatives in the household, or (3) a group quarters member who has no relatives living with him. Thus, a widow who occupies her house alone or with one or more other persons not related to her, a roomer not related to anyone else in the housing unit, a maid living as a member of her employer's household but with no relatives in the household, and a resident staff member in a hospital living apart from any relatives are all examples of unrelated individuals.

Primary individual. A primary individual is a person maintaining a household while living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Head of household, family, or subfamily. According to current terminology used by the Bureau of the Census, one person in each household, family, or subfamily is designated as the "head." The number of such persons, therefore, is equal to the number of households, families, or subfamilies. This person is usually the person regarded as the head by the members of the group. Married women are not classified thus, if their husbands are living with them at the time of the survey.

The use of the term "head" in Census Bureau enumerations and publications has been criticized by a number of individuals and groups as being offensive, because of its hierarachical connotations, and not descriptive of the responsibility-sharing roles of members of households, and families. Historically, the Bureau has primarily used the term "head" as a convenient way of determining relationships within households and families and of defining households and families by the characteristics of a single household member in data tables. These practices are currently being reviewed and efforts are underway to develop a suitable alternative which would be inoffensive and yet allow for the collection and publication of data on household and family characteristics on a basis which would keep the adverse effects on time-series comparisons to a minimum.

Size of household, family, or subfamily. The term "size of household" includes all persons occupying a housing unit. "Size of family" includes persons in the living quarters who are related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption. "Size of subfamily" includes the husband and wife or the lone parent and their sons and daughters under 18 years of age who constitute a subfamily. If a primary family has a subfamily among its members, the size of the primary family includes the members of the subfamily.

Related persons and family members. In the classification of households by number of related persons, the person or couple who maintains the household (or housing unit) and all persons in the household related to them are included. In the classification of families by number of family members, all persons in the family are included. The number of family members is the same as the size of the family.

Own children and related children. "Own" children in a family are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the family head. Similarly, "own" children in a subfamily are sons and daughters of the subfamily head. "Related" children in a family include own children and all other children in the household who are related to the family head by blood, marriage, or adoption. All children shown as members of subfamilies are own children of the subfamily head. For each type of family unit identified in the CPS, the count of own children under 18 years old is limited to single (never married) children; however, "own children under 25" and "own children of any age," as the terms are used here, include all children regardless of marital status.

The count of related children in families was formerly restricted to single (never married) children. However, beginning with data for 1968 the Bureau of the Census includes ever-married children under the category of related children. This change added approximately 20,000 children to the category of related children in March 1968.

Mobility status. The population of the United States, 2 years old and over, was classified according to mobility status on the basis of a comparison between the place of residence of each individual at the time of the March 1977 CPS and the place of residence 2 years earlier. Nonmovers are all persons who were living in the same house at the end of the period as at the beginning of the period. Movers are all persons who were living in a different house in the United States at the end of the period than at the beginning of the period. Movers from abroad include all persons, either citizens or aliens, whose place of residence was outside the United States at the beginning of the period, that is, in an outlying area under the jurisdiction of the United States or in a foreign country.

The household relationship shown in table 8 is as of March 1977. The relationship of these same persons may have changed since March 1975.

Years of school completed. Data on years of school completed in this report were derived from the combination of answers to two questions: (a) "What is the highest grade of school he has ever attended?" and (b) "Did he finish this grade?"

The questions on educational attainment apply only to progress in "regular" schools. Such schools include graded public, private, and parochial elementary and high schools (both junior and senior high), colleges, universities, and professional schools, whether day schools or night schools. Thus, regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary school certificate or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Schooling in other than regular schools was counted only if the credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a school in the regular school system.

Labor force and employment status. The definitions of labor force and employment status in this report relate to the population 16 years old and over.

Employed. Employed persons comprise (1) all civilians who, during the specified week, did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the family, and (2) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute, or because they were taking time off for personal reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for time off, and whether or not they were seeking other jobs. Excluded from the employed group are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house (such as own home housework, painting or repairing own home, etc.,) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed. Unemployed persons are those civilians who, during the survey week, had no employment but were available for work and (1) had engaged in any specific jobseeking activity within the past 4 weeks, such as registering at a public or private employment office, meeting with prospective employers, checking with friends or relatives, placing or answering advertisements, writing letters of application, or being on a union or professional register; (2) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (3) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Labor force. Persons are classified as in the labor force if they were employed as civilians, unemployed, or in the Armed Forces during the survey week. The "civilian labor force" is comprised of all civilians classified as employed or unemployed.

Not in the labor force. All civilians who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group who are neither employed nor seeking work includes persons engaged only in own home housework, attending school, or unable to work because of long-term physical or mental illness; persons who are retired or too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the survey week fell in an off season, and the voluntarily idle. Persons doing only unpaid family work (less than 15 hours) are also classified as not in the labor force.

The labor force statistics presented here are not seasonally adjusted. Such statistics from the CPS are published monthly in Employment and Earnings by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Although the labor force concepts were the same in the March 1977 CPS and 1970 census (taken in April), the data may not be strictly comparable. See **1970 Census of Population.** "Accuracy of Data for Selected Population Characteristics as measured by the 1970 CPS-Census Match." PHC(E)-11. USGPO 1975.

Work experience. A person with work experience is one who, during the preceding calendar year, did any civilian work for pay or profit or worked without pay on a family-operated farm or business at any time during the year, on a part-time or full-time basis.

Occupation and industry. The data on occupation refer to the job held during the survey week for employed persons 16 years old and over. The occupation and industry groupings included were based on the classification systems used in the 1970 Census of Population.

Income. For each person in the sample 14 years old and over, questions were asked on the amount of money income received in the preceding calendar year from each of the following sources: (1) Money wages or salary; (2) net income from nonfarm self-employment; (3) net income from farm self-employment; (4) Social Security or railroad retirement; (5) Supplemental Security income; (6) public assistance or welfare payments; (7) interest (on savings or bonds); (8) dividends, income from estates or trusts, or net rental income; (9) veterans' payments or unemployment and workmen's compensation; (10) private pensions or government employee pensions; (11) alimony or child support, regular contributions from persons not living in the household, and other periodic income.

When an indefinite amount was reported by the respondent, a specific value was assigned during processing wherever possible. If the indefinite amount was reported in terms of a range, the midpoint of the range was assigned (i.e., $10,000 to $15,000 was coded as $12,500). Open-ended amounts were converted to designated specific amounts; e.g., over $10,000 may be coded as $15,000.

The income questions used in the 1970 census were similar to the categories above, but did not have separate categories corresponding to (7) through (11) above; rather these were lumped into an "all other sources" category.

For a more detailed discussion of the overall income differences between the 1970 census and the Current Population Survey, see "Preliminary Evaluation of 1969 Money Income Data Collected in the 1970 Census of Population and Housing" by Mitsuo Ono, **American Statistical Association Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section,** 1972.

It should be noted that although the income statistics refer to receipts during the preceding year the characteristics of the person, such as age, labor force status, etc., and the composition of families refer to the time of the survey. The income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the income year if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. On the other hand, family income includes amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during the income year but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration.

Data on consumer income collected by the Bureau of the Census cover money income received (exclusive of certain money receipts such as capital gains) before payments for personal income taxes, Social Security, union dues, Medicare deductions, etc. Therefore, money income does not reflect the fact that some families receive part of their income in the form of nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, health benefits, and subsidized housing; that many farm families receive nonmoney income in the form of rent-free housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm; or that nonmoney incomes are also received by some nonfarm residents which often take the form of the use of business transportation and facilities, full or partial payments by business for retirement programs, medical and educational expenses, etc. These elements should be considered when comparing income levels. Moreover, readers should be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency in household surveys for respondents to underreport their income. From an analysis of independently derived income estimates, it has been determined that wages and salaries tend to be much better reported than such income types as public assistance, Social Security, and net income from interest, dividends, rents, etc.

The various sources for which income is reported are defined as follows:

Money wages or salary is total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the income year. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned, before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.

Net income from nonfarm self-employment is net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc. In general, inventory changes were considered in determining net income; replies based on income tax returns or other official records do reflect inventory changes. However, when values of inventory changes were not reported, net income figures exclusive of inventory changes were accepted. The value of salable merchandise consumed by the proprietors of retail stores is not included as part of net income.

Net income from farm self-employment is net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government crop loans, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income. In general, inventory changes were considered in determining net income only when they were accounted for in replies based on income tax returns or other official records which reflect inventory changes, otherwise, inventory changes were not taken into account.

Social Security includes Social Security pensions and survivors' benefits, and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included.

Supplemental Security Income includes payments made by Federal, State, and local welfare agencies to low income persons who are (1) aged (65 years old over), (2) blind, or (3) disabled.

Public assistance or welfare payments include public assistance payments such as aid to families with dependent children and general assistance.

Dividends, interest (on savings or bonds), income from estates or trusts, net rental income or royalties include dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, interest on savings or bonds, periodic receipts from estates or trust funds, net income from rental or a house, store, or other property to others, receipts from boarders or lodgers, and net royalties.

Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, or workmen's compensation include: (1) Unemployment compensation received from government unemployment insurance agencies or private companies during periods of unemployment and any strike benefits received from union funds; (2) money paid periodically by the Veterans Administration to disabled members of the Armed Forces or to survivors of deceased veterans, subsistence allowances paid to veterans for education and on-the-job training, as well as so-called "refunds" paid to exservicemen as GI insurance premiums; and (3) workmen's compensation received periodically from public or private insurance companies for injuries incurred at work. The cost of this insurance must have been paid by the employer and not by the person.

Private and government employee pensions include: (1) Private pensions or retirement benefits paid to a retired person or his survivors by a former employer or by a union, either directly or through an insurance company; (2) government employee pensions received from retirement pensions paid by Federal, State, county, or other governmental agencies to former employees (including members of the Armed Forces) or their survivors.

Annuities, alimony, regular contributions from persons not living in the household, and other periodic income include the following types of income: (1) Periodic receipts from annuities or insurance; (2) alimony and child support; (3) contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household; (4) other periodic income such as military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Receipts not counted as income. Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: (1) money received from the sale of property, such as stocks, bonds, a house, or a car (unless the person was engaged in the business of selling such property, in which case the net proceeds would be counted as income from self-employment); (2) withdrawals of bank deposits, (3) money borrowed; (4) tax refunds; (5) gifts; and (6) lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments.

All sources of income may be combined into two major types:

Total money earnings—the algebraic sum of money wages or salary and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment.

Income other than earnings—the algebraic sum of all sources of money income except wages and salaries and income from self-employment.

Total money income. The algebraic sum of money wages and salaries, net income from self-employment, and income other than earnings represents total money income. The total income of a family is the algebraic sum of the amounts received by all income recipients in the family.

The income tables for families include in the lowest income group (under $1,000) those who were classified as having no income in the income year and those reporting a loss in net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment or in rental income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts; or were newly constituted families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or had left the household. However, many of the families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the survey.

Median income. The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median, and the other having incomes below the median. The medians for families are based on all families. The medians for persons are based on the distributions of persons with income. The medians for wage or salary income, income from nonfarm self-employment, income from farm self-employment, and income other than earnings are based on the distributions of persons or families having these types of income.

Mean income. The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a group by the number of units in that group (families or persons). The means for families are based on all families. The means for persons are based on all families. The means for persons are based on the number of persons with income. The mean for a particular type of income is based on the number of persons or families with that particular type of income.

Poverty (low-income) classification. Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the poverty level using the poverty index adopted by a Federal Interagency Committee in 1969. This index is based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 Economy Food Plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of families based on their size and composition, sex and age of the family head, and farm-nonfarm residence. It was determined from the Department of Agriculture's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; the poverty level for these families was, therefore, set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses of these smaller households. The poverty thresholds are updated every year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The poverty threshold for a nonfarm family of four was $5,815 in 1976 compared with $3,748 in 1969.

The poverty thresholds for March 1977 (income in 1976), as well as a more detailed description of the poverty definition, can be found in **Current Population Reports,** Series P-60, No. 115, "Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1976". The poverty thresholds used in the 1970 census (income in 1969) can be found in **1970 Census of Population,** Final Report PC(2)-9A, "Low-Income Population".

Poverty areas. In this report poverty areas in metropolitan areas are defined in terms of census tracts and in nonmetropolitan areas in terms of minor civil divisions (townships, districts, etc.) in which 20 percent or more of the population was below the poverty level in 1969. The 1970 census definition was developed in order to provide a statistica index based on income only and to utilize the small area data on poverty status which were available in 1970 for the first time in a decennial census.

For further details, see **1970 Census of Population Report** PC(2)-9B, "Low-Income Areas in Large Cities," and Supplementary Reports PC(S1)-65 to PC(S1)-103, "Low-Income Neighborhoods in Large Cities: 1970."

Rounding. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent; therefore, the percentages in a distribution do not always add to exactly 100.0 percent. The totals, however, are always shown as 100.0. Moreover, individual figures are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded; percentages are based on the unrounded numbers.

Symbols. A dash "—" represents zero or rounds to zero. The symbol "B" means that the base for the derived figure is less than 25,000 for 1970 or 75,000 for 1977. Three dots ". . . mean not applicable, "NA" means not available.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Source of Data.

The estimates are based on data obtained in the March 1977 and March 1974 Current Population Survey and from the 1-in-100 sample of the 1970 Census of Population. Some data are included from the 1960 Census 1-in-1000 samples The monthly CPS deals mainly with labor force data for the civilian noninstitutional population. Questions relating to labor force participation are asked every month about each member 14 years old and older in each sample household. In addition, supplementary questions are asked each March about household money income for the previous year. In order to obtain more reliable data for the Spanish origin population, the March CPS sample was enlarged to include all households from the November 1976 sample which contained at least one person of Spanish origin. This resulted in almost doubling the number of sample persons of Spanish origin. For this report, persons in the Armed Forces living offpost or with their families on post are also included.

The present CPS sample was initially selected from the 1970 census files and is updated continuously to reflect new construction where possible (see section "Nonsampling Variability" below). The monthly CPS sample is spread over 461 areas with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. A supplementary sample of housing units in 24 States and the District of Columbia was incorporated with the monthly CPS sample to produce the March 1977 income data. The expanded CPS sample is located in 614 areas comprising 1,113 counties, independent cities, and divisions in the nation. The 614 sample areas used in March include 461 areas from the monthly CPS and 153 supplementary areas.

The following table provides a description of some aspects of the CPS sample designs in use during the reference data-collection periods.

Description of the Current Population Survey

Time period	Number of sample areas	Households eligible		Housing units visited, not eligible*
		Interviewed	Not interviewed	
August 1972 to present.............	461	45,000	2,000	8,000
Supplemental sample................	153	8,500	500	1,500

*These are housing units which were visited, but were found to be vacant or otherwise not eligible for interview.

The estimation procedure used for the monthly CPS data involves the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race, and sex. These independent estimates were based on statistics from decennial censuses; statistics on births, deaths, immigration, and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces. For the estimates from March CPS data in this report persons in the Armed Forces were also included, and the estimation procedure in March for the data in the report also involves a further adjustment so that husband and wife of a household receive the same weight.

The 1970 data shown in this report are from special abulations of the 635,000 households in a 1-in-100 sample of the 1970 census. The 1-in-100 sample is a subsample of he 15-percent and 5-percent samples that were used to provide most of the statistical data in the 1970 Census of Population.

The 1960 data shown in this report are from special abulations of the 53,000 households in a 1-in-1,000 sample of the 1960 census. The 1-in-1,000 sample is a subsample of he 25-percent and 5-percent samples that were used to provide most of the statistical data in the 1960 Census of Population and Housing.

Reliability of the Estimates.

ince the CPS estimates in this report are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, instructions, and enumerators. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey—sampling and nonsampling. The standard errors provided for this report primarily indicate the magnitude of the sampling errors. They also partially measure the effect of some nonsampling errors in response and enumeration, but do not measure any systematic biases in the data. The full extent of the nonsampling error is unknown. Consequently, particular care should be exercised in the interpretation of figures based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates.

Nonsampling variability. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources, e.g., inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, inability or unwillingness to provide correct information on the part of respondents, inability to recall information, errors made in collection such as in recording or coding the data, errors made in processing the data, errors made in estimating values for missing data and failure to represent all units with the sample (undercoverage).

Undercoverage in the CPS results from missed housing units and missed persons within sample households. Overall undercoverage, as compared to the level of the decennial census, is about 5 percent. It is known that CPS undercoverage varies with age, sex, and race. Generally, undercoverage is larger for males than for females and larger for Blacks and other races than for Whites. Ratio estimation to independent age-sex-race population controls, as described previously, partially corrects for the bias due to survey undercoverage. However, biases exist in the estimates to the extent that missed persons in missed households or missed persons in interviewed households have different characteristics than interviewed persons in the same age-sex-race group. Further, the independent population controls used have not been adjusted for undercoverage in the 1970 census, which was estimated at 2.5 percent of the population with similar differentials by age, sex, and race as is observed in CPS.

The approximate magnitude of two sources of undercoverage of housing units is known. Of the 83,000,000 housing units in the U.S. about 600,000 new construction housing units other than mobile homes are not represented in the CPS sample because they were assigned building permits prior to January 1970, but building was not completed by the time of the census, (i.e., April 1970). Conventional new construction, for which building permits were issued after 1969, is represented. About 290,000 occupied mobile homes are not represented in CPS; these units were either missed in the census or have been built or occupied since the census. These estimates of missed units are relevant to the present sample only and not to earlier designs where the extent of undercoverage was generally less. The extent of other sources of undercoverage of housing units is unknown, but is believed to be small.

Sampling variability. The standard errors given in the following tables are primarily measures of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that occurred by chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population was surveyed. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the survey differs from a complete census figures by less than the standard error. The chances are about 90 out of 100 that this difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error and about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

All statements of comparison appearing in the text are significant at a 1.6 standard error level or better, and most are significant at a level of more than 2.0 standard errors. This means that for most differences cited in the text, the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. Statements of comparision qualified in some way (e.g., by use of the phrase, "some evidence") have a level of significance between 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors.

Note when using small estimates. Percentage distributions are shown in this report only when the base of the percentage is greater than 75,000. Because of the large standard errors involved, there is little chance that percentages would reveal useful information when computed on a smaller base. Estimated numbers are shown, however, even though the relative standard errors of these numbers are larger than those for the corresponding percentages. These smaller estimates are provided primarily to permit such combinations of the categories as serve each user's needs.

Comparability with other data. Caution should be used in comparing estimates from 1977, when the supplemental sample was used, to those from 1976 and earlier years. Some relatively large differences in estimates of population in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas have been observed between 461 and 614 area samples. These differences reflect a relatively large increase in variance on these estimates and do not represent actual changes in the population.

Standard errors for data based on decennial census. Sampling errors of all data from the samples of the 1960 and 1970 Decennial Census shown in this report are small enough to be disregarded. For other census sample data, the standard errors may be found in the appropriate census volumes.

Standard error tables and their use. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a large number of estimates and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. Therefore, instead of providing an individual standard error for each estimate, generalized sets of standard errors are provided for various types of characteristics. As a result, the sets of standard errors provided give an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard error of an estimate rather than the precise standard error.

The figures presented in tables A-1 and A-2 are approximations to the standard errors of estimated numbers and estimated percentages for CPS data shown in this report. Estimated standard errors for specific characteristics cannot be obtained from tables A-1 and A-2 without the use of the factors in table A-3. These factors must be applied to the standard errors in order to adjust for the combined effect of sample design and estimating procedure on the value of the characteristic. Standard errors for intermediate values not shown in the generalized tables of standard errors may be approximated by interpolation.

Two parameters are used (denoted "a" and "b") to calculate standard errors for each type of characteristic; they are presented in table A-4. These parameters were used to calculate the standard errors in tables A-1 and A-2 and to calculate the factors in table A-3. They also may be used to directly calculate the standard errors for estimated numbers and percentages. Methods for direct computation are given in the following sections.

Standard errors of estimated numbers. The approximate standard error, σ_x, of an estimated number shown in this report can be obtained in two ways. It may be obtained by use of the formula

$$\sigma_x = f\sigma \qquad (1)$$

where f is the appropriate factor from table A-3 and σ is the standard error on the estimate obtained by interpolation from table A-1. Alternatively, standard errors may be approximated by the following formula (2) from which the standard errors were calculated in table A-1. Use of this formula will provide more accurate results than the use of the formula (1) above.

$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \qquad (2)$$

Here x is the size of the estimate and a and b are the parameters in table A-4 associated with the particular type of characteristic.

Standard errors of estimated percentages. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends on both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which this percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. When the numerator and denominator of the percentage are in different categories, use the factor or parameters indicated by the numerator. The approximate standard error, $\sigma_{(x,p)}$, of an estimated percentage, p, on the base of size x can be obtained by use of the formula

$$\sigma_{(x,p)} = f\sigma \qquad (3)$$

In this formula f is the appropriate factor from table A-3 and σ is the standard error on the percentage from table A-2.

Alternatively, the standard errors may be approximated by the following formula, (4), from which the standard errors in table A-2 were calculated; direct computation will give more accurate results than use of the standard error table and the factors.

$$\sigma_{(x,p)} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{x}(p)\ (100 - p)} \qquad (4)$$

Here x is the size of the subclass of persons or families which is the base of the percentage, p is the percentage $(0 < p < 100)$, and b is the parameter in table A-4 associated with the particular type of characteristic in the numerator of the percentage.

Illustration of the use of standard error tables. Table T of this report shows that in 1976, 15,229,000 persons had income below the poverty level in metropolitan areas. Table A-1 shows the standard error on an estimate of this size to be approximately 162,000. Applying the appropriate factor from table A-3 and using formula (1), the approximate standard error is 1.72 x 162,000 = 279,000.[1] The chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a figure differing from a complete census figure by less than 279,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have differed from a complete census figure by less than 558,000 (twice the standard error).

Of these 15,229,000 persons in the metropolitan areas with income below poverty level, 5, 302,000 or 34.8 percent actually live in poverty areas. Since the numerator of this percentage refers to the number of persons with poverty income in metropolitan areas the b parameter from table A-4 is 6134. Using formula (4) the standard error on an estimate of 34.8 percent is approximately

$$\sqrt{\frac{6134}{15,229,000}(34.8)(100 - 34.8)} \doteq 1.0 \text{ percent.}$$

Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated 34.8 percent would be within 1.0 percentage points of a

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[1] Formula (2) gives a standard error of 294,000.

Table A-1. General Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers - CPS

(68 chances out of 100. Numbers in thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
20	6	2,500	71
30	8	5,000	100
50	10	10,000	139
100	14	25,000	205
250	23	50,000	253
500	32	100,000	221
1,000	45	120,000[1]	143

[1] For estimates larger than 120,000,000, formula (2) and the parameters in table A-4 should be used to get the standard error.

Note: See table A-3 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Table A-2. General Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated base of percentages (In thousands)	Estimated percentage								
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	15 or 85	20 or 80	25 or 75	35 or 65	50
75	1.7	2.3	3.6	5.0	5.9	6.7	7.2	7.9	8.3
100	1.4	2.0	3.1	4.3	5.2	5.8	6.2	6.9	7.2
250	0.9	1.3	2.0	2.7	3.3	3.7	4.0	4.4	4.6
500	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.2
1,000	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3
2,000	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6
6,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9
10,000	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
20,000	0.10	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
40,000	0.07	0.10	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
60,000	0.06	0.08	0.13	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
100,000	0.05	0.06	0.10	0.14	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
160,000	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.2	0.2	0.2

Note: See table A-3 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

complete census figure. Chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would be within 2.0 percentage points of a complete census figure, i.e., the 95 percent confidence interval would be from 32.8 to 36.8 percent.

Standard error of a difference. For a difference between two sample estimates, the standard error is approximately equal to

$$\sigma_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2} \qquad (5)$$

where σ_x and σ_y are the standard errors of the estimates x and y; the estimates can be of numbers, percents, ratios, etc. This will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between two estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate the true standard error.

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a difference between estimated percentages. Table T of this report also shows that in 1976 53.6 percent of persons in nonmetropolitan areas with income below poverty level actually live in poverty areas as compared to the 34.8 percent in metropolitan areas. Using formula (4), with the base of 9,747,000 and the b parameter for total poverty persons from table A-4, the standard error (σ_x) on 53.6 percent is 1.3 percent. As shown above the standard error (σ_y) on 34.8 percent is 1.0 percent. Therefore, using formula (5), the standard error of the estimated difference of 18.8 percent is about

$$\sqrt{(1.3)^2 + (1.0)^2} \doteq 1.6 \text{ percent.}$$

This means the chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated difference based on the sample estimates would vary from the difference derived using complete census figures by less than 1.6 percent. The 68-percent confidence interval about the 18.8 percent difference is from 17.2 to 20.4, i.e., 18.8 ± 1.6. A conclusion that the average estimate of the difference derived from all possible samples of the same size and design lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all possible samples. The 95-confidence interval is 15.6 to 22.0. Thus, we can conclude with 95-percent confidence that there is a difference between the percentage of poverty persons in metropolitan areas actually in poverty areas and the percentage of poverty persons in nonmetropolitan areas actually in poverty areas.

Standard error of a ratio. Certain mean values for persons in families shown in the tables of this report were calculated as the ratio of two numbers. For example, the mean number of persons per family is calculated as

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{\text{total number of persons in families}}{\text{total number of families}}$$

Standard errors for these means may be approximated as shown below. There are two cases to consider. In either case, the denominator y represents a count of families of a certain

Table A-3. Factors to be Applied to Tables A-1 and A-2 to Estimate Standard Errors for CPS

(For meaning of symbols, see text)

Type of characteristic	Persons		Families, family heads, and unrelated individuals	
	Total	Metropolitan-nonmetropolitan areas	Total	Metropolitan-nonmetropolitan areas
Regional or Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence or Poverty Areas:				
Total or White	1.43	...	1.02	...
Black and other races	1.89	...	1.11	...
Spanish origin	2.07	...	1.17	...
Educational Attainment:				
Total or White	1.00	1.41	...	...
Black and other races	1.16	1.64	...	...
Movers:				
SMSA/Non-SMSA, Central City/Balance Metropolitan/Nonmetropolitan:				
All races	2.24	...	...	...
Total, County, State or Regional:				
Total or White	1.48	...	...	...
Black and other races	1.54	...	...	...
Demographic Characteristics, i.e., Educational Attainment, Labor Force Status, Marital Status, Household and Family, and Income:				
All races	0.94	1.33	...	...
Marital Status, Household and Family:				
Total or White	1.30	1.84	0.82	1.16
Black and other races	1.55	2.20	0.78	1.10
Spanish origin	1.46	2.10	0.83	1.17
All Labor Force Data Other Than Unemployment and Agriculture Employment Data:				
Both sexes 16 years and over:				
Total or White	1.00	1.41	...	...
Black and other races	1.00	1.41	...	...
Spanish origin	0.89	1.26	...	...
Male 16 years and over:				
Total or White	0.93	1.32	...	...
Black and other races	0.93	1.32	...	...
Spanish origin	0.89	1.26	...	...
Female 16 years and over:				
Total or White	0.86	1.22	...	...
Black and other races	0.86	1.22	...	...
Spanish origin	0.89	1.26	...	...
Income:				
Total or White	...	...	0.72	1.01
Black and other races	...	...	0.67	0.94
Spanish origin	...	...	0.83	1.17
Poverty:				
Total or White	1.72	1.72	0.72	1.01
Black and other races	1.63	1.63	0.67	0.94
Spanish origin	2.07	2.07	0.83	1.17
Income by region:				
North and West	...	...	0.80	1.13
South	...	...	0.85	1.20
Unemployment:				
Total or White	0.97	0.97	...	...
Black and other races	1.04	1.04	...	...
Spanish origin	0.89	0.89	...	...

class, and the numerator x represents a count of persons with the characteristic under consideration who are members of these families.

Case 1: There is at least one person having the characteristic in every family of the class: as for example, the mean number of persons per family or the mean number of persons per family with a male head. For ratios of this kind, the standard error is approximated by the following formula:

$$\sigma_{\frac{x}{y}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 \left[\left(\frac{\sigma_y}{y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sigma_x}{x}\right)^2 - 2\rho\left(\frac{\sigma_x}{x}\right)\left(\frac{\sigma_y}{y}\right)\right]} \qquad (6)$$

The standard error of the estimated number of families, σ_y, and the standard error of the estimated number of persons with the characteristic in those families, σ_x, may be calculated by the methods described above. In formula (6), ρ represents the correlation coefficients between the numerator and the denominator of the estimate. In the above examples, and for other ratios of this kind, use 0.7 as an estimate of ρ.

Case 2: The number of persons having the characteristic in a given family may be 0, 1, 2, 3, or more: for example, the mean number of persons under 18 years of age. For ratios of this kind the standard error is approximated by formula (6) but ρ is assumed to be zero. If ρ is actually positive, then this procedure will provide an overestimate of the standard error of the ratio.

Standard error of a median. The sampling variability of an estimated median depends upon the form of the distribution as well as the size of its base. An approximate method for measuring the reliability of a median is to determine an interval about the estimated median, such that there is a stated degree of confidence that the median base on a complete census lies within the interval. The following procedure may be used to estimate the 68 percent confidence limits of a median based on sample data.

1. Determine, using the standard error tables and factors or formula (4), the standard error of the estimate of 50 percent from the distribution;
2. add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step (1);
3. using the distribution of the characteristic, calculate the confidence interval corresponding to the two points established in step (2).

A two-standard-error confidence interval may be determined by finding the values corresponding to 50 percent plus and minus twice the standard error determined in step (1).

Illustration of the computation of a confidence interval of a median. Table 17 of this report shows that the median income of families with female heads in 1976 was estimated to be $7,211. Table 17 also indicates that the base of the distribution from which this median was determined is 7,713,000 families.

1. Using formula (4) the standard error of 50 percent on a base of 7,713,000 is about 0.59 percent.
2. To obtain a 95-percent confidence interval on an estimated median, add to and subtract from 50 percent twice the standard error found in step (1). This yields percent limits of 48.82 and 51.18.
3. From table 17 the income of 48.6 percent of the families with female heads was less than $7,000 and 6.7 percent had income between $7,000 and $7,999. By linear interpolation, the lower limit on the estimate is found to be about

$$\$6{,}999 + \$1{,}000\left(\frac{48.82 - 48.6}{6.7}\right) = \$7{,}032$$

Similarly, the upper limit may be found by linea interpolation to be about

$$\$6{,}999 + \$1{,}000\left(\frac{51.18 - 48.6}{6.7}\right) = \$7{,}384$$

Thus, the 95 percent confidence interval on th estimated median is from $7,032 to $7,384.

Note: When combining two or more distributions the median of the distribution must be computed by the user The median is the estimate for the family at the center of the distribution and may be approximated by linear interpolation within the group which contains this family.

Estimating the standard error of the mean. The standar error of a mean can be approximated by formula (7) below Because of the approximations used in developing formul (7), an estimate of the standard error of the mean obtaine from that formula will generally underestimate the tru standard error. The formula used to estimate the standar error of a mean is

$$s_{\bar{x}} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{y}\, s^2} \qquad (7$$

where y is size of the base and b is a constant which depend on the sample size, the sample design, the estimatio

Table A-4. Parameters for CPS Data

(For meaning of symbols, see text)

Type of characteristic	Persons				Families, family heads, unrelated individuals			
	Total		Metropolitan-nonmetropolitan areas		Total		Metropolitan-nonmetropolitan areas	
	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Regional or Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence or Poverty Areas:								
Total or White	-0.000020	4253	...	...	-0.000016	2170	...	...
Black and other races	-0.000308	7402	...	...	-0.000178	2561	...	...
Spanish origin	-0.000044	8917	...	...	-0.000039	2844	...	...
Educational Attainment:								
Total or White	-0.000016	2064	-0.000032	4128	...	...	...	...
Black and other races	-0.000186	2792	-0.000372	5584	...	...	...	...
Movers:								
SMSA/Non-SMSA, Central City/Balance Metropolitan/Nonmetropolitan:								
All races	-0.000066	10411	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, County, State or Regional:								
Total or White	-0.000021	4541	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black and other races	-0.000214	4917	...	...	...	...	...	...
Demographic Characteristics, i.e., Educational Attainment, Labor Force Status, Marital Status, Household and Family, and Income:								
All races	-0.000026	1826	-0.000052	3652	...	...	...	...
Marital Status, Household and Family:								
Total or White	-0.000017	3500	-0.000034	7000	-0.000010	1389	-0.000020	2778
Black and other races	-0.00021	5020	-0.000420	10040	-0.000087	1255	-0.000174	2510
Spanish origin	-0.000026	4432	-0.000052	8864	-0.000020	1422	-0.000040	2844
All Labor Force Data Other Than Unemployment and Agriculture Employment Data[1]:								
Both sexes 16 years and over:								
Total or White	-0.000016	2078	-0.000032	4156	...	...	...	...
Black and other races	-0.000133	2078	-0.000266	4156	...	...	...	...
Spanish origin	-0.000012	1661	-0.000024	3322	...	...	...	...
Male 16 years and over:								
Total or White	-0.000025	1798	-0.000050	3596	...	...	...	...
Black and other races	-0.000221	1798	-0.000442	3596	...	...	...	...
Spanish origin	-0.000012	1661	-0.000024	3322	...	...	...	...
Female 16 years and over:								
Total or White	-0.000019	1541	-0.000038	3082	...	...	...	...
Black and other races	-0.000152	1541	-0.000304	3082	...	...	...	...
Spanish origin	-0.000012	1661	-0.000024	3322	...	...	...	...
Income:								
Total or White	...	...	...	...	-0.000008	1063	-0.000016	2126
Black and other races	...	...	...	...	-0.000064	922	-0.000128	1844
Spanish origin	...	...	...	...	-0.000020	1422	-0.000040	2844
Poverty:								
Total or White	-0.000030	6134	-0.000030	6134	-0.000008	1063	-0.000016	2126
Black and other races	-0.000209	5539	-0.000209	5539	-0.000064	922	-0.000128	1844
Spanish origin	-0.000044	8917	-0.000044	8917	-0.000020	1422	-0.000040	2844
Income by Region:								
North and West	...	...	...	...	0.000252	1334	0.000504	2668
South	...	...	...	...	0.000379	1504	0.000758	3008
Unemployment:								
Total or White	-0.000015	1971	-0.000015	1971	...	...	...	...
Black and other races	-0.000139	2265	-0.000139	2265	...	...	...	...
Spanish origin	-0.000012	1661	-0.000012	1661	...	...	...	...

---

[1] These parameters are to be used also for industry and occupational characteristics.

procedure, and the type of characteristic. The b values are given in table A-4. The variance, s^2, is given by formula (8):

$$s^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{c} p_i \bar{x}_i^2 - \bar{x}^2$$

where $\bar{x}$ is the mean of the distribution; c is the number of groups; i indicates a specific group, thus taking on values 1 through c; p_i is the estimated proportion of persons or families and unrelated individuals whose values for the characteristic (x-values) being considered fall in group i; Z_{i-1} and Z_i are the lower and upper interval boundaries, respectively, for group i; and $\bar{x}_i = \frac{Z_{i-1} + Z_i}{2}$, which is assumed to be the most representative value for the characteristic for persons or families and unrelated individuals in group i. Group c is open-ended, i.e., no upper interval boundary exists. For this group an approximate average value is

$$\bar{x} = \frac{3}{2} Z_{c-1}$$

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Selected Characteristics of Persons in Fields of Science or Engineering: 1976

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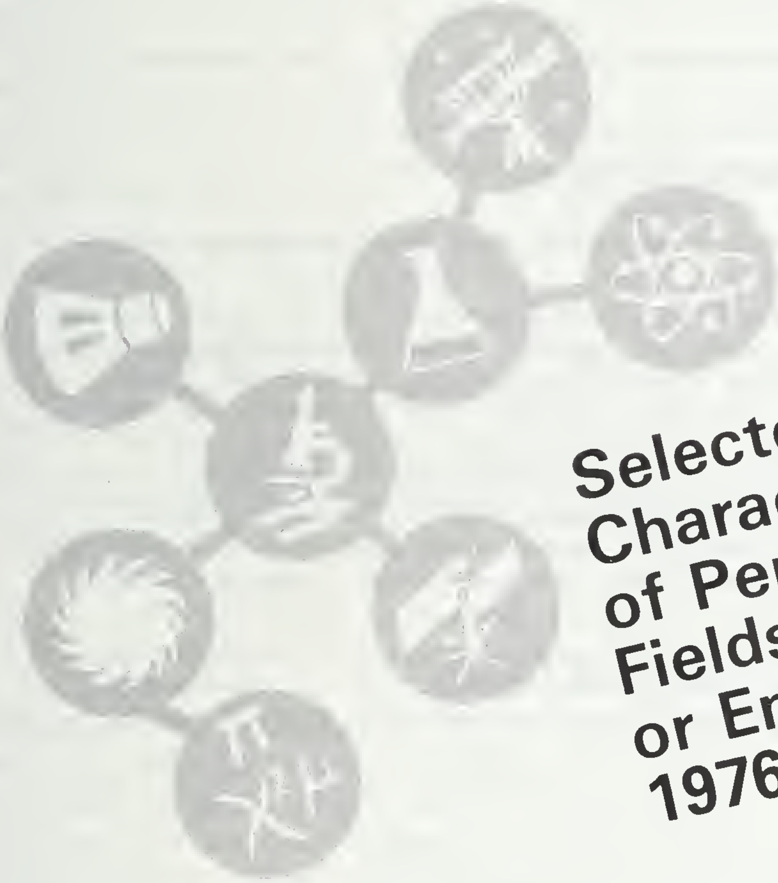

Selected Characteristics of Persons in Fields of Science or Engineering: 1976

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At the Bureau of the Census, **Thomas J. Palumbo**, Labor Force Statistics Branch, Population Division, had primary responsibility in planning and conducting the survey. This report was prepared by **Jane H. Haines**, **Thomas J. Palumbo**, **Paula L. Vines**, and **Anita Chiera**. **Mary K. Friday**, **Ann M. Gifford**, and **Patricia L. Marks**, all of the Population Division, developed the systems and processing procedures and programs. Overall direction was provided by **Murray S. Weitzman**, then Assistant Division Chief (Socioeconomic Statistics Programs), and **Paula J. Schneider**, then Chief, Labor Force Statistics Branch, Population Division.

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Preface

This report presents the social, educational, and job-related characteristics in 1976 of a select group of the Nation's experienced scientists, engineers, and other highly-trained persons. The statistics are based on the 1976 National Survey of Natural and Social Scientists and Engineers, the third survey in a longitudinal series of biennial surveys that began in 1972. The first survey in the series, the 1972 Professional, Technical, and Scientific Manpower Survey, focused on persons who were identified in the 1970 Census of Population as being in the 1970 experienced civilian labor force and as meeting the Census Bureau criteria for classification in one of 40 groups of scientific, engineering, or related occupations. The scope of the 1974 and 1976 surveys was narrowed to include only those persons from the 1972 survey who met the much stricter criteria of the National Science Foundation for classification to particular fields of science or engineering, based on their 1972 responses. For these reasons, the group profiled in this report is termed "select" or "experienced."

More detailed statistics, based on results from the 1972, 1974, and 1976 surveys, will be issued in future reports of the National Science Foundation or the Bureau of the Census. These reports will present information on such subjects as salary distributions, geographic and occupational mobility, and educational attainment.

After the data from the 1976 survey presented in this report were tabulated, an error was discovered in one of the computer programs that produced the tabulations. The effects of the error were negligible and did not justify the re-tabulation of the data. For more information, see appendix G.

Related Materials

Statistics from a related survey, the 1972 Professional, Technical, and Scientific Manpower Survey, are found in: U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Characteristics of Persons in Engineering and Scientific Occupations: 1972,** Technical Paper No. 33, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1974; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, P-23, No. 45, "Persons in Engineering, Scientific, and Technical Occupations: 1970 and 1972," U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1973.

The Census Bureau report based on the results of the 1974 National Survey of Scientists and Engineers is: U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, Special Studies P-23, No. 53, "Selected Characteristics of Persons in Fields of Science or Engineering: 1974," U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1975.

For a list of the National Science Foundations reports based on the above-mentioned 1972 and 1974 surveys, see National Science Foundation, **Characteristics of the National Sample of Scientists and Engineers 1974, Part III** (NSF 76-330) Washington, D.C. 20402; and National Science Foundation, **U.S. Scientists and Engineers: 1974** (NSF 76-329) Washington, D.C. 20402. A National Science Foundation report based on the results of the 1976 National Survey of Natural and Social Scientists and Engineers is: **Science Resource Studies Highlights,** "National Sample of Scientists and Engineers: Changes in Employment, 1972-1974 and 1974-1976" (NSF 77-322), Washington, D.C. 20550.

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Symbols

–	Represents zero.
(NA)	Not applicable.
(B)	Based on fewer than 20 sample cases.
(Z) D	Less than 0.05 percent.

Selected Characteristics of Persons in Fields of Science or Engineering: 1976

INTRODUCTION

The National Sample of Scientists and Engineers sponsored by the National Science Foundation as part of its Manpower Characteristics System,[1] is intended to include a series of biennial surveys designed to provide current data on the educational, employment, and career characteristics of experienced persons in scientific and engineering fields. The series began with the 1972 Professional, Technical, and Scientific Manpower Survey.[2] The second survey in the series was the 1974 National Survey of Natural and Social Scientists and Engineers. This report is based on the third survey in the series, the 1976 National Survey of Natural and Social Scientists and Engineers. Unless otherwise noted, data in this report for the year 1974 are based on the 1974 survey; these 1974 data are published in **Current Population Reports,** Special Studies, Series P-23, No. 53, "Selected Characteristics of Persons in Fields of Science or Engineering: 1974."

The panel for the 1974 and 1976 surveys is a subpopulation of participants in the 1972 survey. From characteristics determined in this 1972 survey, persons were classified into 1 of 17 detailed fields of science or engineering or as not being in a field of science or engineering in 1972. The 17 detailed fields are grouped into 8 major fields, as shown in example 1. Only these persons who were classified into 1 of the 17 fields in 1972 were included in the 1974 and 1976 surveys. Respondents in the 1974 survey were then classified into one of the scientific or engineering fields in 1974 or as not being in a field of science and engineering in 1974. Respondents in the 1976 National Survey of Natural and Social Scientists and Engineers were classified in the same manner for the year 1976.

Example 1

- Computer specialists
- Engineers
- Mathematical specialists
  - Mathematicians
  - Statisticians

- Life scientists
  - Agricultural scientists
  - Biologists
  - Medical scientists

- Physical scientists
  - Chemists
  - Physicists and astronomers
  - Other physical scientists

- Environmental scientists
  - Earth scientists
  - Atmospheric scientists
  - Oceanographers

- Psychologists
- Social scientists
  - Economists
  - Sociologists and anthropologists
  - Other social scientists

Fields of science or engineering are categories developed by the National Science Foundation to identify persons who could be classified as scientists or engineers under most definitions. The concept of "field," therefore, is more restrictive than that of "occupation." In general, to be classified into a field, a person needed at least two of the following three characteristics: (1) employment in a specified occupation, (2) attainment of a particular level of education in a specified academic discipline, and (3) self-identification with a specified profession. The occupational classifications in this survey, on the other hand, are based solely on responses to the question "what was your occupation;"[3] in answer to this question, the respondent was directed to enter a code and a description from a list accompanying the questionnaire.

Table 1 of this report describes the sex and age composition of all categories of respondents and nonrespondents in the 1976 survey, and provides a distribution of their 1974 classification by their 1976 classification. The remaining tables in this report are based exclusively on persons who responded in 1976. Tables 1 to 5 present data for the major and detailed science or engineering fields, whereas the text tables and discussion are restricted to the major fields; in this text, therefore, the word "field" will refer to major field of science or engineering. Persons in the category "not in a field of science or engineering" are referred to as "out-of-scope."

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[1] For a description of the Manpower Characteristics System, see Robert W. Cain, "Manpower Characteristics System," **Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section,** American Statistical Association, 1972.

[2] For a description of the 1972 survey, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Characteristics of Persons in Engineering and Scientific Occupations: 1972,** Technical Paper No. 33, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1974.

[3] In the 1972 survey, the question asked "What kind of work were you doing."

HIGHLIGHTS

Some highlights of this report are summarized under the following subjects:

1974 and 1976 comparisons. 1974-76 comparisons reveal very few significant differences between the characteristics of the science and engineering fields in those 2 years. Residential patterns, labor force participation rates, and employment and unemployment levels, for example, were nearly the same. There was some movement, however, into higher salary brackets for most groups and a rather substantial increase of about $5,200 in the median salary of environmental scientists. As expected, there were greater proportions of retired persons in 1976. Also, the movement of persons between groups (i.e., inter-field mobility) over the 2-year period may have had less influence on the composition of the 1976 groups than had been true during the 1972-74 period.

Field of science or engineering in 1974 and 1976. About one-fourth or less of the persons in each major 1974 S/E field who responded in the 1976 survey were in a different major field in 1976. The proportions who left science or engineering altogether ranged from 4 to 17 percent.

Place of residence. Except for the life scientists, at least three-fourths of the persons in the fields and the out-of-scope resided in metropolitan areas.

Highest degree held. Computer specialists and engineers were less likely to hold doctoral degrees than were persons in the other fields.

Major field of study for highest degree held. About three-fourths or more of the persons in most fields had majored for their highest degree in a corresponding academic discipline. Computer specialists had more varied academic backgrounds.

Supplemental training in 1975. About one-fourth to nearly 60 percent of the persons supplemented their academic backgrounds with some type of non-formal training (for example, on-the-job training) in 1975. Most of the training was provided by employers.

Employment status in February 1976 and February 1975. During each of the reference periods—the second week of February 1976 and February 1975—at least 90 percent of the persons in each field participated in the labor force. The unemployment rate for each field was between 1 and 3 percent. At least 90 percent of the employed persons worked full time; the majority of those working part time indicated that this was their preference.

Industry of employment in February 1976. Employed computer specialists, engineers, and physical scientists were concentrated in manufacturing industries, whereas large proportions of nearly every other field were employed by educational institutions.

Primary work activity in February 1976. About one-fifth or more of the employed scientists and engineers were primarily active in management or administrative duties. From one-fourth to about two-fifths of the employed engineers, and life, physical, and environmental scientists were primarily active in research and development.

Basic annual salary in February 1976. All fields except life scientists ($20,893) had median salaries above $21,000; environmental scientists had the highest median salary of $25,289.

Federal support in February 1976. The U.S. Government funded at least some of the work of at least 35 percent of the employed persons in nearly every field.

Job Mobility. In the 1-year period from February 1975 to February 1976, at least 8 of 10 persons employed at both times were working at the same job; in the 2-year 1974-76 period, this was true for 6 or 7 out of every 10; and in the 4-year 1972-76 period, this was true for 4 to 6 persons out of every 10. Among persons who changed jobs between February 1975 and February 1976, 3 to 7 out of 10 remained in the same occupation.

Professional experience. As expected, professional experience was strongly related to age. On the average, persons in the youngest group (computer specialists) had the least experience (a median of 11.3 years), whereas the older environmental scientists and engineers had the most experience (19.4 and 19.1 years, respectively).

National Interest Topics. Nearly three-fourths of the environmental scientists and approximately two-thirds of life scientists and psychologists reported that they devoted a significant portion of their professional time to 1 of 11 specified topics of critical national interest. In contrast, only about one-third of the computer specialists reported such involvement.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Sex, Age, and Field in 1976

Sex. There were relatively few women in most of the science and engineering (S/E) fields. Except for psychologists and social scientists, about 85 percent or more of the persons in each of the fields were men (table 1). Engineers and environmental scientists were the most predominately male groups, with men making up approximately 99 percent and 97 percent, respectively, of these fields. The field with the largest proportion of women was psychologists (28 percent), followed by social scientists (19 percent).

The relative paucity of women in most of these fields may be a result of the perception, widespread until recently, of science and engineering as male pursuits. The persons in these fields, it should be noted, were all in the labor force in 1970; thus, the fields do not reflect the characteristics of persons who have entered science or engineering since 1970.

Although not strictly comparable with the figures in this report, the 1976 annual averages of employed persons in selected occupations based on the Current Population Survey[4] (CPS), show that in 1976 women constituted 19.1 percent of the employed computer specialists, 1.8 percent of the employed engineers, 12.1 percent of the employed life and physical scientists, and 24.4 percent of the employed social scientists.

Age. The universe for this study includes persons who were at least 16 years old and in the experienced civilian labor force in 1970. At the time of the 1976 survey, therefore, they were all part of the mature or experienced work force. Thus, the age distribution of each field is skewed upward, with relatively few persons under 30 years old (table 1).

Differences in the age structures for the various groups are reflected in the median ages. The median age for all persons, including those out-of-scope and nonrespondents, was 43.7 years as of April 1976. The group with the lowest median age was computer specialists, 36.9 years; the highest median ages were for engineers, 45.8 years, and environmental scientists, 46.0 years. The median ages for the remaining groups ranged from 41.0 to 44.0 years.

Field of science or engineering in 1974. The majority of persons in the 1974 fields of science or engineering were in the same field in 1976 (table A). The highest levels of agreement between field in 1974 and field in 1976 were for persons who were engineers and psychologists in 1974 (both about 93 percent). Among persons who were designated as computer specialists in 1974, only about 74 percent were in the same field in 1976; about 6 percent were designated as engineers and 17 percent were out-of-scope. About 8 percent of the 1974 mathematical specialists had moved into the computer specialist field or the engineer field in 1976, and about 5 percent of the 1974 physcial scientists were either engineers or life scientists in 1976. Moreover, some proportion of each 1974 field was not in any of the fields of science or engineering in 1976, ranging from about 4 percent for environmental scientists to 17 percent for computer specialists.

The dispersion of the 1974 fields among the 1976 fields is shown in table A. The opposite picture—the composition of the 1976 fields in terms of the 1974 fields—is presented in table 1. About 78 percent or more of each 1976 group was composed of 1974 carryovers, except for computer specialists with 73 percent. Relatively large proportions of persons who were not in a field in 1974 or did not respond to the 1974 survey made their influence felt among the 1976 S/E fields; these made up from about 8 percent to 18 percent of each field except environmental scientists (6 percent). Conversely, about 46 percent of the 1976 out-of-scope came from 1974 S/E fields, with 24 percent entering from the 1974 engineer field.

The differences among the fields in the proportion changing fields between 1974 and 1976 may reflect, among other factors, variations in the degree of specialized training required for each field, differences in the areas of common ground among fields, and differences in the average age and experience levels of the members of the field. For instance, persons from a number of fields—computer specialists, mathematical specialists, physical scientists, and environmental scientists—show some propensity to enter the engineering field, indicative perhaps of the involvement of engineering in the practical applications of scientific principles. Common ground among the life, physical, and environmental sciences may help explain the movement of life and physical scientists into each other's fields and the movement of environmental scientists into life and physical science. Common ground may also explain the reciprocal movements of mathematical specialists and computer specialists. Relatively few engineers changed fields, and only small proportions of persons in other science or engineering fields switched into mathematics, environmental science, psychology, or social science.

For most fields, the greatest proportions of persons who left their 1974 fields moved out of the fields of science or

Table A. Scientists or Engineers in 1974 Who Responded in the 1976 Survey, by Field of Science or Engineering in 1976

Field of science or engineering in 1974	Total respondents		Field of science or engineering in 1976								Not in a field of science or engineering in 1976
	Number	Percent	Computer specialists	Engineers	Mathematical specialists	Life scientists	Physical scientists	Environmental scientists	Psychologists	Social scientists	
Computer specialists	50,471	100.0	73.5	6.3	1.9	(Z)	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	17.1
Engineers	636,268	100.0	0.6	92.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	(Z)	0.1	5.8
Mathematical specialists	25,572	100.0	3.8	3.6	79.6	0.2	0.3	(Z)	0.1	0.5	11.9
Life scientists	69,826	100.0	(Z)	0.6	(Z)	85.6	2.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	10.1
Physical scientists	114,136	100.0	0.4	3.7	0.1	1.5	88.4	0.7	-	0.1	5.0
Environmental scientists	27,157	100.0	0.2	3.3	-	1.2	2.7	88.0	-	0.8	3.7
Psychologists	32,070	100.0	0.1	0.2	-	0.8	-	-	92.6	0.7	5.5
Social scientists	44,204	100.0	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.0	80.6	16.4

- Represents zero.

Z Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Table 1.

---

[4] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, **Employment and Earnings**, Volume 24, No. 1, January 1977.

engineering altogether. This outward movement was especially pronounced for the computer specialists and the social scientists, and less so for the mathematical specialists and life scientists. The movement may reflect the versatility of the training and experience of these fields, or, especially in the case of the generally young computer specialists, the mid-career movement of persons into managerial occupations.

Interfield mobility seems to have slowed somewhat between 1974 and 1976 compared with that between 1972 groups and 1974 groups as shown by the 1974 survey results. The 1974-76 diagonal (underlined cells of table A) contains generally higher proportions than its 1972-74 counterpart, and the 1976 out-of-scope proportions are generally lower than the 1974 ones. The trend toward greater stability may be illusory, however, since it could result from differential response rates for the 1976 and 1974 surveys or from the method of classifying persons into fields that substituted the most recent data from a person's 1974 or 1972 responses if 1976 data were not reported.

Social Characteristics

Race. Whites accounted for 93 percent or more of the persons in each field; Whites also made up 97 percent of the out-of-scope cases (table 2). The proportion of Blacks ranged from under 1 percent for engineers and environmental scientists to nearly 4 percent for mathematical specialists. The proportions of Japanese, Chinese, and Koreans ranged among the fields from under 1 percent to about 3 percent. The 1976 survey and 1974 survey racial distributions are nearly identical. This may indicate that there are no substantial differentials among the races in the propensity of experienced scientists and engineers to change field or to move out of S/E.

Place of residence. The sample for the National Sample of Scientists and Engineers was originally selected from the 1970 Census of Population records of persons in the 50 States and the District of Columbia; accordingly, all persons in each of the S/E fields and the out-of-scope resided in the United States at the time of the census. In the spring and summer of 1976 when the 1976 National Survey of Natural and Social Scientists and Engineers was conducted, from 97 percent to 99 percent of persons in each group were living in the United States (table 2). This range is identical to the 1974 results, possibly indicating no additional net emigration of these scientists and engineers to foreign residences.

Estimates from the March 1976 Current Population Survey[5] indicate that in March 1976, 24 percent of the total United States population 25 years old and over lived in the Northeast, 26 percent in the North Central, 32 percent in the South, and 18 percent in the West. The 1976 National Survey of Natural and Social Scientists and Engineers showed that, for mature scientists and engineers, the South and the Northeast were the major residential regions, having, in general, either the largest or second largest proportion of persons. Especially noteworthy is that at least three-fourths of the environmental scientists lived in the South and West—almost 46 percent in the South and about 32 percent in the West. Engineers were the most evenly distributed among the four regions, with approximately one-fourth residing in each. For three fields—computer specialists, physical scientists, and psychologists—the Middle Atlantic division led all other divisions as a place of residence in 1976; the leading division for environmental scientists was the West South Central, and for mathematical specialists and social scientists, the South Atlantic (see table 2). Regional distributions of residence in 1974 are similar to those based on the 1976 results, indicating limited net shifts in residential patterns.

Selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's): 1976. Science and engineering require the combined talents of many persons. Thus, most scientists and engineers—as many as 75 to 85 percent of the persons in nearly every field—lived in metropolitan areas where such pools of talent are generally more accessible (table 2). Of the U.S. population as a whole, about 68 percent of all persons 25 years old and over lived in metropolitan areas in March 1976.[6] The one exception to the relatively pronounced metropolitan character of the scientific or engineering fields are the life scientists, a group including agricultural scientists; about 40 percent of the life scientists lived in nonmetropolitan areas.

Relatively large proportions of persons in some of the S/E fields lived in particular SMSA's. The Washington, D.C. SMSA, for example, with its concentration of government employment, had approximately 11 percent of the mathematical specialists and 13 percent of the social scientists. It contained only about 1.4 percent of the total U.S. population as of July 1, 1975.[7] The Denver, Colorado SMSA and the Houston, Texas SMSA had between 7 and 9 percent, respectively, of the environmental scientists; and the New York City SMSA had 7 percent of the computer specialists, 7 percent of the social scientists, and 8 percent of the psychologists.

The residential pattern in 1976 of the scientists and engineers is basically the same as the pattern in 1974, indicating no dramatic shifts in migration patterns during this period. However, national estimates of residential patterns of the total metropolitan population indicate that, for the most part, there was a continuation between 1974 and 1975 of large regional shifts in U.S. population.[8] Specifically, migrants have been leaving the larger and older urban centers in the Northeast and the North Central regions and have been moving to metropolitan areas in the South and West. The figures from this survey indicate that such movement has not been as pronounced for experienced scientists and engineers.

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[5] Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics, Geographical Mobility March 1975 to March 1976, Series P-20, No. 305.

[6] Ibid.

[7] Current Population Reports, Population Estimates and Projections, Estimates of the Population of Counties and Metropolitan Areas. July 1, 1974 and 1975, Series P-25, No. 709.

[8] Ibid.

Educational Characteristics

Highest degree held. The distribution by degree level for particular fields is probably a function of the kinds of work performed by persons in these fields, the industries for which they work, and their age distribution. The computer specialist and engineering fields had a high proportion of bachelor's degrees (62 and 68 percent, respectively) and a low proportion of doctorates (7 and 5 percent, respectively). Employment among persons in these fields was concentrated in manufacturing industries in 1976, whereas the largest proportion in all other S/E fields were employed in educational institutions, in which advanced degrees are nearly always required for employment. Computer specialists are members of a relatively new field and are generally younger than persons in other fields. Engineers, on the other hand, are generally older and entered their field when a degree—even at the bachelor's level—was not as strong a prerequisite as it is today. In addition, the training acquired at the bachelor's level in engineering and computer science may be sufficient for most of the jobs held by persons in these fields, thus decreasing their incentive to pursue advanced degrees. Training beyond that acquired at the bachelor's or even the master's level, however, may be necessary for performance of many of the jobs of fields with high proportions of doctorate holders, such as psychologists.

Specifically, 62 percent of psychologists had a doctorate degree, and only 8 percent had bachelor's degrees. Among life, physical, and social scientists and mathematical specialists, at least 40 percent had doctorate degrees, and moderate proportions (from 20 to 34 percent) had bachelor's degrees (table 3).

The definitions of the various fields of science or engineering permitted only engineers and the out-of-scope group to include persons with no degree. That fewer than 4 percent of both the engineers and the out-of-scope actually fell into this category is partly a reflection of the strictness of the criteria used in delineating the core of the nation's scientific and technical manpower.

There appears to have been a slight movement of persons in some groups to higher educational levels between 1974 and 1976. The 1976 computer specialists and engineers for example, had larger proportions at the master's and doctorate levels than was true of the 1974 groups. This upward mobility in educational patterns, however, may be related to variations in the memberships of the groups between 1974 and 1976, or to the fact that persons with advanced degrees may be more likely than other persons to respond to the National Sample Surveys, this tendency, if valid, would introduce some false changes into the educational patterns of the groups over time. Thus, the 1974-76 educational changes do not necessarily reflect an increase in the general educational level of the groups.

Major field of study of highest degree held. Most of the scientists and engineers received their academic training in a discipline corresponding to their S/E field.[9] Though this strong positive relationship between field and academic training is partially a reflection of the criteria for classification in a field, it is also a likely result of the requirements of the kinds of work performed by persons in the fields. Except for computer specialists, at least three-fourths of the scientists and engineers had majored in a corresponding discipline (table B). Psychologists, the field with the largest proportion of doctorate holders, also had one of the highest levels of agreement between S/E field and education (92

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[9] See the table in appendix B for the list of corresponding major fields of study for each field of science or engineering.

Table B. Scientists or Engineers in 1976 With a Degree, by Major Field of Study for Highest Degree Held

Field of science or engineering in 1976	Total with a degree		Major field of study for highest degree held		
	Number	Percent	Corresponding field of study[1]	Other field of study	Field of study not reported
Computer specialists............	50,691	100.0	13.0	85.9	1.0
Engineers......................	641,226	100.0	86.5	12.7	0.9
Mathematical specialists........	24,831	100.0	80.4	19.0	0.6
Life scientists................	70,027	100.0	89.6	9.5	0.8
Physical scientists............	117,043	100.0	82.9	16.6	0.4
Environmental scientists........	26,997	100.0	76.0	23.1	0.9
Psychologists..................	34,186	100.0	91.8	7.6	0.5
Social scientists..............	45,582	100.0	79.4	20.1	0.5

[1] See table in appendix B for a listing of corresponding fields of study.

Source: Table 3.

percent). Computer specialists, in contrast, had varied academic backgrounds; only 13 percent had majored in computer science and systems analysis, whereas 24 percent had majored in the mathematical sciences, 16 percent in engineering, and 26 percent in the category "all other fields." This variety is related, perhaps, to the recent emergence of computer-related subjects in the degree programs of most colleges and universities. It is also related, no doubt, to the surge in demand for computer specialists during the late 1950's and throughout the 1960's, a demand apparently met by an influx of persons from varied academic backgrounds.

Some fields had relatively large proportions of persons who had majored in academic subjects only peripherally related to their 1976 S/E field. This interdisciplinary pattern, in fact, is somewhat similar to the interfield pattern discussed previously and may be related to it. Note, in this regard, that about 12 percent of the environmental scientists had majored either in engineering or physics/astronomy; computer specialists, as mentioned above, came from varied educational backgrounds; about 8 percent of the physical scientists had studied biological science; and 16 percent of the social scientists had majored in "all other fields" (see table 3).

Supplemental training in 1975. The amount of scientific and engineering knowledge continues to grow at a rapid pace. To keep abreast of the latest developments in their fields and to ward off the threat of obsolescence, scientists and engineers must continually update and renew their education and training. Thus, the proportions in the groups who received some kind of supplemental training in 1975 ranged rather uniformly from about 25 percent for social scientists to 40 percent for psychologists and for the out-of-scope (table 3). Computer specialists, however, were the notable exception to this range, with 57 percent having received supplemental training in 1975. This exceptional proportion for computer specialists may be related to the small number who had majored in computer science and systems analysis for their highest degree. Also, it may reflect the especially rapid changes in data processing. For almost all groups, such supplemental training was received primarily from employers (table C).

The pattern among the groups in the receipt of supplemental training was about the same for both the 1976 and 1974 groups. A greater proportion of the 1976 psychologists, however, may have received supplemental training in 1975 (40 percent) than was true for the 1974 psychologists in 1973 (35 percent).

Employment Characteristics

Employment status in February 1976 and February 1975. In February 1976, the labor force participation rate of each field (i.e., the number in the labor force divided by the total number in the field) was 90 percent or more (table 4). The comparable figure for the total noninstitutional population 20 years and older for February 1976 was 63 percent,[10] and that for males 20 and over was 80 percent. The relatively high participation rates of the National Sample may reflect, in large part, the selection of National Sample from among persons who were in the experienced civilian labor force in 1970.

The unemployment rate (the number unemployed divided by the total number in the labor force) was between 1 and 2 percent for most of the fields (table D). The national unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) for February 1976 was 8.7 percent for the total noninstitutional population, 7.5 percent for the noninstitutional population 20 years and older, 7.2 percent for men 20 years and older, and 3.2 percent for professional and technical workers.[11] This last group is the most comparable to the universe represented by the National Sample.

The fields covered by the National Sample appear to have escaped the worst effects of the recession that began in late 1973 and ran through 1975. Unemployment rates for the 1974, 1975, and 1976 periods, though perhaps somewhat higher than those for 1973, were between 1 and 2 percent for most of the fields. This relative insulation of the fields from recessionary woes may have resulted from a number of factors. The fields, of course, contain skilled and experienced workers and consist mostly of older males. Such persons have traditionally had low unemployment rates.

Among persons who were employed in February 1976, approximately 90 percent or more in each field were working full time (table E). In the civilian labor force as a whole in February 1976, about 85 percent of employed persons 25 years old and over were on full-time schedules; and about 86 percent of the professional and technical workers who were at work were on full-time schedules, as were about 95 percent of the employed managers and administrators except farm.[12] Among the National Sample fields, psychologists had the highest proportion of part-time workers (7 percent). Computer specialists and engineers each had only about 1 percent employed part time. This contrast between the psychologists and the computer specialists and engineers may be related to their respective industry employment patterns. Psychologists are concentrated in educational institutions and health services where the opportunities for part-time employment may be greater than in manufacturing, in which large proportions of computer specialists and engineers are employed.

Among those persons who reported that they were working part time in 1976, the majority in each field indicated that they preferred part-time work (table F). The range of those preferring part-time work went from about 72 percent for engineers to almost 84 percent for computer specialists.

The National Sample of Scientists and Engineers includes only persons who were in selected occupational categories in 1970 and does not include any new entrants into these fields since 1970. Thus, retirement is expected to play an increasingly larger role as a reason for being outside the labor force (table G). Accordingly, larger proportions in each field

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[10] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, **Employment and Earnings**, Vol. 22, No. 9, March 1976.

[11] Ibid.

[12] Ibid.

Table C. Scientists or Engineers in 1976 With Supplemental Training in 1975, by Type of Supplemental Training

Type of supplemental training[1]	Field of science or engineering in 1976								Not in a field of science or engineering in 1976
	Computer specialists	Engineers	Mathematical specialists	Life scientists	Physical scientists	Environmental scientists	Psychologists	Social scientists	
TOTAL WITH SUPPLEMENTAL TRAINING									
Number	28,868	246,915	6,862	23,857	36,412	9,278	13,648	11,530	62,989
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
On-the-job training	59.4	44.8	50.1	55.4	45.9	48.5	46.8	45.5	51.0
Military training applicable to civilian occupations	1.5	2.1	2.7	1.6	1.5	1.3	2.1	2.3	2.4
Extension or correspondence courses	7.0	9.7	11.8	10.5	9.4	9.5	7.1	13.1	9.6
Employer training programs	56.8	46.0	38.6	33.8	36.7	42.1	18.8	39.7	40.6
Adult education center	11.4	10.9	7.4	12.1	11.1	12.3	11.6	12.8	11.2
Other training	23.8	20.3	25.6	27.9	23.6	22.8	51.8	30.5	27.0

[1] Sum of individual categories may exceed 100.0 percent because persons may have received more than one type of training.

Source: Table 3.

Table D. Scientists or Engineers in the Labor Force by Employment Status, for February 1976 and February 1975

Employment status	Field of science or engineering in 1976								Not in a field of science or engineering in 1976
	Computer specialists	Engineers	Mathematical specialists	Life scientists	Physical scientists	Environmental scientists	Psychologists	Social scientists	
TOTAL IN LABOR FORCE IN FEBRUARY 1976									
Number	48,864	613,766	23,180	65,076	108,723	25,511	32,233	41,564	148,378
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	98.6	97.9	98.1	98.4	98.5	99.1	97.3	98.4	97.9
Unemployed	1.4	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.5	0.9	2.7	1.6	2.1
TOTAL IN LABOR FORCE IN FEBRUARY 1975									
Number	48,261	608,386	23,116	64,876	108,431	25,505	31,614	41,478	145,676
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	98.8	98.4	99.1	99.0	98.6	99.5	98.4	99.3	97.8
Unemployed	1.2	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.4	0.5	1.6	0.7	2.2

Source: Table 4.

Table E. Employed Scientists or Engineers by Full-Time and Part-Time Work Status, for February 1976 and February 1975

Work status	Field of science or engineering in 1976								Not in a field of science or engineering in 1976
	Computer specialists	Engineers	Mathematical specialists	Life scientists	Physical scientists	Environmental scientists	Psychologists	Social scientists	
TOTAL EMPLOYED IN FEBRUARY 1976									
Number	48,159	600,994	22,737	64,057	107,112	25,277	31,373	40,882	145,243
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full time	98.5	98.5	96.2	95.4	96.1	97.5	91.6	95.0	95.6
Part time	1.4	1.3	3.3	3.4	2.6	1.4	7.4	4.0	3.8
Full or part time not reported	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.6
TOTAL EMPLOYED IN FEBRUARY 1975									
Number	47,689	598,632	22,912	64,219	106,955	25,382	31,096	41,176	142,483
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full time	96.5	97.1	94.0	93.8	94.3	95.4	89.6	93.3	95.0
Part time	1.4	1.2	4.5	3.4	2.5	2.0	7.5	4.4	3.6
Full or part time not reported	2.1	1.7	1.5	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.3	1.4

Source: Table 4.

Table F. Scientists or Engineers in 1976 Employed Part Time in February 1976, by Desire for Full-Time Work

Desire for full-time work	Field of science or engineering in 1976								Not in a field of science or engineering in 1976
	Computer specialists	Engineers	Mathematical specialists	Life scientists	Physical scientists	Environmental scientists	Psychologists	Social scientists	
TOTAL EMPLOYED PART TIME IN FEBRUARY 1976									
Number	660	7,918	757	2,149	2,804	349	2,318	1,637	5,477
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Seeking full-time work	14.7	21.7	19.3	20.1	15.9	10.0	22.0	21.5	22.0
Not seeking full-time work	83.5	71.8	74.8	79.4	79.9	79.1	75.1	76.9	76.4
Not reported	2.0	6.5	5.8	0.6	4.2	11.2	2.8	1.6	1.6

Source: Table 4.

gave retirement as a reason for nonparticipation in February 1976 than in February 1975 or than in the 1974 results.

Unemployment during 1975. About 2 to 5 percent of the persons in each field of science and engineering in 1976 were unemployed at some time during the 1975 calendar year; for the out-of-scope cases, the proportion was about 7 percent (table 4). For those who did experience unemployment, the duration was likely to be a month or more (table H). Within most groups, approximately three-fourths of those who were unemployed during 1975 had looked for work for 4 weeks or more, at least 60 percent had looked for more than 10 weeks, at least 40 percent beyond 14 weeks, and at least 15 percent beyond 26 weeks. The average (mean) duration of unemployment of all persons in 1975, according to the CPS, was 14.1 weeks.[13] The median weeks of unemployment for the unemployed in the National Sample groups in 1975 ranged from 7.9 weeks for computer specialists to 15.8 weeks for life scientists.

Duration of unemployment is a function, among other things, of the state of the economy, the reasons for unemployment, and the resources available for job searching. Differences in durations among the groups, or between the groups and the CPS estimates for the Nation could result from differences in any or all of these factors.

Occupation of employment in February 1976 and February 1975. As explained in the Definitions and Explanations Section, occupation was not a prerequisite for classification into a field of science or engineering. It was possible, therefore, for persons in these fields to work in positions not related to science or engineering. Likewise, out-of-scope persons could have worked in positions related to science or engineering.

Social scientists tended to work outside of science or engineering more so than persons in other fields (table 4). For all the groups except social scientists and the out-of-scope, 90 percent or more of the full-time employed reported that they were working in a position related to science and engineering in February 1976 and in February 1975. This was true for only about 83 percent of the social scientists and 62 percent of the out-of-scope. For most of the groups, relatively few of the persons working in non-S/E positions in February 1976 did so because S/E positions were not available (table I). Though it is not clear that S/E positions were available for the remaining persons, many of them apparently worked outside S/E for more or less voluntary reasons. Of the small number of engineers and physical scientists reporting work in non-S/E areas, a notable 40 percent were promoted out of S/E positions, a finding that may be a reflection of a tendency of persons in these fields to become managers and administrators.

Most of the persons working in occupations which did not correspond to their S/E fields were working as managers and administrators, although 8 percent of the physical scientists were in the interdisciplinary occupations of biochemists and biophysicists (table 5). All fields except two—computer

Table G. Scientists or Engineers in 1976 Not in the Labor Force in February 1976, by Reasons for Nonparticipation

Reasons for nonparticipation in the labor force	Field of science or engineering in 1976								Not in a field of science or engineering in 1976
	Computer specialists	Engineers	Mathematical specialists	Life scientists	Physical scientists	Environmental scientists	Psychologists	Social scientists	
TOTAL NOT IN LABOR FORCE IN FEBRUARY 1976									
Number	1,827	44,783	1,651	4,951	8,320	1,486	1,953	4,017	9,181
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Retired	32.7	92.2	66.3	66.8	78.9	83.3	61.3	66.1	68.7
Other	66.4	6.1	32.9	33.0	20.1	6.7	38.0	30.2	30.3
Not reported	0.9	1.7	0.7	0.2	1.0	10.0	0.7	3.7	1.0
TOTAL NOT IN LABOR FORCE IN FEBRUARY 1975									
Number	1,665	33,199	1,358	3,703	6,734	1,061	1,518	3,080	9,063
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Retired	24.3	91.8	60.2	63.8	76.8	88.2	50.9	63.7	58.3
Other	71.5	5.5	27.6	33.7	22.3	9.2	45.9	32.8	40.7
Not reported	4.2	2.7	12.3	2.4	0.9	2.5	3.2	3.6	1.0

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: Table 4.

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[13] **Employment and Earnings, op. cit.,** Vol. 22, No. 7, January 1976.

Table H. Scientists or Engineers in 1976 Reporting Unemployment During Calendar Year 1975, by Duration of Unemployment

Duration of unemployment	Field of science or engineering in 1976								Not in a field of science or engineering in 1976
	Computer specialists	Engineers	Mathematical specialists	Life scientists	Physical scientists	Environmental scientists	Psychologists	Social scientists	
TOTAL UNEMPLOYED IN CALENDAR YEAR 1975									
Number.................	2,299	28,918	868	2,107	3,864	654	1,719	1,675	11,036
Percent..............	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 to 4 weeks.................	25.0	15.9	15.1	26.0	14.4	16.5	12.3	15.2	20.7
5 to 10 weeks................	33.1	18.7	23.2	9.6	16.6	17.7	16.1	22.4	17.3
11 to 14 weeks...............	10.8	9.1	16.9	8.6	13.8	3.7	18.6	18.6	20.3
15 to 26 weeks...............	9.3	15.9	16.0	24.8	12.8	11.0	15.2	21.6	12.0
27 weeks or more.............	14.7	29.4	20.0	27.0	35.2	13.0	30.1	16.5	24.1
Duration not reported........	7.2	10.9	8.6	4.1	7.2	37.9	7.8	5.8	5.7

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: Table 4.

Table I. Full-Time Employed Scientists or Engineers Working in Positions Not Related to Science or Engineering, by Reasons: February 1976

Reasons for being in a position not related to science or engineering	Field of science or engineering in 1976								Not in a field of science or engineering in 1976
	Computer specialists	Engineers	Mathematical specialists	Life scientists	Physical scientists	Environmental scientists	Psychologists	Social scientists	
TOTAL NOT IN SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING									
Number.................	1,283	19,434	1,360	2,915	1,365	371	2,113	6,102	50,161
Percent..............	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Preferred nonscience or nonengineering..............	38.1	14.7	15.0	37.9	26.7	38.3	36.5	33.1	29.6
Promoted out of science or engineering................	24.2	39.6	21.1	17.2	47.9	13.5	9.9	9.2	18.0
Pay better in nonscience or nonengineering..............	5.5	8.5	6.0	14.6	2.1	6.7	6.4	3.8	11.0
Locational preference........	6.5	4.1	20.3	4.7	1.8	-	3.8	10.0	5.3
Science or engineering position not available......	4.0	13.9	3.9	4.9	10.0	3.0	3.0	5.5	6.8
Other reason.................	14.3	14.9	31.8	9.6	7.5	32.1	28.9	25.8	23.0
Reason not reported..........	7.4	4.3	2.0	11.1	3.7	6.7	11.5	12.6	6.3

- Represents zero.

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: Table 4.

specialists and environmental scientists—had between 12 and 23 percent reporting employment in managerial or administrative positions. The small proportion of computer specialists (about 2 percent) who were managers and administrators may reflect the relatively youthful age structure of this field.

The occupational structure in 1976 of the out-of-scope persons reveals, as expected, a more varied pattern of occupational participation than is found among the fields (table 5). The out-of-scope had the highest proportion of managers and administrators and of persons in "other occupations."

Somewhat greater proportions of most groups were working as managers and administrators in 1976 than in 1974. This trend was expected, because of the gain in work experience over time. Two groups with large 1974-76 gains were social scientists and the out-of-scope, each of which had increases of about 6 percentage points in the proportion of managers and administrators.

Table 5 also provides more detailed information on the subcategories of occupations held by persons in the various fields. The largest specific occupational categories for engineers in 1976 were electrical and electronic (20 percent), mechanical (17 percent), and civil and architectural (12 percent). Among employed mathematical specialists, nearly half were working as mathematicians and about one-fourth as statisticians. Agricultural scientists (30 percent) and biological scientists (26 percent) were the primary occupations for employed life scientists; chemists made up 48 percent of the employed physical scientists. Approximately three-fourths of the employed environmental scientists were earth scientists. Together, economists and other social scientists (e.g., political scientists, urban and regional planners, etc.) comprised at least 50 percent of the employed social scientists.

Industry of employment in 1976. The patterns of employment among industries were generally the same for the groups in 1976 as in 1974. In both periods, these patterns were marked by high concentrations, in general, among manufacturing and among the service industries, particularly educational institutions (table 5). The 1976 annual averages from the CPS indicate that among the employed professional and technical workers in 1976, 15 percent worked in manufacturing and about 68 percent in service industries.[14] The 1974 and 1976 patterns for the National Sample groups show that most of the groups had 50 percent or more in these two industries, and, depending upon the group, 40 percent or more were employed in either manufacturing or in educational institutions.

Within specific manufacturing industries, electronic machinery and computing equipment manufacturers employed the largest proportions of computer specialists (24 percent) and engineers (12 percent). The production of chemicals and allied products was most important for physical scientists (25 percent). For all other fields, except environmental scientists, the largest proportions of persons were employed in educational institutions, primarily colleges or universities. Environmental scientists were uniformly distributed by industry, with about 28 percent in mining or petroleum extraction and 17 percent in educational institutions. There were other significant industries of employment for most fields, such as agriculture, forestry, and fisheries for life scientists; health services for psychologists; public administration for social scientists; and services (other than education and health) for the other fields.

Primary work activity in 1976. In general, research and development, management and administration, and teaching were the major work activities of the National Sample groups in 1976, a pattern that mirrors that of the 1974 groups (table 5). Between 30 and 42 percent of the engineers and of the life, physical, and environmental scientists were primarily active in research and development (R/D). For engineers the development and design sides of R/D were uppermost, whereas basic or applied research was more important for the latter three groups. All of the groups had nearly 20 percent or more of their employed members primarily involved in management or administration (a fact that agrees well with the relatively large proportions in these groups who reported their occupation in 1976 as administrators or managers). Engineers (34 percent) and the out-of-scope (44 percent) had particularly large proportions who were primarily involved in management or administration. Teaching was the primary activity of nearly one-third of the employed mathematical specialists and social scientists and of one-fourth of the employed psychologists.

Within particular groups, certain other activities were also important. This is true of computer applications for the computer specialists, production and inspection for the engineers, statistical work for the mathematical specialists, and clinical diagnosis for the psychologists.

The primary work activities of one group, computer specialists, have changed significantly since 1974. Nearly 65 percent of employed computer specialists were primarily active in computer applications in 1974; the proportion in 1976 is 40 percent. Management and administration was less prevalent in 1974 (13 percent) than in 1976 (19 percent). In 1974, 6 percent of the employed computer specialists were involved in research and development as a primary activity; the 1976 proportion is 17 percent, with about half involved in development. These changes, though they may be partly the result of the 1976-74 response differentials or of the movements of persons among National Sample groups, may reflect an expansion of the scope of the computer field and of the increasing age of this group.

Basic annual salary. Basic annual salary refers to salary before deductions for income tax, social security, retirement, etc., but does not include bonuses, overtime, summer teaching, or other payment for secondary jobs. The data on basic annual salary in this report relate to the job held by full-time employed persons in February 1976. The salaries of most of the full-time persons in the National Sample groups who reported salary were between $15,000 and $40,000.

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[14] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, **Employment and Unemployment in 1976**, Special Labor Force Report 199.

Computer specialists had the smallest proportion of persons (11 percent) in the extreme categories of the distribution, 1 percent in the categories under $10,000 and 10 percent in those over $30,000. The proportion earning less than $10,000 was within a range of 1 percent to 3 percent for the other groups. At the high end of the salary distribution, fewer than 20 percent of the engineers and life scientists had salaries of $30,000 or more, whereas almost 30 percent of the environmental scientists had salaries in this range. Three groups—environmental scientists, social scientists, and the out-of-scope—had about 7 percent of their full-time employed members with salaries of $40,000 or more; conversely, under 1 percent of the computer specialists had salaries in this range.

Except for life scientists (whose median salary was $20,893) the median 1976 basic annual salaries for the full-time employed members of all the groups were at least $21,000 (table J). In fact, 5 of the 8 fields—engineers, mathematical specialists, physical scientists, environmental scientists, and social scientists—had median incomes at or above $23,000, with the highest median salary being $25,289 for environmental scientists. As noted above, environmental scientists and engineers were older, on the average, than persons in other fields, and, thus, would most likely have had more labor force experience and higher salaries. The figures are at too high a level of aggregation, however, to indicate any consistent relationship, if one exists, between the median salary and the median age or the degree level for the fields. Also, it should be noted that between 6 and 12 percent of the full-time employed persons in each field did not report basic annual salary.

The median earnings in 1975, as estimated by the CPS, for male professional, technical, and kindred workers, 14 years old and over, who worked year-round full time, was $16,133.[15] The comparable figure for females was $10,639. Male year-round full-time workers 25 years old and over with 4 years of college (regardless of occupation) had a median income in 1975 of $17,477, and for those with 5 or more years of college the median was $19,658.[16] These figures are not strictly comparable with the data presented in this report for the National Sample groups, however. The categories "earnings" and "income" include more sources of financial support than are included in the concept "basic annual salary," and there are other differences between the concepts, as well as in the reference periods for the two sets of data. CPS figures for 1975 are cited because 1975 is thought to be the full year most nearly comparable with the reference year for the question on basic annual salaries which was asked early in 1976.

The median salaries of the full-time employed in 1974, based on the 1974 survey, ranged from $18,419 for computer specialists to $20,206 for social scientists (table K). Environmental scientists, who had the highest median in 1976, also had one of the highest median salaries in 1974. The 1976 medians were about $3,700 greater, on the average, than the 1974 medians.

When the 1974 medians for the National Sample groups are expressed in terms of constant or 1975 dollars (i.e., when the effects of price changes are removed from the

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[15] Current Population Reports, Money Income in 1975 of Families and Persons in the United States, Series P-60, No. 105.

[16] Ibid.

Table J. Full-Time Employed Scientists or Engineers Reporting Basic Annual Salary, by Basic Annual Salary: 1976

Basic annual salary[1]	Field of science or engineering in 1976								Not in a field of science or engineering in 1976
	Computer specialists	Engineers	Mathematical specialists	Life scientists	Physical scientists	Environmental scientists	Psychologists	Social scientists	
TOTAL REPORTING BASIC ANNUAL SALARY									
Number	44,232	523,921	20,477	56,060	93,519	21,747	26,320	35,935	116,878
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $8,000	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.4	1.2
$8,000 to $9,999	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.8
$10,000 to $14,999	5.4	4.1	7.0	12.0	8.0	4.3	7.3	6.3	12.2
$15,000 to $19,999	26.6	21.9	21.3	28.7	20.8	17.0	24.2	18.7	22.8
$20,000 to $24,999	38.5	33.4	28.4	25.5	28.4	25.4	30.2	27.0	24.9
$25,000 to $29,999	18.1	21.4	22.6	16.9	18.7	23.0	17.5	19.8	15.6
$30,000 to $39,999	9.4	13.9	15.9	11.1	18.2	22.0	14.9	18.5	14.3
$40,000 to $49,999	0.7	2.5	3.3	2.2	3.2	4.1	2.7	4.2	3.4
$50,000 and over	0.2	1.7	0.4	1.3	1.4	3.1	1.9	3.2	3.7
Median salary (dollars)	21,583	23,176	23,551	20,893	23,132	25,289	22,551	24,217	22,040

[1] Refers to job held in February 1976.

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: Table 5.

Table K. Median Basic Annual Salaries of Full-Time Employed Persons in the 1974 and 1976 Fields of Science or Engineering in Current and Constant (1975) Dollars, by Field of Science or Engineering

Field of science or engineering	Basic annual salary in 1976 of 1976 S/E fields in current dollars[1]	Basic annual salary in 1974 of 1974 S/E fields[2]		Change between the 1974 and 1976 S/E fields	
		In current dollars	In constant (1975) dollars[3]	In current dollars	In constant (1975) dollars[3]
Computer specialists	$21,583	$18,419	$22,308	$3,164	-725
Engineers	23,176	19,430	23,532	3,746	-356
Mathematical specialists	23,551	19,781	23,957	3,770	-406
Life scientists	20,893	17,807	21,566	3,086	-673
Physical scientists	23,132	19,544	23,670	3,588	-538
Environmental scientists	25,289	20,074	24,312	5,215	977
Psychologists	22,551	19,453	23,560	3,098	-1,009
Social scientists	24,217	20,206	24,472	4,011	-255
Out-of-scope	22,040	18,353	22,228	3,687	-188

[1] Refers to job held in February 1976.

[2] Refers to job held in January 1974.

[3] For derivation of constant (1975) dollars, see "Explanations and Definitions".

Source: Table 5 and unpublished tabulations based on the 1974 survey.

1974-76 changes), the 1974-76 comparisons reveal that at least three groups—computer specialists, engineers, and psychologists—experienced a slight decline in real basic annual salary rates between 1974 and 1976 (table K). Although table K shows declines for all other groups except environmental scientists, these apparent declines are not statistically significant. The apparent increase for environmental scientists is also not statistically significant.

These 1974-76 comparions in terms of constant or 1975 dollars must be approached cautiously, however. Problems are introduced into the comparisons by, among other things, the way the basic annual salary data are defined and collected, the nonresponse rates to the 1974 and 1976 surveys in general and to the salary items in particular, and the difficulty of establishing appropriate time periods for the constant-dollar computations. The trends, nevertheless, are also reflected in data from the CPS. In constant 1975 dollars, the CPS figures show that among male year-round full-time workers 14 years old and over, there was a decrease between total money earnings in 1973 and total money earnings in 1975 of $1,193 for professional, technical, and kindred workers, of $1,491 for managers and administrators except farm, and of $790 for all such workers regardless of occupation.[17]

Federal support. The importance of the Federal Government to S/E activities in this country is shown clearly by the proportion in each group who received some kind of Federal financial support for their work (table 5). For most groups, between about 35 and 40 percent, with a high of 50 percent for life scientists, received Federal support. Even the lowest groups—computer specialists and the out-of-scope—had nearly 25 percent of their members reporting Federal support. In addition, the proportion of each group supported by Federal funds has remained nearly constant since 1974.

The Department of Defense, was the most important source of Federal support in 1976 among computer specialists, engineers, mathematical specialists, and physical scientists. For life scientists, including agricultural scientists, the Department of Agriculture was the greatest single source of Federal support, as was the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) for psychologists and social scientists. The chief support for environmental scientists was more varied, coming from four Government organizations: The National Science Foundation, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Commerce. The 28 percent of the employed psychologists who were supported at least in part by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare was the largest proportion in any one field to be supported by any one agency.

Some fields received substantial support from departments or agencies other than the primary source cited above. A relatively significant proportion of employed life scientists (16 percent), and employed mathematical specialists and physical scientists (both about 8 percent) were supported by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW). The Energy and Research Development Administration also provided support to 9 percent of the employed physical scientists. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was a significant source of support of employed engineers (7 percent); and the National Science Foundation supported about 6 percent of the employed mathematical specialists and physical scientists.

The chief sources of Federal support to the 1976 groups were nearly the same as those for the 1974 groups. A significantly larger proportion of the 1976 psychologists than of the comparable 1974 group, however, received support from

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[17] **Current Population Reports,** Series P-60, No. 105, op. cit., and **Current Population Reports,** Money Income in 1973 of Families and Persons in the United States, Series P-60, No. 97.

HEW—28 percent compared with 18 percent. The increased contribution of HEW to psychologists made it, as stated above, the largest single source of any one field; for the 1974 groups, the Department of Defense and the Department of Agriculture jointly held this position, with their support of 21 percent of the engineers and 21 percent of the life scientists, respectively. Another notable difference between the 1974 and 1976 groups was the increased proportion of employed mathematical specialists receiving HEW funds (4 percent in 1974, 9 percent in 1976).

Job Mobility in 1975 and 1976, 1974 and 1976, and 1972 and 1976. In general, among persons employed in the 2 years being compared, between 10 and 15 percent changed jobs in the 1-year 1975-76 period, 20 to 30 percent did so in the 2-year 1974-76 period, and about 35 to 50 percent in the 4-year 1972-76 period (table L). The mobility differentials among the time spans may be exaggerated, however, because of the high nonresponse rates, which ranged between 9 and 14 percent, for the 1974-76 and 1972-76 periods. The computer specialists and the out-of-scope group each had one of the highest proportions of job changers in each period. The high rates for the out-of-scope groups may be related to the factors that caused these persons to be outside of the S/E fields. The rates of the computer specialists may be partially accounted for by the relatively youthful average age of this group, the propensity to change jobs being greater among younger workers than among older workers in general.[18]

Job changing was somewhat more prevalent in the 1973-74 period than in the 1975-76 period and was also higher in the 1972-74 period than in the 1974-76 period. However, the out-of-scope were the most likely job-changers in all periods.

Persons who changed jobs between February 1975 and February 1976 were likely to remain within the same detailed occupation group (table M). About 40 percent or

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[18] See U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, **Job Tenure of American Workers, January 1973,** Summary Special Labor Force Report, May 1974.

Table L. Scientists or Engineers in 1976 by Job Mobility: 1975 to 1976, 1974 to 1976, and 1972 to 1976

Job mobility	Field of science or engineering in 1976								Not in a field of science or engineering in 1976
	Computer specialists	Engineers	Mathematical specialists	Life scientists	Physical scientists	Environmental scientists	Psychologists	Social scientists	
TOTAL EMPLOYED IN FEBRUARY 1975 AND IN FEBRUARY 1976									
Number	46,823	584,749	22,358	62,672	105,172	24,805	30,269	40,072	139,501
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job change between 1975 and 1976	15.3	11.6	13.4	12.8	9.8	11.4	13.7	14.9	19.8
Same job in 1975 and 1976	83.2	86.1	84.4	85.5	88.6	85.9	84.7	83.0	77.3
Not reported	1.5	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.6	2.7	1.6	2.1	2.8
TOTAL EMPLOYED IN 1974 AND IN FEBRUARY 1976									
Number	45,978	567,300	21,778	60,588	100,974	24,182	29,139	37,833	131,790
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job change between 1974 and 1976	31.4	24.8	23.4	22.0	20.6	23.4	24.1	27.5	34.7
Same job in 1974 and 1976	59.1	63.2	66.7	68.5	69.6	62.4	67.6	63.5	51.9
Not reported	9.5	12.0	9.9	9.4	9.8	14.2	8.3	9.0	13.5
TOTAL EMPLOYED IN 1972 AND AND IN FEBRUARY 1976									
Number	46,743	583,557	21,984	61,693	103,229	24,114	29,758	39,012	136,778
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job change between 1972 and 1976	50.3	40.0	33.9	34.5	32.8	35.8	37.7	41.4	53.8
Same job in 1972 and 1976	40.0	47.4	55.9	55.6	56.6	49.9	52.8	49.0	33.2
Not reported	9.7	12.6	10.2	9.9	10.6	14.3	9.5	9.6	13.0

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: Table 5.

Table M. Scientists or Engineers in 1976 Who Changed Jobs Between February 1975 and February 1976, by Occupational Mobility

Occupational mobility	Field of science or engineering in 1976								Not in a field of science or engineering in 1976
	Computer specialists	Engineers	Mathematical specialists	Life scientists	Physical scientists	Environmental scientists	Psychologists	Social scientists	
TOTAL WITH JOB CHANGE									
Number	7,162	67,973	3,006	8,025	10,324	2,817	4,150	5,970	27,640
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Changed occupation	32.5	27.1	26.1	22.0	24.3	15.8	24.6	24.0	50.6
Did not change occupation	43.0	50.5	52.1	57.8	58.1	67.8	61.7	61.5	30.7
Not reported	24.5	22.4	21.8	20.2	17.6	16.4	13.7	14.6	18.7

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: Table 5.

more, up to the 68 percent for environmental scientists, of the job-changers in each S/E field reported work in the same detailed occupation for both jobs; the out-of-scope figure of 30.7 percent was the smallest of any of the groups. Although there seemed to be differences among the fields in the proportions changing occupations, the large number of not reported cases makes most comparisons unreliable. However, it does appear, as expected, that the out-of-scope group had the highest proportion of persons who left their former occupation group when changing jobs. Comparisons between the figures on occupational changes for the 1974 groups and those for the 1976 groups are also difficult to make, owing to the large proportions in both years who did not report occupation in one or both years.

Professional experience. As expected, years of professional experience and age are closely related, older persons in general having more opportunity to gain professional experience than younger ones (table N). Computer specialists, the group with the lowest median age, also had the lowest median for years of professional experience, 11.3 years; the oldest groups, engineers and environmental scientists, had the highest medians for years of professional experience, 19.1 and 19.4 years, respectively. Partially because the National Sample includes only persons who were in the labor force in 1970, most of the persons in each field were seasoned professionals with at least 6 years of experience. The bulk of the members of each group had between 6 and 30 years of professional experience. The upper end of the distributions (persons with 31 years or more experience) contained between 10 and 15 percent of some groups, though only 2 percent of the computer specialists and 6 percent of the psychologists were in these categories. Because professional experience was defined to include time in all professional jobs, including teaching, some of the professional experience of the persons in each group was probably gained in jobs outside of their current groups; this is especially true for many of the computer specialists who had more than 30 years of professional experience.

National interest topics. There was considerable diversity among fields in the topics of critical national interest on which their members spent the most time (table 5). Major proportions of the life scientists and psychologists (both at least two-thirds), and environmental scientists (79 percent) reported that they devoted a significant proportion of their time to at least one of the topics; only about one-third of the computer specialists reported such involvement.

The chief topic reported for each S/E field was one of the following: education (primarily teaching), national defense, energy and fuel, environmental protection and pollution control. Teaching was the most significant topic for the mathematical specialists (18 percent) and the social scientists (13 percent), reflecting the large proportions in these fields who worked for educational institutions. National defense was uppermost among engineers and computer specialists; energy and fuel for environmental scientists; environmental protection and pollution control for life and physical scientists; and health and education for psychologists.

The introduction in 1976 of "national defense" as a topic of critical national interest tends to complicate comparisons between the topics reported by the 1976 groups and those of the 1974 groups. Somewhat greater proportions of the 1976 engineers and computer specialists than of the 1974 members of these fields were involved, however, in areas of critical national interest. The opposite was true for the life scientists and psychologists. Education was less important for the social scientists and the psychologists in 1976 than in 1974. Education also decreased considerably for the mathematical specialists (from 32 percent in 1974 to 20 percent in 1976); but almost 13 percent of the 1976 mathematical specialists reported "national defense" as their most significant topic. There is some evidence that food production and technology was more important in 1976 than in 1974 for the life scientists.

Table N. Scientists or Engineers in 1976 Reporting Years of Professional Experience, by Number of Years

Years of professional experience	Field of science or engineering in 1976								Not in a field of science or engineering in 1976
	Computer specialists	Engineers	Mathematical specialists	Life scientists	Physical scientists	Environmental scientists	Psychologists	Social scientists	
TOTAL REPORTING YEARS OF PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE									
Number	48,584	616,264	23,307	66,085	111,037	25,834	32,260	42,178	145,383
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 year	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6
1 to 5 years	4.0	2.1	4.7	7.6	6.2	5.6	11.0	7.3	7.4
6 to 10 years	37.4	16.4	27.4	20.9	20.1	12.6	25.7	26.7	21.3
11 to 15 years	31.3	17.2	21.2	18.8	18.1	16.4	20.4	21.0	20.7
16 to 20 years	16.2	19.0	16.9	17.7	15.9	18.8	15.8	12.9	18.6
21 to 25 years	7.3	17.1	13.7	13.6	14.7	20.9	12.8	11.8	12.6
26 to 30 years	2.1	13.5	8.3	10.9	9.8	13.0	8.0	9.8	9.2
31 to 35 years	1.2	6.4	3.6	4.4	6.7	5.5	2.7	4.5	4.5
36 to 40 years	0.2	5.4	2.9	3.6	6.0	4.4	2.5	3.9	3.8
41 years and over	0.2	2.8	1.4	2.4	2.6	2.8	1.1	1.8	1.3
Median years	11.3	19.1	14.3	15.6	16.7	19.4	13.4	14.0	15.0

- Represents zero.

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: Table 5.

THE SAMPLE

The 1976 National Survey of Natural and Social Scientists and Engineers was the third survey based on the 1970 population of scientists and engineers to be conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the National Science Foundation. The first survey, the 1972 Professional, Technical, and Scientific Manpower Survey,[19] was conducted among a nationwide sample of approximately 150,000 persons who were recorded in the 1970 Census of Population as being in the experienced civilian labor force in one of 65 engineering, scientific, or related occupations. The survey also included a small sample of persons who had completed 4 or more years of college but were not in any of the specified occupations. Based on responses in the 1972 survey and on criteria established by the National Science Foundation, approximately 50,000 persons from the 1972 survey sample (excluding the small sample of college graduates) were chosen as the sample for the series of longitudinal surveys known as the National Sample of Scientists and Engineers.[20] The 1976 National Survey of Natural and Social Scientists and Engineers was the second survey in this longitudinal series; the 1974 National Survey of Scientists and Engineers was the first.[21]

Questionnaires for the 1976 survey were mailed in February 1976. The final result of all data collection activities was that completed questionnaires were obtained for 85.1 percent of the sample, approximately 42,650 persons. The 14.9 percent for whom completed questionnaires were not received includes persons who refused to participate, the deceased, and persons who returned questionnaires with insufficient information to permit processing.[22]

For each sample case for which a completed questionnaire was obtained, the information from the 1976 survey was matched with the 1974 and 1972 survey data and the 1970 census data for the same person. Weights applied to sample cases in the 1972 survey were then used to weight the resultant matched data file. The use of the 1972 survey weights means that no adjustment for nonresponse was made to the 1976 survey results. Therefore, the 1976 estimates understate the characteristics being estimated for the 1972 survey population. This understatement varies to the extent that the 1976 noninterview rate varies for population subgroups.[23] An accounting for the nonresponses in 1976 by age, sex, and field of science or engineering in 1974 is shown in table 1.

Respondents to the 1976 National Survey of Natural and Social Scientists and Engineers were classified, again based on criteria of the National Science Foundation, into 1 of 17 detailed fields of science and engineering in 1976 or into the category "not in a field of science or engineering in 1976." Except for table 1, the tables of this report are based exclusively on the characteristics of members of the universe represented by these respondents. Because the data in this report are based on a sample survey, they are subject to both sampling and nonsampling errors. The tables in appendix A present the standard errors of the totals and percentages for each of the 17 detailed and 8 major fields of science or engineering and for the category "not in a field of science or engineering in 1976."

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[19] For a description of the 1972 survey and related matters, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Characteristics of Persons in Engineering and Scientific Occupations: 1972**, Technical Paper No. 33, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1974.

[20] Results from the 1974 survey were published in U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, Special Studies, Series P-23, No. 53, "Selected Characteristics of Persons in Fields of Science or Engineering: 1974," U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1975.

[21] For a description of the selection process, see appendix D.

[22] For an analysis of response, see appendix E.

[23] For a more complete discussion of the weighting and estimating procedures, see appendix A.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Each panel member in the 1976 National Survey of Natural and Social Scientists and Engineers was asked to complete by self-enumeration a four-page questionnaire (reproduced in appendix B). A cover letter was printed on page one of the questionnaire, and a set of reference lists (also reproduced in appendix B) was attached to the questionnaire. The reference lists were used by respondents to self-code answers to inquiries on major field of study (question 1 of the questionnaire), kind of business (question 7), occupation (question 8), and professional identification (question 19).

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

The definitions for many of the characteristics shown in this report are self-explanatory or can best be understood by reference to the appropriate questionnaire items (see appendix C) or the reference lists in appendix B. An explanation of the other subjects is provided below.

Fields of science and engineering. Science or engineering (S/E) fields are categories established by the survey sponsor, the National Science Foundation, to identify persons who could be classified as engineers or scientists under most definitions. In general, to be classified into one of the fields, a person had to have at least two of the following three characteristics: (1) employment in the field, (2) attainment of a specified educational level in an academic discipline related to the field, or (3) self-identification, based upon total education and experience, as being in the field. More detailed information on the criteria for membership in a scientific and technical field is given in appendix D.

The major fields of science and engineering for which data are presented in this report and the detailed fields they comprise are as follows:

- Computer specialists
- Engineers
- Mathematical specialists
  - Mathematicians
  - Statisticians
- Life scientists
  - Agricultural scientists
  - Biologists
  - Medical scientists
- Physical scientists
  - Chemists
  - Physicists and astronomers
  - Other physical scientists
- Environmental scientists
  - Earth scientists
  - Atmospheric scientists
  - Oceanographers
- Psychologists
- Social Scientists
  - Economists
  - Sociologists and anthropologists
  - Other social scientists

Age in 1976. The reference period for age in 1976 was April 1976. The age classification is based on the age of the person at his or her last birthday. The median age is that age that divides the distribution into two equal parts, one-half being older than the median age and one-half younger. Median ages were derived from an estimation process that distributed the subject populations into the 5-year age groups given in table 1.

Race. The data on race are based on responses in the 1970 Census of Population. The "other races" category includes all races not included in the specific categories listed.

Divisions of the United States. The divisions of the United States shown in table 2 comprise the following States:

New England: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont

Middle Atlantic: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

East North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin

West North Central: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota

South Atlantic: Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia

East South Central: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee

West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

Mountain: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming

Pacific: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington

Outlying areas of the United States include Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Canal Zone.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA). In general, a standard metropolitan statistical area is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or twin cities with a combined population of at least 50,000. The data in this report are restricted to SMSA boundaries as defined for the 1970 Census of Population. For more information, see 1970 Census of Population, Volume 1, **Characteristics of the Population**, Part 1, United States Summary.

Highest degree held. Highest degree held in 1976 refers to the highest academic degree awarded to the respondent in 1975 or earlier. Data on highest degree held were derived as follows: The level and the year of award of the highest degree received by the respondent between January 1972 and the beginning of 1976 (this degree will be referred to as degree "A") were compared with the level and year of award, determined from either the 1974 or 1972 survey, of the previously-designated highest degree held by the respondent (this degree is referred to as degree "B"). If degree "A" was at the same level or at a higher level than degree "B," and if its date of award was later than that of degree "B," degree "A" was designated as the highest degree held in 1976; otherwise, the degree "B" was designated as the highest degree held in 1976.[24]

The "other degree" category includes persons whose highest academic degree was one of the following: RN, LLB, MD, and academic degrees other than those shown in table 3.

Except for engineers, the criteria for the science or engineering fields required that a person possess an academic degree at the bachelor's level or higher. In table 3, therefore, only engineers and persons not in a field of science or engineering in 1976 appear in the "associate degree" and "no degree" categories.

Major field of study for highest degree held. The data on major field of study refer to the major subject associated with the highest degree held in 1976 as determined by the method described above. For persons whose highest degree held in 1976 was received after January 1972, the data are derived from question 1, part b of the 1976 questionnaire or from question 2, part b5 of the 1974 questionniare. For persons whose highest degree was awarded in 1971 or earlier, the data on major subject are based on the 1972 survey.

Employment status. Employed persons are those who reported that they were employed, either full time or part time, or on postdoctoral appointment during the reference week (February 8-14, 1976 or February 9-15, 1975). If a person did not report whether he or she was employed or on postdoctoral appointment, but the dates of his or her most recent job included February 1976 (or 1975), he or she was also considered employed. The unemployed are persons who marked the "unemployed and seeking work" category (box 4) of item 3a of the 1976 questionnaire. All other persons were classified as "not in the labor force" or as "labor force status not reported."

The statistics on employment status in February 1976 are not strictly comparable with those for February 1975. The editing rules for the 1976 survey rejected the questionnaire of any person who failed to report employment status in 1976, but did permit the respondent to leave status in 1975 unreported. Therefore, the data on employment status in 1975 have a category "employment status not reported," which does not appear for the data on status in 1976.

Unemployment in 1975. The data on unemployment in 1975 relate to the occurrence of unemployment during the entire calendar year, rather than just during the reference week.

Primary work activity in 1976. The data on primary work activity in 1976 were derived, in general, from answers to question 10 of the 1976 questionnaire. In certain instances of nonresponse to question 10, however, the data were derived from an imputation procedure that used responses to question 11.

Type of employer. The data on type of employer in 1976 are based on entirely on responses to question 12 of the 1976 questionnaire.

Basic annual salary rate. The statistics on salary refer to the basic annual salary associated with the job held in February 1976. The figures relate to salary before deductions for income tax, social security, retirement, etc., but do not include bonuses, overtime pay, or earnings from secondary jobs. For employees of educational institutions whose salary was for 9 or 10 months, the salary rate was adjusted to a 12-month basis. Median salaries were derived by an estimation process that distributed the subject populations into $1,000 intervals.

Computation of constant dollar figures. The adjustment for price changes between 1974 and 1976 was made by converting the median basic annual salaries for each period into 1975 dollars on the basis of the change in the Consumer Price Index. The index figure for 1975 of 161.2 (1967=100) was applied to the basic annual salaries in 1976 of Table L, and the index figure for 1973 or 133.1 (1967=100) was applied to the basic annual salaries in 1974. The 1974 medians in current dollars were then multiplied by the factor 1.21 (i.e. 161.2÷133.1) that represented the change in the price index between the two periods (1975=100). The constant dollar figures, for a number of reasons, are to be regarded as approximations. For further information, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, Series P-60, Number 104, pps. 76 and 77.

Job mobility in 1975 and 1976. Persons who reported being employed in February 1976 and in February 1975 in the 1976 survey were classified in the "job change between 1975 and 1976" category if they reported different jobs in Part

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[24] After the data in tables 1-5 were tabulated, an error was discovered in the computer program that made the highest degree held in 1976 determinations. In short, the program incorrectly assigned "1976" as the year of award of the highest degree entered in item 1b of the 1976 questionnaire when the respondent indicated that he or she had not been awarded this degree by marking the "none" box in the "year degree was awarded or will be awarded" section. The influence of this error on the data of this report was negligible and did not justify their recalculation. For a fuller discussion of the problem and of its effect on the published data, see appendix G.

III of the questionnaire. Then, the detailed occupation of the 1976 job was compared with the detailed occupation of the 1975 job, and persons were classified as with same or different occupations or as "occupation change not reported."

Job mobility in 1974 and 1976. The data on job mobility between 1974 and 1976 were derived from answers on both the 1974 and 1976 questionnaires. Persons were classified as with a "job change between 1974 and 1976," if they were employed in both 1974 and 1976 and reported in the 1976 survey that their current job began in 1974 or later. Persons were classified as "same job in 1974 and 1976" if the beginning date of their most recent job was in 1973 or earlier, and as "not reported" if they did not report the beginning date of the job.

Job mobility in 1972 and 1976. The data on job mobility between 1972 and 1976 were derived from answers on both the 1972 and 1976 questionnaires. Persons were classified as "job change between 1972 and 1976," if they were employed in both 1972 and 1976 and reported in the 1976 survey that the beginning date of their current job was in 1972 or later. Persons were classified as "same job in 1972 and 1976," if the beginning date of this job was in 1971 or earlier, and as "not reported" if they did not report the beginning date of the job.

Table 1. FIELD OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING IN 1976 OF PERSONS IN THE NATIONAL SAMPLE

(Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Line No.	Sex, age in 1976, and field in 1974	Total, National Sample of Scientists and Engineers	Field of science or engineering in 1976								
					Mathematical specialists			Life scientists			
			Computer specialists	Engineers	Total	Mathematicians	Statisticians	Total	Agricultural scientists	Biologists	Medical scientists
1	Total persons	1,400,143	50,691	658,549	24,831	17,873	6,958	70,027	26,315	33,975	9,738
2	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3	Male	94.4	87.6	99.6	86.5	87.7	83.3	87.5	99.6	82.2	72.8
4	Female	5.6	12.4	0.4	13.5	12.3	16.7	12.5	0.4	17.8	27.2
5	Under 30 years	5.5	8.6	4.5	4.8	5.2	3.6	4.6	3.4	6.1	2.6
6	30 to 34 years	16.3	31.9	12.6	22.6	23.3	20.7	16.0	11.7	19.5	15.2
7	35 to 39 years	17.0	25.3	15.5	19.6	20.8	16.6	17.9	17.1	18.9	16.4
8	40 to 44 years	15.1	16.3	15.0	14.9	14.9	14.8	15.8	16.9	14.5	17.4
9	45 to 49 years	14.3	9.8	15.6	14.8	15.5	13.2	14.1	15.7	13.8	11.2
10	50 to 54 years	13.0	4.8	15.4	8.0	7.0	10.4	12.2	14.9	10.4	11.5
11	55 to 59 years	8.3	2.3	9.5	6.4	6.0	7.5	8.8	9.2	7.5	12.6
12	60 to 64 years	5.4	0.7	6.1	4.8	3.7	7.7	5.8	6.0	5.0	7.7
13	65 to 69 years	3.2	0.2	3.7	3.3	2.8	4.6	3.1	3.5	2.5	4.5
14	70 and over	1.8	0.1	2.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.7	1.6	2.0	0.9
15	Median age (years)	43.7	36.9	45.8	41.0	40.2	43.1	43.7	45.3	41.9	44.5
	FIELD OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING IN 1974										
16	Total persons	1,400,143	50,691	658,549	24,831	17,873	6,958	70,027	26,315	33,975	9,738
17	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
18	Computer specialists	3.9	73.1	0.5	3.9	5.0	1.0	(Z)	(Z)	-	-
19	Engineers	49.1	7.7	89.4	3.2	3.0	3.5	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.7
20	Mathematical specialists	2.0	1.9	0.1	81.9	80.5	85.5	0.1	-	0.1	0.3
21	Mathematicians	1.4	1.8	0.1	58.2	79.9	2.6	(Z)	-	(Z)	-
22	Statisticians	0.6	(Z)	(Z)	23.7	0.7	82.9	0.1	-	0.1	0.3
23	Life scientists	5.4	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.4	85.4	87.9	85.8	77.0
24	Agricultural scientists	2.1	-	(Z)	-	-	-	33.1	82.5	4.4	0.3
25	Biologists	2.6	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	-	0.2	41.8	5.2	78.0	13.9
26	Medical scientists	0.8	-	(Z)	0.1	-	0.2	10.5	0.2	3.4	62.8
27	Physical scientists	8.6	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.6	-	2.5	0.7	3.5	3.4
28	Chemists	6.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	-	2.2	0.6	3.2	2.7
29	Physicists and astronomers	2.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.2	0.3
30	Other physical scientists	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
31	Environmental scientists	2.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	0.5	0.9	0.3	-
32	Earth scientists	1.8	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	0.3	0.8	(Z)	-
33	Atmospheric scientiats	0.2	0.1	(Z)	-	-	-	(Z)	(Z)	-	-
34	Oceanographers	0.1	-	(Z)	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.3	-
35	Paychologists	2.5	(Z)	(Z)	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.1	2.0
36	Social scientists	3.4	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.3	2.5	0.2	0.3	-	0.3
37	Economists	1.4	0.1	(Z)	0.7	0.1	2.3	0.1	0.3	-	-
38	Sociologists and anthropologists	0.8	(Z)	-	-	-	-	(Z)	-	-	0.1
39	Other social scientists	1.2	0.1	(Z)	0.2	0.2	0.2	(Z)	(Z)	-	0.1
40	Not in a field in 1974	10.6	12.7	4.6	6.4	6.8	5.5	7.1	7.0	5.6	12.8
41	Did not report in 1974	12.3	3.1	4.5	3.2	3.9	1.6	3.3	2.7	3.6	3.6

OF SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS, BY FIELD OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING IN 1974, AGE IN 1976, AND SEX

For meaning of symbols, see text)

Field of science or engineering in 1976--Continued													Not in a field of science or engineering in 1976	Did not report in 1976	Line No.
Physical scientists				Environmental scientists					Social scientists						
Total	Chemists	Physicists and astronomers	Other physical scientists	Total	Earth scientists	Atmos-pheric scientists	Oceanog-raphers	Psychol-ogists	Total	Economists	Sociolo-gists and anthro-pologists	Other social scientists			
117,043	83,788	27,502	5,754	26,997	22,370	3,223	1,404	34,186	45,582	17,726	10,309	17,546	157,559	214,677	1
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2
92.5	90.6	97.6	96.0	96.8	96.5	97.6	100.0	72.3	81.1	91.1	75.9	74.1	91.3	92.6	3
7.5	9.4	2.4	4.0	3.2	3.5	2.4	-	27.7	18.9	8.9	24.1	25.9	8.7	7.4	4
4.1	3.7	5.2	4.5	4.0	4.2	1.2	6.2	5.6	4.1	2.9	3.3	5.8	7.1	8.2	5
15.9	15.7	16.9	15.3	10.0	9.2	11.4	19.9	20.9	21.8	17.9	24.6	24.1	19.2	20.0	6
17.8	15.9	23.2	19.6	13.3	12.4	11.1	32.9	17.3	15.5	14.6	17.2	15.4	16.9	19.4	7
15.2	14.7	16.4	16.4	18.9	19.4	18.2	11.9	13.7	12.6	11.9	13.5	12.8	16.1	14.6	8
13.6	13.5	13.7	15.3	19.0	20.3	13.9	10.3	14.6	12.6	12.2	12.9	12.8	13.3	12.4	9
12.6	13.5	10.0	11.9	14.0	14.6	13.7	4.2	13.0	11.6	15.0	10.9	8.5	11.2	10.1	10
9.1	10.4	5.3	9.8	10.6	9.2	21.5	7.0	6.6	8.9	9.0	8.4	9.1	7.7	6.1	11
6.4	6.9	5.2	4.4	5.5	5.3	7.8	3.3	4.1	5.9	6.5	5.1	5.6	5.0	4.3	12
3.4	3.8	2.4	2.3	3.8	4.4	0.7	1.7	2.4	4.2	5.5	2.5	3.8	2.5	2.7	13
1.8	1.9	1.8	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.4	2.6	1.8	2.9	4.5	1.5	2.1	1.0	2.2	14
44.0	45.0	41.4	43.3	46.0	46.2	47.9	38.6	42.3	43.4	46.1	41.8	41.8	42.1	40.8	15
117,043	83,788	27,502	5,754	26,997	22,370	3,223	1,404	34,186	45,582	17,726	10,309	17,546	157,559	214,677	16
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	17
0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	5.5	2.2	18
3.4	2.2	6.0	8.8	1.9	1.8	1.2	4.8	0.6	1.2	1.7	-	1.4	23.6	24.0	19
0.1	-	0.2	-	(Z)	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	-	1.9	1.1	20
0.1	-	0.2	-	(Z)	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	0.8	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	-	0.6	0.2	22
1.7	2.0	0.3	5.3	0.6	0.7	-	-	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	4.5	2.6	23
0.3	0.2	-	2.9	0.6	0.7	-	-	-	0.2	0.4	-	0.1	1.7	1.1	24
1.2	1.4	0.1	2.0	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.1	0.3	1.6	1.1	25
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	1.2	0.4	26
86.2	89.1	81.6	67.3	3.1	2.9	4.8	2.6	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	3.6	3.2	27
63.9	88.6	0.6	6.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	2.3	28
18.9	0.2	77.5	12.7	1.4	1.1	2.9	1.6	-	0.1	0.2	-	0.1	0.9	0.8	29
3.4	0.3	3.5	48.1	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.0	-	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.3	0.1	30
0.6	0.1	0.6	8.6	88.5	88.4	90.3	86.2	-	0.5	-	-	1.3	0.6	1.1	31
0.5	0.1	0.2	8.3	73.5	88.1	3.3	2.4	-	0.4	-	-	1.1	0.6	0.9	32
0.1	-	0.4	0.2	10.3	0.1	85.2	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.2	(Z)	0.1	33
(Z)	(Z)	-	0.2	4.7	0.2	1.8	83.8	-	-	-	-	-	(Z)	(Z)	34
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86.8	0.6	-	0.1	1.6	1.1	1.3	35
(Z)	(Z)	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	1.3	78.2	82.0	86.6	69.3	4.6	1.7	36
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.6	81.0	0.1	2.8	1.6	0.9	37
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.4	-	85.2	2.9	0.7	0.3	38
(Z)	(Z)	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	1.3	25.2	1.0	1.3	63.6	2.2	0.6	39
3.7	3.3	4.1	7.6	2.7	2.9	2.3	0.9	5.8	12.9	9.5	7.8	19.3	49.2	6.7	40
4.0	3.3	6.8	1.5	2.8	2.8	1.5	5.6	4.5	5.1	4.9	4.0	6.1	5.3	56.2	41

Table 2. SELECTED SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

(Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Line No.	Selected social characteristics	Field of science or engineering in 1976								
				Mathematical specialists			Life scientists			
		Computer specialists	Engineers	Total	Mathematicians	Statisticians	Total	Agricultural scientists	Biologists	Medical scientists
	RACE									
1	All races	50,691	658,549	24,831	17,873	6,958	70,027	26,315	33,975	9,738
2	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3	White	96.3	96.7	93.2	93.7	92.1	96.2	98.6	94.4	96.0
4	Black	1.6	0.7	3.8	4.2	2.7	1.4	0.4	2.3	1.3
5	Japanese, Chinese, or Korean	1.3	2.2	2.5	1.8	4.2	1.7	0.8	2.6	1.4
6	All other races	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.8	1.3
	RESIDENCE IN 1976									
7	Total persons	50,691	658,549	24,831	17,873	6,958	70,027	26,315	33,975	9,738
8	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
9	United States	99.2	99.3	98.8	99.2	97.8	99.1	99.6	98.6	99.7
10	Northeast	31.7	26.5	22.5	21.3	25.7	18.6	9.4	21.8	31.9
11	New England	8.0	7.9	5.8	6.3	4.7	5.4	3.3	6.1	8.4
12	Middle Atlantic	23.6	18.6	16.7	15.0	21.0	13.2	6.1	15.7	23.5
13	, North Central	19.7	23.5	20.8	21.5	19.0	26.0	25.4	27.7	21.6
14	East North Central	14.7	17.6	15.9	16.8	13.6	16.2	12.2	19.5	15.0
15	West North Central	5.0	5.8	4.9	4.7	5.4	9.8	13.1	8.2	6.6
16	South	27.8	26.1	36.7	34.5	42.2	30.6	34.7	28.0	28.7
17	South Atlantic	16.5	13.2	24.1	21.3	31.4	16.6	17.0	16.2	17.0
18	East South Central	3.3	4.1	3.9	4.3	2.9	5.7	7.8	4.4	4.9
19	West South Central	8.1	8.8	8.7	9.0	7.9	8.3	9.9	7.4	6.8
20	West	19.9	23.2	18.8	21.8	11.0	24.0	30.0	21.1	17.6
21	Mountain	3.2	4.8	5.8	6.9	2.9	7.0	11.4	4.9	2.7
22	Pacific	16.7	18.4	13.0	15.0	8.1	16.9	18.7	16.2	14.9
23	Outlying areas of the United States	0.1	(Z)	-	-	-	(Z)	0.1	(Z)	-
24	Foreign country	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.8	2.2	0.8	0.3	1.4	0.3
25	Not reported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SELECTED SMSA'S OF RESIDENCE IN 1976									
26	Total persons	50,691	658,549	24,831	17,873	6,958	70,027	26,315	33,975	9,738
27	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
28	Metropolitan areas	85.1	81.1	75.9	73.3	82.6	57.4	39.2	64.4	82.4
29	Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif	1.6	2.0	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.2	1.8
30	Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif	4.9	4.9	2.4	2.8	1.4	1.8	0.2	2.2	4.9
31	San Diego, Calif	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7	(Z)	1.4	0.1
32	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.4	2.2	2.4	1.5	2.7	3.4
33	San Jose, Calif	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.8	-	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.0
34	Denver, Colo	0.6	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6
35	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va	6.0	3.1	11.4	7.3	21.9	3.9	2.8	4.2	6.2
36	Atlanta, Ga	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.4
37	Chicago, Ill	4.2	3.3	3.2	2.4	5.2	2.6	0.9	3.1	5.4
38	New Orleans, La	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	-	0.4	0.7
39	Baltimore, Md	1.3	1.2	2.0	2.5	0.6	0.8	0.1	1.1	1.9
40	Boston, Mass	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.7	2.1	0.9	-	1.3	2.1
41	Detroit, Mich	1.7	2.2	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.6	(Z)	1.0	0.6
42	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn	1.1	1.5	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.4	2.0	0.8	1.8
43	St. Louis, Mo.-Ill	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.5
44	Newark, N.J	1.8	1.6	1.1	0.5	2.7	0.9	0.1	1.5	1.3
45	Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.6	(Z)	1.1	0.3
46	New York, N.Y	6.5	3.2	4.2	4.5	3.3	3.3	0.6	3.4	10.2
47	Rochester, N.Y	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.7	0.3	(Z)	0.3	0.7
48	Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.6
49	Cleveland, Ohio	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.4	-	0.6	0.1	0.8	1.1
50	Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J	2.6	3.3	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	0.4	2.2	3.6
51	Pittsburgh, Pa	1.5	1.8	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.7
52	Dallas, Texas	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5
53	Houston, Texas	2.2	2.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.8	1.2
54	Seattle-Everett, Wash	1.8	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4
55	Other metropolitan areas	31.0	33.0	31.6	32.5	29.1	28.7	27.3	29.5	29.6
56	Nonmetropolitan areas	14.0	18.1	22.8	25.8	15.2	41.6	60.2	34.1	17.3
57	Outlying areas of the United States or foreign countries	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.8	2.2	0.9	0.4	1.4	0.3
58	Not reported	0.1	0.1	(Z)	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	-

BY FIELD OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING: 1976

For meaning of symbols, see text)

Field of science or engineering in 1976--Continued													Not in a field of science or engineering in 1976	Line No.
Physical scientists				Environmental scientists					Social scientists					
Total	Chemists	Physicists and astronomers	Other physical scientists	Total	Earth scientists	Atmos-pheric scientists	Oceanog-raphers	Psychol-ogists	Total	Economists	Sociologists and anthro-pologists	Other social scientists		
117,043	83,788	27,502	5,754	26,997	22,370	3,223	1,404	34,186	45,582	17,726	10,309	17,546	157,559	1
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2
94.3	93.7	95.6	96.2	98.1	98.4	98.5	91.8	97.9	96.0	95.9	95.9	96.0	96.5	3
1.6	2.0	0.4	1.1	0.1	-	0.4	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.4	2.4	1.7	1.4	4
3.3	3.3	3.7	2.7	1.4	1.1	1.1	6.3	0.2	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.6	5
0.8	1.0	0.3	-	0.4	0.4	-	-	0.2	0.7	0.8	-	1.0	0.5	6
117,043	83,788	27,502	5,754	26.997	22,370	3,223	1,404	34,186	45,582	17,726	10,309	17,546	157,559	7
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	8
99.0	99.3	98.1	97.6	97.7	97.3	100.0	98.2	99.1	98.4	98.4	98.0	98.6	99.3	9
30.7	31.4	29.2	28.1	10.1	8.6	16.4	20.8	31.9	26.2	23.3	29.7	26.9	28.1	10
7.3	6.7	9.0	8.7	4.3	2.8	7.8	19.1	7.6	6.7	5.2	10.1	6.3	8.7	11
23.4	24.7	20.2	19.4	5.9	5.7	8.6	1.7	24.3	19.4	18.2	19.7	20.6	19.4	12
23.8	27.1	15.3	16.6	10.2	10.1	14.7	1.1	24.6	22.8	21.4	24.5	23.1	26.0	13
18.3	20.8	11.8	14.2	6.2	6.3	8.0	1.1	17.8	15.7	14.7	17.7	15.6	18.6	14
5.5	6.3	3.5	2.4	3.9	3.8	6.7	-	6.8	7.0	6.6	6.9	7.5	7.4	15
25.8	26.1	23.9	30.5	45.5	45.8	42.5	46.4	22.1	30.6	39.5	21.7	26.8	25.9	16
15.6	14.9	15.6	25.4	12.5	8.9	26.1	38.4	12.7	22.7	29.6	14.7	20.3	14.6	17
3.5	3.7	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	1.7	3.2	3.4	4.5	2.6	2.8	3.9	18
6.7	7.4	5.3	2.6	30.2	34.2	13.5	6.3	6.2	4.5	5.4	4.4	3.7	7.4	19
18.7	14.8	29.8	22.5	32.0	32.9	26.4	29.8	20.6	18.9	14.2	22.0	21.7	19.3	20
5.1	3.8	8.2	9.3	16.9	19.0	10.0	-	4.4	4.7	4.2	7.1	3.8	3.8	21
13.6	11.0	21.5	13.2	15.0	13.9	16.4	29.8	16.2	14.2	10.0	14.9	18.0	15.5	22
(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.9	(Z)	-	-	-	-	0.2	23
1.0	0.6	1.8	2.4	2.2	2.6	-	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.4	0.5	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
117,043	83,788	27,502	5,754	26,997	22,370	3,223	1,404	34,186	45,582	17,726	10,309	17,546	157,559	26
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	27
78.5	78.5	78.8	77.3	77.4	77.4	81.7	66.7	80.1	77.4	80.8	72.1	77.2	78.6	28
1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.4	-	-	1.6	0.6	0.1	0.4	1.3	1.5	29
2.8	2.3	4.6	2.2	4.1	4.2	3.7	4.1	3.5	2.4	1.7	1.8	3.4	3.6	30
1.2	0.5	3.1	1.9	1.1	0.4	-	14.5	1.3	0.8	0.2	1.1	1.2	0.7	31
3.1	2.6	4.9	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.6	-	2.1	3.6	2.6	2.1	5.5	2.4	32
1.3	0.8	2.6	2.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	-	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.4	33
1.0	0.8	1.1	3.1	7.6	8.7	3.4	-	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.6	0.5	0.9	34
4.3	2.7	7.7	10.3	6.3	4.4	14.1	18.7	4.5	13.0	21.1	4.1	9.9	3.5	35
0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.8	-	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.5	1.0	36
3.9	4.6	1.9	3.3	0.8	0.8	1.5	-	4.2	2.2	2.1	3.3	1.6	4.3	37
0.5	0.5	0.4	-	3.4	4.0	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	38
1.6	1.4	2.1	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	2.4	1.2	1.0	1.5	0.3	0.8	1.1	39
2.7	1.8	4.9	4.7	1.4	1.0	5.1	-	2.2	1.7	1.7	2.4	1.3	2.4	40
1.3	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	-	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.5	1.8	41
1.5	1.8	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	-	1.1	1.5	1.6	0.7	1.9	1.7	42
1.0	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	-	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.4	43
2.5	3.0	1.2	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	-	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.2	44
1.3	1.5	0.7	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.6	1.0	1.5	0.6	0.8	1.6	45
3.9	3.6	5.0	3.6	1.4	1.2	2.6	0.8	8.1	6.8	7.7	5.8	6.5	5.3	46
1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	47
1.0	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.7	48
1.0	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	-	1.2	-	1.2	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.3	1.0	49
3.6	4.5	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	-	4.2	2.7	1.5	3.3	3.6	3.2	50
1.3	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.8	-	-	1.7	1.0	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.9	51
0.8	0.8	0.9	0.4	3.9	3.4	8.7	-	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	1.5	52
1.3	1.4	1.1	0.8	9.0	10.8	0.7	-	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.1	1.7	53
0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.8	3.6	0.6	1.1	0.2	1.3	2.0	1.3	54
31.8	33.5	27.1	29.6	28.8	28.8	31.5	21.8	32.6	31.4	26.9	36.8	32.7	31.6	55
20.3	20.7	19.3	20.1	20.3	19.9	17.9	31.6	18.8	20.9	17.7	25.7	21.4	20.5	56
1.0	0.7	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.7	-	1.8	0.9	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.4	0.7	57
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	(Z)	-	0.4	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	58

Table 3. SELECTED EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

(Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Line No.	Selected educational characteristics	Field of science or engineering in 1976								
				Mathematical specialists			Life scientists			
		Computer specialists	Engineers	Total	Mathematicians	Statisticians	Total	Agricultural scientists	Biologists	Medical scientists
	HIGHEST DEGREE HELD									
1	Total persons	50,691	658,549	24,831	17,873	6,958	70,027	26,315	33,975	9,738
2	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3	With a degree	100.0	97.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
4	Associate	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Bachelor's	62.2	68.1	28.6	25.7	36.1	30.4	54.0	15.8	17.6
6	Master's	30.6	22.3	30.1	30.2	29.9	22.2	20.0	24.3	21.1
7	Doctorate	7.0	5.3	40.7	43.7	33.2	45.6	25.8	59.5	50.6
8	Other degree	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.8	0.1	0.4	10.8
9	No degree	-	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY FOR HIGHEST DEGREE HELD									
10	Total, with a degree	50,691	641,226	24,831	17,873	6,958	70,027	26,315	33,975	9,738
11	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
12	Computer science and systems analysis	13.0	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.4	(Z)	(Z)	-	-
13	Engineering	16.2	86.5	1.3	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.5
14	Mathematical sciences	23.7	1.1	80.4	90.4	54.8	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.3
15	Agricultural sciences	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.1	4.4	34.1	81.3	7.0	0.9
16	Biological sciences	1.3	0.2	0.7	-	2.4	50.2	13.1	81.0	43.1
17	Medical sciences	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.3	1.8	5.3	-	1.4	33.3
18	Chemistry	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.4	0.1	1.7	4.0
19	Physics and astronomy	4.6	2.1	1.2	1.6	0.2	0.9	0.1	1.2	2.1
20	Earth, space, and marine sciences	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.3	-
21	Psychology	2.0	0.1	0.5	-	1.9	0.8	-	0.6	3.4
22	Economics	3.0	0.2	3.0	-	10.7	0.3	0.7	(Z)	-
23	Sociology and anthropology	0.7	(Z)	0.7	-	2.7	0.1	0.1	(Z)	0.3
24	Other social sciences	2.3	0.3	0.5	-	1.8	0.2	0.3	(Z)	0.3
25	Business and commerce	2.6	1.0	0.1	-	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	-
26	All other fields	26.1	5.5	7.7	4.6	15.4	4.5	2.5	4.9	8.1
27	Field not reported	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.7	2.7
	SUPPLEMENTAL TRAINING IN 1975[1]									
28	Total persons	50,691	658,549	24,831	17,873	6,958	70,027	26,315	33,975	9,738
29	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
30	With supplemental training in 1975	56.9	37.5	27.6	26.9	29.6	34.1	43.5	26.5	35.1
31	On-the-job training	33.8	16.8	13.8	14.1	13.1	18.9	30.8	11.6	11.9
32	Military training applicable to civilian occupations	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.9
33	Extension or correspondence courses	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.4	2.8	3.6	4.8	1.9	6.3
34	Employer training programs	32.3	17.2	10.7	9.8	12.9	11.5	18.3	7.4	7.8
35	Adult education center	6.5	4.1	2.0	1.9	2.4	4.1	4.0	3.9	5.3
36	Other training	13.6	7.6	7.1	7.7	5.4	9.5	10.0	7.7	14.5
37	No supplemental training in 1975	28.3	42.6	53.6	54.3	51.8	47.5	38.9	54.3	47.1
38	Not reported	14.7	19.9	18.8	18.9	18.6	18.4	17.7	19.2	17.8

[1] Sum of types of training may exceed total with training because of multiple response.

BY FIELD OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING: 1976

For meaning of symbols, see text)

Field of science or engineering in 1976--Continued													Not in a field of science or engineering in 1976	Line No.
Physical scientists				Environmental scientists				Psychologists	Social scientists					
Total	Chemists	Physicists and astronomers	Other physical scientists	Total	Earth scientists	Atmospheric scientists	Oceanographers		Total	Economists	Sociologists and anthropologists	Other social scientists		
117,043	83,788	27,502	5,754	26,997	22,370	3,223	1,404	34,186	45,582	17,726	10,309	17,546	157,559	1
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.9	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.4	4
34.1	39.4	16.3	41.5	42.7	45.7	37.4	7.6	8.1	21.6	25.2	13.8	22.6	55.3	5
18.5	17.8	19.5	23.1	28.3	28.2	30.7	24.4	29.5	28.8	24.4	19.7	38.5	27.9	6
47.3	42.6	64.2	35.3	28.9	26.0	31.6	68.1	62.1	49.2	49.6	66.4	38.6	7.9	7
0.2	0.2	(Z)	-	0.1	0.1	0.4	-	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.3	2.6	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	9
117,043	83,788	27,502	5,754	26,997	22,370	3,223	1,404	34,186	45,582	17,726	10,309	17,546	152,747	10
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	11
(Z)	-	0.1	-	(Z)	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	1.0	12
3.2	2.6	2.4	15.3	5.3	5.1	5.4	7.8	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	28.4	13
0.5	0.3	0.7	2.6	1.9	1.5	4.9	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	-	0.6	6.1	14
0.9	0.8	-	6.6	2.2	2.6	0.7	-	-	0.3	0.8	-	-	3.8	15
8.2	11.1	0.2	3.8	1.1	0.8	-	7.7	0.3	0.2	-	0.1	0.3	4.5	16
0.7	0.8	0.3	1.3	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	2.7	17
58.2	80.3	1.1	7.8	1.1	0.7	3.9	0.9	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	4.1	18
24.8	1.0	92.7	45.8	6.8	5.1	19.7	4.4	(Z)	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	2.4	19
0.7	0.2	0.6	8.2	76.0	79.2	56.6	69.4	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.8	20
0.1	(Z)	0.1	-	(Z)	0.1	-	-	91.8	2.1	-	0.4	5.4	3.7	21
(Z)	0.1	-	-	0.3	0.4	-	-	-	36.0	87.8	0.1	4.7	4.2	22
(Z)	-	(Z)	-	(Z)	(Z)	-	-	0.1	22.9	0.3	92.6	4.7	1.6	23
(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	-	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.6	20.5	3.6	1.4	48.9	4.0	24
0.3	0.4	(Z)	-	0.1	0.1	0.4	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.1	-	5.6	25
2.0	1.8	1.1	8.7	3.7	3.0	7.1	6.1	6.0	16.3	5.3	4.6	34.3	24.7	26
0.4	0.4	0.5	-	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.2	2.2	27
117,043	83,788	27,502	5,754	26,997	22,370	3,223	1,404	34,186	45,582	17,726	10,309	17,546	157,559	28
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	29
31.1	32.3	24.7	43.9	34.4	35.3	29.4	31.6	39.9	25.3	21.0	18.0	33.9	40.0	30
14.3	15.3	9.6	22.2	16.7	17.3	11.4	18.2	18.7	11.5	10.5	7.6	14.8	20.4	31
0.5	0.4	0.7	-	0.4	0.3	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.1	1.0	1.0	32
2.9	2.6	3.2	5.5	3.3	3.0	6.2	1.7	2.8	3.3	1.5	2.0	6.0	3.8	33
11.4	11.5	9.3	20.6	14.5	14.5	14.8	13.0	7.5	10.0	8.9	4.3	14.5	16.3	34
3.5	4.1	1.7	2.6	4.2	4.7	2.0	1.5	4.6	3.2	1.4	2.3	5.6	4.5	35
7.3	7.4	6.9	8.9	7.8	8.1	6.4	6.5	20.7	7.7	5.0	5.0	12.1	10.8	36
49.9	48.5	56.0	41.4	45.0	44.7	45.5	48.2	41.8	53.9	57.5	61.4	45.9	42.2	37
19.0	19.2	19.3	14.8	20.6	20.0	25.1	20.3	18.3	20.8	21.6	20.6	20.2	17.8	38

Table 4. SELECTED EMPLOYMENT STATUS CHARACTERISTICS

(Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Line No.	Selected employment status characteristics	Field of science or engineering in 1976								
				Mathematical specialists			Life scientists			
		Computer specialists	Engineers	Total	Mathematicians	Statisticians	Total	Agricultural scientists	Biologists	Medical scientists
	EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN FEBRUARY 1976									
1	Total persons	50,691	658,549	24,831	17,873	6,958	70,027	26,315	33,975	9,738
2	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3	In labor force	96.4	93.2	93.4	94.0	91.7	92.9	93.7	92.3	92.8
4	Employed	95.0	91.3	91.6	91.7	91.2	91.5	92.8	91.0	89.7
5	Full time	93.6	89.9	88.1	88.4	87.3	87.2	90.8	84.9	85.9
6	Part time	1.3	1.2	3.0	2.8	3.7	3.1	1.5	4.3	3.2
7	Seeking full-time work	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.4
8	Not seeking full-time work	1.1	0.9	2.3	2.0	3.1	2.4	1.1	3.3	2.8
9	Not reported	(Z)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	(Z)	-	(Z)	-
10	Full or part time not reported	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.5	1.8	0.6
11	Unemployed	1.4	1.9	1.8	2.3	0.5	1.5	1.0	1.4	3.0
12	Not in labor force	3.6	6.8	6.6	6.0	8.3	7.1	6.3	7.7	7.2
13	Retired	1.2	6.3	4.4	3.7	6.3	4.7	6.1	3.9	4.0
14	Other	2.4	0.4	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.3	0.1	3.8	3.2
15	Not reported	(Z)	0.1	(Z)	0.1	-	(Z)	(Z)	-	-
	EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN FEBRUARY 1975									
16	Total persons	50,691	658,549	24,831	17,873	6,958	70,027	26,315	33,975	9,738
17	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
18	In labor force	95.2	92.4	93.1	93.7	91.6	92.6	93.2	92.5	91.7
19	Employed	94.1	90.9	92.3	92.5	91.6	91.7	93.1	91.1	90.1
20	Full time	90.8	88.3	86.7	87.2	85.5	86.0	89.9	83.2	85.6
21	Part time	1.3	1.1	4.1	4.0	4.5	3.1	1.4	4.7	2.1
22	Seeking full-time work	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.1	-	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.1
23	Not seeking full-time work	1.1	0.8	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.5	1.2	3.7	2.0
24	Not reported	(Z)	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.3	(Z)	-	0.1	-
25	Full or part time not reported	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.6	2.6	1.8	3.3	2.4
26	Unemployed	1.1	1.5	0.8	1.1	-	0.9	0.1	1.4	1.6
27	Not in labor force	3.3	5.0	5.5	5.0	6.7	5.3	4.9	5.7	5.0
28	Retired	0.8	4.6	3.3	2.6	5.0	3.4	4.8	2.6	2.3
29	Other	2.3	0.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	(Z)	2.9	2.7
30	Not reported	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.1	(Z)	0.2	-
31	Employment status not reported	1.5	2.6	1.4	1.3	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.8	3.2
	FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING IN 1976									
32	Total employed full time February 1976	47,443	591,736	21,875	15,804	6,071	61,091	23,887	28,839	8,365
33	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
34	In science or engineering	96.2	95.0	92.1	92.4	91.6	93.4	90.1	95.3	96.5
35	Not in science or engineering	2.7	3.3	6.2	5.9	7.1	4.8	7.7	3.2	1.7
36	Preferred nonscience or nonengineering	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.5	1.8	3.8	0.3	1.4
37	Promoted out of science or engineering	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.8	-	0.8	1.4	0.6	-
38	Pay better in nonscience or nonengineering	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	-	0.7	0.3	1.3	-
39	Locational preference	0.2	0.1	1.3	1.1	1.8	0.2	0.6	-	-
40	Science or engineering position not available	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	-
41	Other reason	0.4	0.5	2.0	1.4	3.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2
42	Reason not reported	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.2
43	Not reported	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.7
	FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING IN 1975									
44	Total employed full time February 1975	46,013	581,188	21,538	15,588	5,950	60,254	23,663	28,255	8,336
45	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
46	In science or engineering	97.5	95.9	93.4	93.5	93.3	93.9	90.1	95.9	98.2
47	Not in science or engineering	2.1	3.0	4.9	5.2	4.3	4.4	7.1	3.0	1.6
48	Preferred nonscience or nonengineering	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.3	1.5	2.9	0.4	1.6
49	Promoted out of science or engineering	0.2	1.2	1.6	2.2	-	0.7	1.2	0.5	-
50	Pay better in nonscience or nonengineering	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	-	0.7	0.2	1.2	-
51	Locational preference	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	-	0.4	1.0	-	-
52	Science or engineering position not available	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	-
53	Other reason	0.3	0.4	1.6	1.1	3.0	0.4	0.4	0.6	-
54	Reason not reported	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	-	0.5	1.2	0.1	-
55	Not reported	0.5	1.1	1.6	1.3	2.4	1.6	2.8	1.1	0.3
	UNEMPLOYMENT IN CALENDAR YEAR 1975									
56	Total persons	50,691	658,549	24,831	17,873	6,958	70,027	26,315	33,975	9,738
57	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
58	Unemployed in calendar year 1975	4.5	4.4	3.5	4.2	1.7	3.0	1.4	3.9	4.4
59	1 to 4 weeks	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.9
60	5 to 10 weeks	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.5	-
61	11 to 14 weeks	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.3	-	0.4	0.3
62	15 to 26 weeks	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	-	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
63	27 weeks or more	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.8	(Z)	1.2	1.5
64	Median weeks of unemployment	7.9	14.6	11.7	12.7	7.2	15.8	16.2	15.9	14.2
65	Duration not reported	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	-
66	Not unemployed in calendar year 1975	92.5	89.7	92.4	92.1	93.2	91.9	93.1	91.3	90.3
67	Not reported	3.0	5.9	4.1	3.7	5.1	5.1	5.5	4.8	5.4

BY FIELD OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING: 1976

For meaning of symbols, see text)

Field of science or engineering in 1976--Continued													Not in a field of science or engineering in 1976	Line No.
Physical scientists				Environmental scientists				Psychologists	Social scientists					
Total	Chemists	Physicists and astronomers	Other physical scientists	Total	Earth scientists	Atmospheric scientists	Oceanographers		Total	Economists	Sociologists and anthropologists	Other social scientists		
117,043	83,788	27,502	5,754	26,997	22,370	3,223	1,404	34,186	45,582	17,726	10,309	17,546	157,559	1
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2
92.9	91.8	95.2	97.3	94.5	94.9	91.6	94.2	94.3	91.2	90.6	93.0	90.7	94.2	3
91.5	90.4	93.8	96.9	93.6	94.0	91.6	92.3	91.8	89.7	89.6	90.4	89.3	92.2	4
87.9	87.2	88.8	94.3	91.3	91.5	90.9	87.3	84.1	85.2	86.8	84.6	84.0	88.2	5
2.4	2.0	3.4	2.6	1.3	1.5	0.7	-	6.8	3.6	2.2	5.5	3.8	3.5	6
0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	-	1.5	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.8	7
1.9	1.6	2.6	2.4	1.0	1.2	0.4	-	5.1	2.8	1.9	4.1	2.9	2.7	8
0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	9
1.2	1.1	1.6	-	1.1	1.0	-	5.0	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.5	0.5	10
1.4	1.4	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.9	-	1.9	2.5	1.5	1.0	2.6	1.4	2.0	11
7.1	8.2	4.8	2.7	5.5	5.1	8.4	5.8	5.7	8.8	9.4	7.0	9.3	5.8	12
5.6	6.4	3.9	2.1	4.6	4.1	8.0	4.9	3.5	5.8	8.0	2.3	5.7	4.0	13
1.4	1.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	2.2	2.7	1.3	4.5	2.9	1.8	14
0.1	(Z)	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	-	0.9	(Z)	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	15
117,043	83,788	27,502	5,754	26,997	22,370	3,223	1,404	34,186	45,582	17,726	10,309	17,546	157,559	16
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	17
92.6	91.8	94.3	97.2	94.5	95.2	89.5	94.2	92.5	91.0	90.7	92.4	90.4	92.5	18
91.4	90.5	92.9	96.3	94.0	94.7	89.5	94.2	91.0	90.3	90.3	91.0	90.0	90.4	19
86.2	85.8	86.5	91.0	89.6	90.8	85.2	82.2	81.5	84.2	86.7	82.4	82.8	86.0	20
2.3	1.8	3.5	4.3	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.0	6.8	4.0	2.2	6.8	4.2	3.2	21
0.5	0.4	0.7	1.9	0.4	0.4	-	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.2	1.5	1.1	0.6	22
1.7	1.3	2.7	2.4	1.2	1.4	0.4	-	5.4	2.9	1.8	5.1	2.6	2.2	23
0.1	0.1	0.2	-	0.3	0.2	0.8	-	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	24
2.9	3.0	2.8	1.0	2.5	1.9	3.2	11.0	2.6	2.1	1.4	1.9	3.0	1.2	25
1.3	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.6	-	-	1.5	0.7	0.5	1.4	0.4	2.0	26
5.8	6.6	3.9	1.8	3.9	3.1	9.4	4.9	4.4	6.8	7.6	5.1	6.9	5.8	27
4.4	5.0	3.1	1.4	3.5	2.6	9.0	4.9	2.3	4.3	6.0	1.6	4.2	3.4	28
1.3	1.5	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	2.0	2.2	1.5	3.5	2.2	2.3	29
0.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	-	0.5	0.1	30
1.6	1.6	1.8	0.9	1.6	1.7	1.1	0.9	3.1	2.2	1.6	2.5	2.7	1.8	31
102,917	73,058	24,432	5,427	24,635	20,478	2,930	1,226	28,747	38,843	15,388	8,719	14,737	138,901	32
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	33
97.4	97.3	97.2	99.0	97.0	96.4	99.5	100.0	90.7	82.6	83.1	86.6	79.7	61.5	34
1.3	1.5	1.2	0.3	1.5	1.8	-	-	7.4	15.7	15.1	12.4	18.3	36.1	35
0.4	0.3	0.6	-	0.6	0.7	-	-	2.7	5.2	5.5	4.3	5.4	10.7	36
0.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.7	1.4	2.5	0.4	0.9	6.5	37
(Z)	(Z)	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.8	0.1	4.0	38
(Z)	(Z)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	1.6	0.9	0.9	2.7	1.9	39
0.1	0.2	0.1	-	(Z)	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.1	1.4	2.4	40
0.1	0.1	(Z)	-	0.5	0.6	-	-	2.1	4.1	3.1	4.8	4.6	8.3	41
(Z)	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.8	2.0	2.0	-	3.1	2.3	42
1.3	1.2	1.6	0.6	1.5	1.7	0.5	-	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.0	2.0	2.4	43
100,903	71,873	23,794	5,236	24,202	20,303	2,745	1,154	27,872	38,402	15,375	8,496	14,530	135,424	44
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	45
97.9	97.8	98.4	98.2	97.9	97.5	100.0	100.0	92.9	84.5	85.3	88.2	81.7	62.6	46
1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	-	-	5.8	13.6	12.7	10.1	16.5	32.3	47
0.3	0.3	0.6	-	0.6	0.7	-	-	2.2	4.6	4.2	3.8	5.5	10.1	48
0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.7	1.1	1.8	0.3	0.9	5.6	49
(Z)	(Z)	0.1	-	(Z)	0.1	-	-	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.1	3.7	50
0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	1.3	0.9	1.0	2.0	1.7	51
0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	(Z)	0.1	-	-	0.6	0.8	1.5	-	0.4	2.1	52
(Z)	0.1	-	-	0.5	0.6	-	-	1.5	3.2	1.4	3.3	5.1	6.7	53
0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	2.1	2.5	0.8	2.6	2.3	54
0.7	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.9	-	-	1.3	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.8	5.1	55
117,043	83,788	27,502	5,754	26,997	22,370	3,223	1,404	34,186	45,582	17,726	10,309	17,546	157,559	56
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	57
3.3	3.3	3.4	3.0	2.4	2.3	3.6	1.0	5.0	3.7	1.9	7.6	3.2	7.0	58
0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	0.6	0.6	0.2	1.9	0.2	1.5	59
0.5	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.5	-	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.2	1.9	0.8	1.2	60
0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.9	0.7	0.2	2.1	0.3	1.4	61
0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	-	-	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.8	62
1.2	1.2	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	-	-	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.7	63
15.5	16.1	16.9	9.7	8.9	9.5	(B)	(B)	13.8	12.0	22.3	9.9	15.5	11.8	64
0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.6	3.3	-	0.4	0.2	0.3	-	0.3	0.4	65
92.2	92.3	91.4	94.2	92.8	92.7	92.9	93.8	90.2	90.7	92.7	88.5	90.0	87.8	66
4.5	4.4	5.2	2.8	4.8	4.9	3.5	5.2	4.8	5.6	5.5	3.9	6.7	5.2	67

Table 5. SELECTED JOB-RELATED CHARACTERISTICS

(Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Line No.	Selected job-related characteristics	Field of science or engineering in 1976								
				Mathematical specialists			Life scientists			
		Computer specialists	Engineers	Total	Mathematicians	Statisticians	Total	Agricultural scientists	Biologists	Medical scientists
	OCCUPATION IN 1976									
1	Total employed in February 1976	48,159	600,994	22,737	16,389	6,348	64,057	24,408	30,912	8,737
2	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3	Computer specialists, total	95.3	0.5	1.8	2.4	0.4	(Z)	-	(Z)	-
4	Computer systems analysts	53.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	-	(Z)	-	(Z)	-
5	Computer scientists	13.3	(Z)	0.6	0.8	-	-	-	-	-
6	Other computer specialists	28.9	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.4	-	-	-	-
7	Engineers, total	0.5	79.0	0.8	1.1	-	0.2	0.4	0.1	-
8	Aeronautical and astronautical	-	3.4	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
9	Agricultural	-	0.5	-	-	-	(Z)	(Z)	-	-
10	Chemical	-	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Civil and architectural	-	12.0	-	-	-	(Z)	0.1	-	-
12	Electrical and electronic	0.3	19.8	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
13	Industrial	0.1	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Mechanical	-	17.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Metallurgical and materials	-	2.1	-	-	-	(Z)	(Z)	-	-
16	Mining, petroleum, and geological	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Nuclear	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Environmental and sanitary	-	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Operations research/systems	(Z)	1.7	0.5	0.7	-	(Z)	-	0.1	-
20	Other engineering fields	0.1	9.4	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.3	(Z)	-
21	Mathematicians and statisticians, total	0.2	0.4	74.0	69.4	86.0	(Z)	0.1	-	-
22	Mathematicians	0.2	(Z)	46.7	64.2	1.6	-	-	-	-
23	Statisticians and actuaries	-	(Z)	23.9	0.6	84.0	(Z)	0.1	-	-
24	Operations research analysts	(Z)	0.4	3.4	4.6	0.4	-	-	-	-
25	Life scientists, total	-	(Z)	-	-	-	79.9	75.6	80.8	88.5
26	Agricultural scientists	-	(Z)	-	-	-	29.5	75.4	1.7	-
27	Biological scientists	-	-	-	-	-	26.3	0.1	54.3	0.1
28	Biochemists and biophysicists	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	-	4.6	-
29	Medical scientists	-	(Z)	-	-	-	12.4	-	0.6	88.4
30	Other life scientists	-	-	-	-	-	9.5	0.1	19.6	-
31	Physical scientists, total	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	0.4	0.1	0.7	-
32	Chemists	-	(Z)	-	-	-	0.3	0.1	0.5	-
33	Physicists and astronomers	-	(Z)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Other physical scientists	-	(Z)	0.1	0.2	-	0.1	-	0.2	-
35	Environmental scientists, total	-	(Z)	0.1	-	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	-
36	Earth scientists	-	(Z)	0.1	-	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	-
37	Atmospheric scientists, meteorologists	-	(Z)	-	-	-	(Z)	(Z)	-	-
38	Oceanographers	-	(Z)	-	-	-	(Z)	-	(Z)	-
39	Psychologists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	Social scientists, total	-	(Z)	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
41	Economists	-	(Z)	-	-	-	(Z)	0.1	-	-
42	Sociologists and anthropologists	-	-	-	-	-	(Z)	-	0.1	-
43	Other social scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	Health occupations	-	(Z)	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.2	0.4
45	Technicians and technologists, except medical	-	0.6	-	-	-	0.5	0.1	0.9	-
46	Teachers[1]	(Z)	0.1	1.1	1.6	-	1.2	0.5	2.0	0.1
47	Administrators and managers	1.0	14.6	18.7	21.4	12.0	13.9	19.8	11.1	7.0
48	Other occupations	-	1.4	0.7	1.0	-	1.2	1.2	1.6	-
49	Not reported	2.1	3.4	2.6	3.1	1.4	2.3	1.7	2.3	3.9
	INDUSTRY IN 1976									
50	Total employed in February 1976	48,159	600,994	22,737	16,389	6,348	64,057	24,408	30,912	8,737
51	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
52	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	0.1	0.4	1.4	0.1	4.8	22.7	50.7	7.0	0.1
53	Mining and petroleum extraction	0.6	1.5	0.3	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
54	Construction	0.1	3.9	0.7	0.2	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	-
55	Manufacturing, total	44.4	50.1	15.2	14.9	15.9	6.9	5.4	7.8	8.0
56	Primary metal industries	1.6	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	-	0.4	-
57	Fabricated metal industries	0.8	2.8	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	-	0.1	-
58	Machinery, except electrical and electronic	0.8	3.9	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	-	0.1	-
59	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1.5	3.7	0.8	1.2	-	0.1	0.2	(Z)	-
60	Electronic machinery and computing equipment	23.6	11.5	4.0	4.7	2.3	(Z)	0.1	(Z)	-
61	Aircraft and aircraft parts	2.5	6.3	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.1	-	(Z)	0.3
62	Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment	1.5	3.1	1.3	1.4	1.1	(Z)	-	-	0.1
63	Ordnance	1.8	4.1	1.5	1.9	0.5	-	-	-	-
64	Chemicals and allied products	3.0	5.0	3.0	1.5	6.8	3.8	2.0	4.7	6.1
65	Petroleum refining and related industries	2.5	2.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
66	Other manufacturing	4.8	4.9	1.4	1.0	2.2	2.5	3.1	2.2	1.5
67	Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	4.4	5.5	3.0	3.1	2.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	-
68	Wholesale and retail trade	1.9	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.8	0.3	-
69	Finance, insurance, and real estate	7.7	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	-
70	Educational institutions, total	7.8	3.3	47.1	55.0	26.6	41.6	21.4	54.1	53.7
71	College or university	6.6	2.8	38.4	45.6	19.8	29.8	20.2	41.5	15.2
72	Other	1.2	0.5	8.6	9.4	6.7	11.8	1.2	12.6	38.5
73	Health services	1.3	0.3	1.3	0.4	3.8	5.0	-	3.9	22.9
74	Services, except education and health, total	14.9	20.2	13.7	12.9	15.9	9.5	5.2	13.1	8.5
75	Engineering and architectural services	2.7	14.0	1.4	1.6	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.1	-
76	Research institutions	4.4	4.5	9.1	8.9	9.5	8.1	3.9	11.3	8.1
77	Other	7.9	1.7	3.2	2.3	5.6	1.2	0.9	1.7	0.4
78	Public administration	8.3	5.9	10.1	5.2	22.5	6.1	8.5	5.5	1.7
79	Federal	3.8	2.5	5.4	2.7	12.3	3.8	5.5	3.0	1.3
80	Other	4.5	3.5	4.7	2.5	10.2	2.4	2.9	2.5	0.4
81	Military	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	(Z)	0.1	-
82	Other industries	6.1	4.6	3.2	3.4	2.5	4.1	4.1	4.9	1.2
83	Not reported	1.9	3.1	2.7	3.1	1.7	2.3	2.0	2.1	3.9

See footnotes at end of table.

BY FIELD OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING: 1976

For meaning of symbols, see text)

Field of science or engineering in 1976--Continued													Not in a field of science or engineering in 1976	Line No.
Physical scientists				Environmental scientists				Psychologists	Social scientists					
Total	Chemists	Physicists and astronomers	Other physical scientists	Total	Earth scientists	Atmospheric scientists	Oceanographers		Total	Economists	Sociologists and anthropologists	Other social scientists		
107,112	75,733	25,804	5,575	25,277	21,027	2,954	1,296	31,373	40,882	15,889	9,317	15,676	145,243	1
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2
0.3	(Z)	1.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.4	-	0.5	(Z)	-	-	0.1	6.4	3
0.2	-	0.6	-	(Z)	0.1	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	1.3	4
(Z)	-	(Z)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	5
0.1	(Z)	0.5	-	(Z)	-	0.4	-	0.4	(Z)	-	-	0.1	5.0	6
1.7	1.2	3.7	0.2	1.2	1.5	-	-	(Z)	-	-	-	-	4.2	7
(Z)	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	8
(Z)	(Z)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(Z)	9
0.4	0.6	(Z)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	10
-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	11
0.4	-	1.9	-	(Z)	0.1	-	-	(Z)	-	-	-	-	0.9	12
(Z)	(Z)	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	13
(Z)	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	14
0.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	15
0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.6	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(Z)	16
0.1	-	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	17
(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	18
(Z)	(Z)	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	19
0.3	0.2	0.8	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	20
0.1	0.1	0.3	-	(Z)	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	-	0.8	21
(Z)	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	-	-	0.2	22
(Z)	-	0.1	-	(Z)	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	-	0.3	23
0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	(Z)	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.3	24
8.1	11.2	0.7	0.2	(Z)	0.1	-	-	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.3	-	0.7	25
(Z)	(Z)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(Z)	0.1	-	-	0.1	26
0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	27
7.5	10.7	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	28
0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	1.3	-	0.3	29
0.1	0.1	-	-	(Z)	0.1	-	-	-	(Z)	0.1	-	-	0.1	30
70.1	67.6	74.2	84.7	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	31
47.5	67.0	0.3	0.5	(Z)	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	32
17.7	0.1	73.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	33
4.8	0.5	0.4	84.1	(Z)	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	34
0.2	0.1	0.6	-	86.7	86.0	92.7	84.9	(Z)	-	-	-	-	0.1	35
0.1	0.1	0.2	-	71.3	85.7	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	36
0.1	-	0.3	-	10.7	0.1	90.7	-	(Z)	-	-	-	-	(Z)	37
(Z)	-	0.1	-	4.7	0.2	2.0	84.1	-	-	-	-	-	(Z)	38
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78.6	(Z)	-	0.1	-	0.2	39
0.1	0.1	-	-	(Z)	-	-	0.8	0.6	69.8	71.8	75.2	64.7	0.4	40
0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	(Z)	28.1	71.4	-	0.9	0.1	41
(Z)	(Z)	-	-	(Z)	-	-	0.8	-	17.0	-	74.4	0.2	(Z)	42
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	24.7	0.4	0.7	63.6	0.2	43
0.2	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.2	-	0.3	0.2	3.7	44
0.1	0.1	(Z)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.9	45
0.7	0.5	0.8	2.0	0.6	0.7	-	-	3.7	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.9	6.6	46
16.1	16.8	15.4	9.9	8.7	8.7	6.5	13.3	11.8	23.2	21.6	17.8	28.1	46.2	47
0.4	0.4	0.3	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.9	21.0	48
2.0	1.7	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.7	0.4	1.0	2.6	2.2	1.8	1.2	3.1	3.1	49
107,112	75,733	25,804	5,575	25,277	21,027	2,954	1,296	31,373	40,882	15,889	9,317	15,676	145,243	50
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	51
1.1	1.1	(Z)	5.9	1.5	1.7	0.8	-	-	1.2	2.0	1.2	0.5	2.5	52
0.4	0.5	0.2	0.9	27.8	33.4	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	-	0.1	0.5	53
0.1	(Z)	0.1	-	0.4	0.5	-	-	0.6	0.2	0.4	-	0.1	3.8	54
42.7	52.1	18.6	26.9	11.6	13.2	4.6	2.0	2.4	9.2	12.9	4.1	8.6	35.0	55
1.2	1.5	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.8	-	-	-	0.9	1.4	-	1.0	1.4	56
0.6	0.8	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.6	-	0.2	2.3	57
0.1	0.1	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.2	0.3	2.2	58
1.3	0.8	2.3	2.5	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.3	-	0.2	1.7	59
3.3	1.9	6.9	5.4	0.6	0.7	-	-	0.4	1.7	2.1	0.3	2.2	8.8	60
1.0	0.7	1.5	3.3	-	-	-	-	0.3	1.0	0.4	1.1	1.5	2.4	61
0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	-	-	-	-	(Z)	0.5	0.6	1.4	-	2.2	62
1.2	0.8	2.2	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.2	1.0	63
24.5	33.9	0.9	6.1	1.0	0.7	3.4	-	0.5	0.7	1.7	-	0.1	4.1	64
2.5	3.3	0.6	0.4	8.6	10.3	-	-	(Z)	0.4	1.1	-	-	1.5	65
6.1	7.3	2.8	6.0	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.6	3.2	4.7	1.1	2.9	7.4	66
1.1	1.0	1.2	2.4	1.4	1.3	2.7	-	0.2	1.3	2.9	0.3	0.2	4.2	67
0.3	0.4	0.1	-	(Z)	0.1	-	-	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.0	-	4.5	68
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	-	-	-	-	1.3	3.3	5.2	3.7	1.3	3.9	69
23.7	19.3	37.8	17.5	17.3	16.1	20.2	29.0	50.0	48.5	37.8	72.7	45.1	11.6	70
19.5	15.0	33.9	14.3	15.8	14.5	19.3	28.1	29.7	43.6	36.2	65.8	37.8	6.7	71
4.1	4.3	3.9	3.2	1.5	1.6	0.8	0.9	20.3	5.0	1.6	6.9	7.3	4.9	72
2.3	2.8	1.3	0.9	(Z)	0.1	-	-	22.9	2.3	0.1	2.6	4.3	3.8	73
16.4	11.4	29.8	23.1	17.9	14.6	28.6	48.1	12.4	10.4	10.2	6.8	12.7	12.7	74
0.9	0.4	2.4	0.2	2.6	2.9	-	2.9	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.8	4.2	75
14.1	9.4	26.0	21.6	11.9	8.2	23.4	45.2	4.3	4.9	4.9	4.6	5.1	2.1	76
1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	3.5	3.4	5.1	-	7.9	4.9	4.6	2.0	6.8	6.4	77
4.0	3.7	2.5	15.3	13.2	10.2	33.0	17.9	4.0	17.8	21.5	4.9	21.5	7.5	78
1.8	1.6	1.6	5.2	7.3	4.8	24.5	8.6	1.2	8.8	14.3	1.9	7.2	2.3	79
2.3	2.1	1.0	10.2	5.9	5.4	8.5	9.3	2.8	9.0	7.2	3.0	14.3	5.2	80
0.1	(Z)	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.1	(Z)	-	-	0.1	0.5	81
5.4	5.4	5.2	5.7	6.3	6.0	9.7	2.9	2.1	3.0	3.5	1.3	3.5	6.7	82
2.3	2.1	3.0	1.1	2.3	2.7	0.4	-	3.0	1.8	1.8	1.5	2.0	2.8	83

Table 5. SELECTED JOB-RELATED CHARACTERISTICS

(Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Line No.	Selected job-related characteristics	Field of science or engineering in 1976								
				Mathematical specialists			Life scientists			
		Computer specialists	Engineers	Total	Mathematicians	Statisticians	Total	Agricultural scientists	Biologists	Medical scientists
	PRIMARY WORK ACTIVITY IN 1976									
1	Total employed in February 1976	48,159	600,994	22,737	16,389	6,348	64,057	24,408	30,912	8,737
2	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3	Research and development, total	17.0	30.1	12.7	13.8	9.7	27.7	23.7	29.4	33.0
4	Basic research	0.8	0.6	4.5	5.4	2.1	12.0	3.7	15.9	21.4
5	Applied research	1.3	3.1	4.7	4.3	5.6	12.3	15.4	11.0	8.4
6	Development	9.7	12.7	2.4	2.8	1.3	3.4	4.5	2.6	3.2
7	Design	5.1	13.8	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	(Z)	-
8	Management or administration, total	19.3	33.7	22.0	22.4	21.0	29.2	42.2	19.2	28.2
9	Research and development	7.3	11.6	9.3	8.9	10.3	11.0	9.8	11.4	12.9
10	Other	12.1	22.2	12.7	13.5	10.7	18.2	32.4	7.8	15.3
11	Teaching and training	3.9	2.3	37.1	45.8	14.7	24.0	7.0	36.9	26.2
12	Production and inspection	4.4	15.1	4.0	3.8	4.5	7.2	11.3	5.6	1.8
13	Quality control	1.3	3.7	1.7	1.4	2.5	1.8	1.0	2.8	0.8
14	Operations	1.6	9.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	4.0	8.3	1.4	1.0
15	Distribution-sales	1.6	2.4	0.6	0.7	0.3	1.4	2.0	1.4	-
16	Consulting	8.3	5.3	2.1	1.3	4.0	2.6	4.1	1.7	1.8
17	Clinical diagnosis	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.3
18	Consulting	8.2	5.2	2.1	1.3	4.0	2.0	3.8	1.1	0.6
19	Report writing, statistical work, and computer applications	42.1	4.3	17.9	8.2	42.9	3.3	4.6	2.6	2.1
20	Report writing	1.9	2.2	1.2	0.5	3.1	2.3	3.0	2.1	1.4
21	Statistical work	0.8	0.9	12.5	2.1	39.3	0.7	1.5	0.3	-
22	Computer applications	39.4	1.1	4.2	5.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7
23	Other activities	1.9	4.4	0.8	1.2	-	2.7	4.1	1.8	1.5
24	Not reported	3.1	4.8	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.8	5.4
	TYPE OF EMPLOYER IN 1976									
25	Total employed in February 1976	48,159	600,994	22,737	16,389	6,348	64,057	24,408	30,912	8,737
26	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
27	Business or industry	70.8	69.0	24.4	23.9	25.6	20.1	26.6	17.0	13.1
28	Educational institutions, total	7.6	4.4	46.8	54.7	26.4	42.8	22.7	54.8	56.4
29	Junior or 2-year college, technical institute	0.3	0.4	6.9	9.1	1.2	3.7	0.8	6.1	3.4
30	Medical school	0.3	(Z)	1.3	-	4.7	8.8	-	6.5	41.1
31	4-year college or university, other than medical school	6.8	3.8	37.9	45.0	19.7	29.7	21.8	40.9	12.0
32	Elementary or secondary school system	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.1	1.2	-
33	Hospital or clinic	0.7	0.1	0.2	-	0.8	2.0	-	1.3	9.9
34	Nonprofit organization	2.8	1.6	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.1	0.5	2.9	3.4
35	U.S. military service/commissioned corps	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	(Z)	0.1	1.2
36	Government, total	12.5	16.1	21.1	14.6	37.7	28.4	46.0	19.3	11.1
37	U.S. Government	7.3	9.3	15.3	11.7	24.5	20.1	34.6	12.1	7.9
38	State government	2.0	3.1	3.0	1.2	7.8	6.5	9.5	5.3	2.4
39	Local or other government	3.2	3.7	2.8	1.7	5.4	1.7	1.9	1.9	0.9
40	International agency	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	-
41	Self-employed	1.2	3.3	1.0	0.3	2.8	1.1	1.8	0.8	0.1
42	Other	1.7	1.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.4	1.5	1.1
43	Not reported	2.3	3.4	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.1	3.6
	BASIC ANNUAL SALARY RATE OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED[2]									
44	Total employed full time in February 1976	47,443	591,736	21,875	15,804	6,071	61,091	23,887	28,839	8,365
45	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
46	With salary reported	93.2	88.5	93.6	93.0	95.2	91.8	92.8	91.1	91.1
47	Less than $8,000	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.7	-
48	$8,000 to $9,999	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.8
49	$10,000 to $14,999	5.0	3.7	6.5	6.4	6.8	11.0	12.2	10.5	9.2
50	$15,000 to $19,999	24.8	19.4	20.0	20.4	18.7	26.4	33.4	24.5	12.6
51	$20,000 to $24,999	35.9	29.6	26.6	26.4	27.2	23.4	23.5	23.8	21.8
52	$25,000 to $29,999	16.9	19.0	21.2	21.4	20.6	15.5	14.3	15.3	19.3
53	$30,000 to $39,999	8.8	12.3	14.9	14.5	15.8	10.2	6.3	11.0	18.3
54	$40,000 to $49,999	0.7	2.2	3.1	2.4	4.7	2.0	0.6	1.8	6.8
55	$50,000 and over	0.2	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.8	1.2	2.4
56	Median salary (dollars)	21,583	23,176	23,551	23,528	23,636	20,893	19,856	21,184	25,170
57	Salary not reported	6.8	11.5	6.4	7.0	4.8	8.2	7.2	8.9	8.9
	JOB MOBILITY									
58	Total employed in February 1976	48,159	600,994	22,737	16,389	6,348	64,057	24,408	30,912	8,737
59	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
60	Employed in February 1975	97.2	97.3	98.3	98.1	98.9	97.8	98.8	97.6	96.0
61	Job change between 1975 and 1976	14.9	11.3	13.2	13.7	12.0	12.5	10.9	13.6	13.2
62	Different occupation	4.8	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.4	2.8	2.3	3.5	1.5
63	Same occupation	6.4	5.7	6.9	7.0	6.5	7.2	6.9	6.9	9.2
64	Occupstion change not reported	3.6	2.5	2.9	3.2	2.1	2.5	1.6	3.2	2.5
65	Same job in 1975 and 1976	80.9	83.7	83.0	82.4	84.7	83.7	85.6	82.5	82.3
66	Not reported	1.5	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.6	2.3	1.4	0.6
67	Not employed or employment status not reported in February 1975	2.8	2.7	1.7	1.9	1.1	2.2	1.2	2.4	4.0
68	Employed in January 1974	95.5	94.4	95.8	95.3	97.1	94.6	96.7	92.7	95.6
69	Job change between 1974 and 1976	30.0	23.4	22.4	21.7	24.2	20.9	20.3	20.8	22.5
70	Same job in 1974 and 1976	56.4	59.7	63.9	63.9	64.0	64.8	66.2	64.0	63.7
71	Not reported	9.1	11.3	9.5	9.7	8.9	8.9	10.2	7.8	9.3
72	Not employed or employment status not reported in January 1974	4.5	5.6	4.2	4.7	2.9	5.4	3.3	7.3	4.4
73	Employed in 1972	97.1	97.1	96.7	97.5	94.6	96.3	97.8	95.1	96.4
74	Job change between 1972 and 1976	48.8	38.8	32.8	31.3	36.7	33.3	33.7	32.5	34.9
75	Same job in 1972 and 1976	38.8	46.1	54.0	56.1	48.7	53.5	53.7	54.3	50.0
76	Not reported	9.4	12.2	9.9	10.1	9.2	9.5	10.4	8.3	11.4
77	Not employed or employment status not reported in 1972	2.9	2.9	3.3	2.5	5.4	3.7	2.2	4.9	3.6

See footnotes at end of table.

BY FIELD OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING: 1976—Continued

For meaning of symbols, see text)

Field of science or engineering in 1976--Continued													Not in a field of science or engineering in 1976	Line No.
Physical scientists				Environmental scientists					Social scientists					
Total	Chemists	Physicists and astronomers	Other physical scientists	Total	Earth scientists	Atmospheric scientists	Oceanographers	Psychologists	Total	Economists	Sociologists and anthropologists	Other social scientists		
107,112	75,733	25,804	5,575	25,277	21,027	2,954	1,296	31,373	40,882	15,889	9,317	15,676	145,243	1
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2
42.0	41.5	43.3	43.1	29.4	27.3	31.4	58.8	8.7	11.5	12.9	14.4	8.4	7.5	3
13.8	12.5	19.0	8.3	8.8	7.6	10.3	25.0	2.7	4.2	2.1	10.8	2.3	0.9	4
15.8	15.0	16.1	25.7	14.9	13.8	15.7	30.0	4.9	6.7	9.8	3.3	5.6	1.3	5
11.6	13.6	6.4	7.5	5.0	5.4	3.0	2.8	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.4	3.1	6
0.8	0.3	1.9	1.6	0.8	0.6	2.4	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.2	7
25.1	25.9	22.9	24.9	27.1	27.8	22.5	26.1	22.4	29.2	29.5	19.6	34.7	43.6	8
16.7	16.7	16.5	17.6	11.0	10.2	11.9	21.2	7.9	10.1	12.4	6.6	9.9	6.4	9
8.4	9.1	6.4	7.3	16.1	17.6	10.6	4.9	14.5	19.1	17.0	13.0	24.8	37.2	10
14.1	11.4	22.1	12.4	11.1	11.3	11.4	7.5	27.5	33.6	26.5	53.6	29.0	8.0	11
9.4	12.3	1.8	4.3	6.6	6.9	7.4	-	1.7	3.6	4.5	0.8	4.4	14.6	12
7.1	9.5	1.1	1.4	2.1	2.5	0.4	-	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	2.3	13
1.6	1.9	0.6	3.0	3.9	4.3	3.0	-	0.1	2.2	2.2	0.1	3.4	5.4	14
0.6	0.9	0.1	-	0.6	0.1	4.0	-	0.8	1.0	2.2	0.3	0.3	6.9	15
2.0	2.2	1.3	2.9	7.2	7.9	4.8	-	21.9	4.5	4.0	1.1	6.9	4.0	16
0.4	0.5	-	-	(Z)	0.1	-	-	15.3	0.6	0.1	-	1.5	1.1	17
1.7	1.7	1.3	2.9	7.1	7.9	4.8	-	6.6	3.8	3.9	1.1	5.4	3.0	18
2.4	1.6	4.1	4.8	7.9	7.2	14.3	3.7	2.3	9.8	14.5	7.6	6.2	7.9	19
1.4	1.3	1.4	3.5	4.4	5.0	1.2	1.7	1.0	4.4	6.4	3.1	3.1	2.4	20
0.3	0.2	0.3	0.9	2.4	1.2	11.4	2.0	1.0	4.9	7.8	3.0	3.2	1.8	21
0.7	0.1	2.4	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.7	-	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.5	-	3.7	22
2.1	2.5	0.6	4.5	6.2	6.4	6.5	1.9	11.2	4.0	3.7	1.2	5.9	8.2	23
2.9	2.6	3.8	3.0	4.6	5.2	1.8	2.0	4.2	3.8	4.4	1.8	4.4	6.1	24
107,112	75,733	25,804	5,575	25,277	21,027	2,954	1,296	31,373	40,882	15,889	9,317	15,676	145,243	25
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	26
52.7	61.7	29.2	38.0	42.6	48.0	18.7	8.9	8.6	18.3	25.6	13.2	14.0	56.4	27
24.3	19.9	38.2	18.8	17.2	16.1	17.8	34.4	49.1	47.6	37.2	72.7	43.0	11.6	28
1.7	1.4	2.8	2.0	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.9	2.2	2.7	1.5	4.8	2.6	2.0	29
2.6	3.3	0.9	1.7	(Z)	0.1	-	-	2.7	0.9	-	1.9	1.1	1.1	30
19.7	15.0	34.4	15.1	15.7	14.4	17.4	33.6	30.0	43.2	35.7	66.0	37.2	6.5	31
0.2	0.2	0.3	-	0.1	0.2	-	-	14.2	0.9	0.1	-	2.2	2.0	32
0.9	1.2	0.4	-	(Z)	0.1	-	-	14.3	1.0	-	1.4	1.7	2.0	33
3.6	2.3	7.1	4.5	1.5	0.9	4.7	2.6	6.5	4.3	1.9	3.4	7.3	1.9	34
0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	-	0.2	(Z)	-	-	0.1	0.5	35
14.1	11.0	18.8	33.7	27.4	21.7	56.8	52.1	10.2	23.2	28.7	7.4	27.0	11.6	36
10.5	7.4	16.7	23.3	19.7	15.0	45.5	36.4	3.6	13.1	20.6	3.7	11.0	4.6	37
1.5	1.7	0.6	2.2	3.4	3.6	3.3	0.9	3.7	4.9	3.3	1.0	8.8	3.5	38
2.1	1.9	1.4	8.2	4.3	3.1	8.1	14.7	2.9	5.2	4.8	2.7	7.1	3.5	39
0.1	-	-	1.9	(Z)	(Z)	-	-	(Z)	0.8	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	40
1.1	1.3	0.6	0.5	7.6	9.1	-	1.0	7.2	1.5	1.7	0.2	2.1	10.5	41
1.1	0.7	2.4	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.3	-	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.3	2.4	2.1	42
2.1	1.9	3.1	1.1	2.5	2.9	0.4	1.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.3	2.4	3.4	43
102,917	73,058	24,432	5,427	24,635	20,478	2,930	1,226	28,747	38,843	15,388	8,719	14,737	138,901	44
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	45
90.9	90.1	92.5	94.5	88.3	86.5	96.7	98.1	91.6	92.5	91.3	96.0	91.7	84.1	46
0.7	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	-	-	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.0	47
0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.7	-	-	0.4	0.8	-	0.3	1.9	1.5	48
7.3	8.2	4.6	7.0	3.8	4.3	1.7	-	6.7	5.9	4.6	8.5	5.6	10.2	49
18.9	20.7	14.2	15.5	15.0	15.2	12.0	18.1	22.2	17.3	9.4	20.8	23.6	19.2	50
25.8	24.8	28.3	28.2	22.4	21.0	30.3	27.1	27.7	25.0	22.4	26.4	26.9	21.0	51
16.9	16.1	19.2	18.2	20.3	19.1	24.0	31.1	16.1	18.3	21.9	18.1	14.7	13.1	52
16.6	14.8	20.5	22.9	19.4	18.2	26.4	21.8	13.6	17.1	20.7	16.7	13.7	12.0	53
2.9	3.1	2.7	1.4	3.6	4.1	1.8	-	2.5	3.9	5.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	54
1.3	1.1	2.0	0.5	2.8	3.3	0.5	-	1.8	2.9	5.5	1.3	1.2	3.1	55
23,132	22,512	24,729	24,126	25,289	25,226	25,662	25,404	22,551	24,217	26,252	23,238	22,540	22,040	56
9.1	9.9	7.5	5.5	11.7	13.5	3.3	1.9	8.4	7.5	8.7	4.0	8.3	15.9	57
107,112	75,733	25,804	5,575	25,277	21,027	2,954	1,296	31,373	40,882	15,889	9,317	15,676	145,243	58
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	59
98.2	98.3	97.6	99.3	98.1	98.4	96.0	99.0	96.5	98.0	98.5	97.4	97.8	96.0	60
9.6	8.8	11.7	11.7	11.1	12.3	4.3	7.9	13.2	14.6	14.1	18.4	12.8	19.0	61
2.3	1.6	3.9	4.9	1.8	1.9	0.4	1.9	3.3	3.5	2.7	2.5	4.9	9.6	62
5.6	5.4	6.4	4.5	7.6	8.3	2.7	6.0	8.2	9.0	9.3	12.4	6.6	5.8	63
1.7	1.8	1.3	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.2	-	1.8	2.1	2.1	3.5	1.4	3.6	64
87.0	88.0	84.3	85.6	84.3	82.9	91.3	90.2	81.7	81.3	82.0	76.8	83.3	74.3	65
1.5	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.7	3.1	0.4	0.9	1.6	2.1	2.4	2.3	1.7	2.7	66
1.8	1.7	2.4	0.7	1.9	1.6	4.0	1.0	3.5	2.0	1.5	2.6	2.2	4.0	67
94.3	94.8	92.0	97.9	95.7	95.8	98.4	87.4	92.9	92.5	94.1	92.3	91.1	90.7	68
19.4	18.3	21.4	24.6	22.3	23.8	17.8	8.7	22.4	25.4	26.0	26.1	24.5	31.5	69
65.6	65.8	65.0	65.7	59.7	57.3	70.6	74.8	62.8	58.8	59.1	57.5	59.2	47.1	70
9.2	10.6	5.6	7.6	13.6	14.7	9.9	3.9	7.7	8.4	9.0	8.8	7.4	12.2	71
5.7	5.2	8.0	2.1	4.3	4.2	1.6	12.6	7.1	7.5	5.9	7.7	8.9	9.3	72
96.4	96.8	95.5	95.1	95.4	95.2	100.0	88.0	94.9	95.4	96.8	94.2	94.8	94.2	73
31.6	29.9	34.1	42.6	34.2	33.9	35.7	34.9	35.8	39.5	39.7	37.6	40.5	50.6	74
54.6	55.7	53.5	45.0	47.6	46.5	54.4	49.1	50.1	46.7	47.4	48.4	45.1	31.3	75
10.2	11.2	7.8	7.6	13.6	14.8	9.9	3.9	9.0	9.2	9.7	8.2	9.1	12.2	76
3.6	3.2	4.5	4.9	4.6	4.8	-	12.0	5.1	4.6	3.2	5.8	5.2	5.8	77

Table 5. SELECTED JOB-RELATED CHARACTERISTICS

(Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Line No.	Selected job-related characteristics	Field of science or engineering in 1976								
				Mathematical specialists			Life scientists			
		Computer specialists	Engineers	Total	Mathematicians	Statisticians	Total	Agricultural scientists	Biologists	Medical scientists
	PROFESSIONAL IDENTIFICATION IN 1976									
1	Total persons	50,691	658,549	24,831	17,873	6,958	70,027	26,315	33,975	9,738
2	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3	Computer specialists	93.0	0.2	2.9	3.5	1.4	(Z)	(Z)	-	-
4	Engineers	0.3	81.3	2.2	2.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5	Mathematicians and statisticians	0.6	0.4	75.2	70.5	87.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
6	Life scientists	-	(Z)	0.1	-	0.2	81.9	77.2	84.6	85.6
7	Physical scientists	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	-
8	Environmental scientists	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	0.1	-	0.1	0.3	(Z)	-
9	Psychologists	-	(Z)	0.1	-	0.2	-	-	-	-
10	Social scientists	-	(Z)	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	(Z)	0.1	-
11	Administrators and managers	2.0	10.9	11.9	15.4	2.8	9.7	15.4	6.9	4.3
12	Other	0.1	0.5	1.9	2.6	-	2.4	1.6	2.8	3.0
13	Not reported	3.8	6.4	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.3	5.2	4.8	7.0
	YEARS OF PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE									
14	Total persons	50,691	658,549	24,831	17,873	6,958	70,027	26,315	33,975	9,738
15	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
16	With years of professional experience reported.	95.8	93.6	93.9	94.2	92.9	94.4	94.4	94.5	93.8
17	Less than 1 year	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.3	-
18	1 to 5 years	3.8	1.9	4.4	4.5	4.2	7.2	3.6	10.1	6.8
19	6 to 10 years	35.8	15.3	25.7	24.6	28.5	19.7	14.5	24.1	18.8
20	11 to 15 years	30.0	16.1	19.9	21.5	15.7	17.7	17.1	18.5	16.5
21	16 to 20 years	15.5	17.8	15.8	16.8	13.4	16.7	20.4	13.9	16.2
22	21 to 25 years	7.0	16.0	12.8	12.4	13.9	12.8	15.9	11.2	10.4
23	26 to 30 years	2.0	12.7	7.8	7.6	8.2	10.3	13.3	8.0	10.3
24	31 to 35 years	1.1	6.0	3.4	3.0	4.3	4.1	3.5	4.0	6.4
25	36 to 40 years	0.2	5.1	2.7	2.2	4.0	3.4	4.2	2.5	4.6
26	41 years and over	0.2	2.6	1.3	1.6	0.6	2.2	1.8	2.1	3.9
27	Median years of professional experience	11.3	19.1	14.3	14.2	14.5	15.6	18.0	13.6	16.7
28	Years of professional experience not reported	4.2	6.4	6.1	5.8	7.1	5.6	5.6	5.5	6.2
	FEDERAL SUPPORT IN 1976[3]									
29	Total employed in February 1976	48,159	600,994	22,737	16,389	6,348	64,057	24,408	30,912	8,737
30	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
31	With Federal support	26.1	37.7	36.3	31.0	50.0	50.0	57.4	42.9	54.6
32	Department of Agriculture	0.5	1.0	2.1	0.2	7.2	22.2	46.8	8.6	1.9
33	Department of Commerce	0.5	0.7	2.0	0.9	4.7	1.3	0.3	2.4	-
34	Department of Defense	14.0	21.4	15.7	18.5	8.2	2.3	1.0	2.8	4.2
35	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	3.5	1.2	8.7	3.0	23.5	15.5	0.9	17.5	49.5
36	Department of Housing and Urban Development	0.6	1.9	0.6	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	-
37	Department of the Interior	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	5.3	7.5	5.1	-
38	Department of Justice	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.4	2.9	0.7	(Z)	0.9	1.7
39	Department of Labor	0.4	0.2	1.6	0.6	4.2	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	-
40	Department of Transportation	1.7	5.4	1.9	1.7	2.6	0.4	(Z)	0.7	0.3
41	Agency for International Development	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.1
42	Energy Research and Development Administration	1.8	3.9	1.4	1.8	0.6	1.1	0.1	2.2	0.3
43	Environmental Protection Agency	0.8	2.6	0.8	0.6	1.4	1.7	1.2	2.4	0.8
44	NASA	4.5	6.7	2.1	2.6	1.0	1.0	0.1	1.5	1.6
45	National Science Foundation	0.9	1.0	4.8	5.1	4.3	3.8	1.1	6.2	2.7
46	Nuclear Regulatory Commission	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	-	0.2	-
47	Other Department or Agency	2.0	1.9	1.5	0.7	3.7	2.3	1.1	3.3	2.5
48	Agency not known or not reported	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.5	1.3	1.6
49	No Federal support	67.4	55.2	55.4	59.3	45.4	43.3	38.3	49.1	36.7
50	Federal support not known	3.6	2.8	5.1	6.2	2.3	3.5	1.7	4.7	4.6
51	Not reported	3.0	4.2	3.2	3.5	2.3	3.2	2.6	3.4	4.1
	NATIONAL INTEREST TOPICS[4]									
52	Total persons	50,691	658,549	24,831	17,873	6,958	70,027	26,315	33,975	9,738
53	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
54	Health	2.3	1.0	6.0	2.0	16.1	16.7	0.8	18.9	51.6
55	Education, total	3.0	1.4	19.9	24.1	9.2	11.8	3.2	16.5	18.3
56	Teaching	1.9	1.2	18.8	23.3	7.1	10.3	2.8	15.3	13.1
57	Other	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.8	2.1	1.5	0.4	1.2	5.2
58	Environmental protection, pollution control	1.0	12.6	1.9	1.6	2.9	21.0	32.6	17.7	1.5
59	Space	3.3	4.3	1.8	2.4	0.2	0.2	(Z)	0.4	0.1
60	National defense	12.1	16.6	12.7	14.6	7.7	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.2
61	Crime prevention and control	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	(Z)	(Z)	0.1
62	Food production and technology	0.9	1.5	1.5	0.2	4.7	17.7	32.6	11.0	[illegible]
63	Energy and fuel	5.2	13.4	3.4	4.3	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.7	-
64	Other mineral resources	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.8	-	0.1	0.3	-	-
65	Community development and services	2.2	3.0	1.8	1.4	3.0	1.2	1.8	1.0	-
66	Housing	0.2	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	-	-
67	Not applicable	55.5	29.0	36.2	35.0	39.1	18.2	16.1	20.4	15.7
68	Not reported	13.4	14.0	13.6	13.2	14.6	11.8	10.9	12.5	11.9

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[1] College or university teachers of science or engineering are excluded from teachers and included in occupation corresponding to subject taught.

[2] Refers to salary for job held during the week of February 8-14, 1976.

[3] Sum of individual agencies' support may exceed total with Federal support because of multiple response.

[4] Area of national concern in which persons devoted the largest proportion of professional time.

BY FIELD OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING: 1976—Continued

For meaning of symbols, see text)

Field of science or engineering in 1976--Continued													Not in a field of science of engineering in 1976	Line No.
Physical scientists				Environmental scientists				Psychologists	Social scientists					
Total	Chemists	Physicists and astronomers	Other physical scientists	Total	Earth scientists	Atmospheric scientists	Oceanographers		Total	Economists	Sociologists and anthropologists	Other social scientists		
117,043	83,788	27,502	5,754	26,997	22,370	3,223	1,404	34,186	45,582	17,726	10,309	17,546	157,559	1
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2
0.1	(Z)	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.4	-	-	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	6.8	3
1.8	1.2	3.6	1.0	1.3	1.5	0.4	-	0.2	0.4	0.5	-	0.4	8.0	4
(Z)	-	(Z)	-	0.5	0.6	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	-	1.2	5
8.3	11.5	0.2	1.3	0.3	0.4	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	6
73.1	70.2	79.9	83.3	1.5	0.7	6.3	3.6	-	0.2	-	-	0.4	2.3	7
0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	86.0	86.7	82.9	83.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86.0	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	9
(Z)	-	(Z)	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	74.7	74.9	82.5	69.9	1.3	10
10.6	11.0	9.3	10.3	5.4	5.2	5.6	7.8	7.0	15.1	13.0	11.9	19.1	43.2	11
1.0	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.4	-	1.5	2.6	2.4	1.8	3.4	28.5	12
5.0	5.1	5.3	1.9	4.2	4.1	4.1	5.2	4.8	6.5	8.6	3.0	6.5	6.5	13
117,043	83,788	27,502	5,754	26,997	22,370	3,223	1,404	34,186	45,582	17,726	10,309	17,546	157,559	14
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	15
94.9	95.2	93.8	94.8	95.7	95.6	97.0	94.8	94.4	92.5	92.1	95.7	91.1	92.3	16
0.1	(Z)	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	-	0.1	0.3	0.1	-	0.8	0.6	17
5.9	5.3	7.8	5.8	5.3	5.5	0.7	13.7	10.4	6.8	4.7	9.3	7.5	6.8	18
19.0	17.7	23.3	18.6	12.1	11.3	15.5	15.9	24.3	24.7	22.3	30.4	23.8	19.7	19
17.1	16.5	18.8	18.1	15.7	15.7	11.7	25.2	19.2	19.5	18.9	20.0	19.8	19.1	20
15.1	15.0	14.7	19.4	18.0	17.9	18.3	18.6	14.9	11.9	10.9	11.5	13.3	17.1	21
13.9	14.3	12.7	13.9	20.0	20.2	22.3	11.0	12.0	10.9	11.8	7.7	11.9	11.6	22
9.3	10.0	6.7	11.2	12.4	13.3	10.4	2.9	7.5	9.0	11.5	8.2	7.0	8.5	23
6.3	7.2	4.1	4.2	5.2	4.7	10.9	1.4	2.6	4.1	4.9	5.8	2.3	4.1	24
5.6	6.6	3.7	1.7	4.2	4.2	6.0	0.9	2.4	3.6	4.7	1.8	3.6	3.5	25
2.4	2.6	2.0	1.8	2.6	2.7	0.8	5.1	1.1	1.6	2.3	0.9	1.4	1.2	26
16.7	17.8	14.4	16.3	19.4	19.6	20.9	13.3	13.4	14.0	15.0	11.9	13.2	15.0	27
5.1	4.8	6.2	5.2	4.3	4.4	3.0	5.2	5.6	7.5	7.9	4.3	8.9	7.7	28
107,112	75,733	25,804	5,575	25,277	21,027	2,954	1,296	31,373	40,882	15,889	9,317	15,676	145,243	29
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	30
37.1	27.3	61.4	57.3	38.2	28.8	81.3	93.1	37.5	40.2	39.9	31.5	45.6	23.7	31
1.7	2.0	0.3	5.0	3.2	3.5	2.0	-	0.2	5.6	9.5	4.6	2.3	1.4	32
1.6	0.9	2.6	5.1	6.8	1.8	32.9	27.7	0.4	1.8	3.2	0.5	1.2	0.8	33
11.6	5.7	27.2	19.7	7.3	4.5	14.5	35.6	5.0	5.8	6.0	1.9	8.0	8.2	34
8.0	10.1	3.4	1.6	0.5	0.6	-	-	27.6	14.1	3.3	16.9	23.3	5.6	35
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	-	0.1	2.7	2.8	1.0	3.7	1.4	36
1.4	1.2	0.5	7.6	11.4	12.2	3.9	16.0	0.1	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.1	37
0.5	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	-	-	3.3	2.8	0.6	3.2	4.7	1.4	38
0.1	0.2	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	1.4	4.0	5.0	0.3	5.1	1.1	39
1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	-	4.9	0.8	1.8	2.3	0.4	2.2	2.6	40
0.1	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.2	41
8.7	5.4	18.2	9.8	2.6	1.9	8.3	1.7	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.6	42
2.2	2.6	1.0	2.0	2.1	0.9	8.8	7.3	0.1	1.2	1.0	0.2	1.9	1.1	43
4.3	1.8	10.7	9.8	3.5	2.1	13.4	4.7	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.2	0.8	2.9	44
6.0	4.1	12.2	4.2	7.5	4.8	17.8	27.4	2.1	2.2	2.0	4.2	1.2	0.7	45
0.5	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	46
2.1	1.9	2.2	4.3	1.8	1.6	0.8	6.5	4.0	5.2	8.8	2.2	3.3	2.4	47
0.6	0.4	0.7	2.1	0.3	0.4	-	-	2.3	1.0	1.7	0.8	0.4	1.3	48
57.0	66.6	32.9	37.8	56.6	65.4	16.7	5.0	51.3	52.3	52.9	63.7	45.0	68.2	49
2.9	3.4	1.7	2.5	1.3	1.4	0.8	-	7.2	3.6	3.1	2.5	4.7	3.5	50
3.0	2.7	3.9	2.4	3.9	4.4	1.3	2.0	4.0	3.9	4.1	2.2	4.7	4.6	51
117,043	83,788	27,502	5,754	26,997	22,370	3,223	1,404	34,186	45,582	17,726	10,309	17,546	157,559	52
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	53
8.7	10.9	3.3	3.5	1.0	1.1	-	0.9	28.1	7.6	2.8	13.1	9.1	6.1	54
8.0	6.5	12.6	8.0	4.2	3.4	9.9	4.1	23.9	15.5	11.4	23.8	14.6	5.7	55
7.1	5.5	12.1	7.0	3.9	3.3	8.1	4.1	14.2	12.6	10.6	21.4	9.4	3.8	56
0.9	1.0	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.1	1.8	-	9.7	2.9	0.8	2.5	5.2	1.9	57
13.1	16.1	3.2	17.6	15.6	11.6	27.6	50.7	0.5	4.6	5.7	4.5	3.5	7.5	58
2.8	0.6	8.5	7.0	2.0	1.3	7.7	-	0.3	0.3	0.7	-	0.1	1.3	59
8.6	3.5	22.6	15.5	4.5	2.6	11.0	19.3	2.5	4.4	2.9	2.2	7.2	7.2	60
0.5	0.5	0.3	1.4	-	-	-	-	2.7	3.3	0.5	5.6	4.9	1.3	61
3.9	5.2	0.1	3.4	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.8	0.1	3.5	6.9	1.6	1.1	3.4	62
9.0	7.1	14.1	11.9	40.2	48.0	2.7	2.6	0.7	2.6	5.5	0.7	0.8	6.8	63
1.1	1.3	0.4	2.7	9.1	10.8	1.1	0.8	-	0.5	0.5	-	0.8	0.5	64
0.7	0.7	0.4	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	-	6.9	10.1	6.0	7.2	16.0	5.2	65
0.2	0.2	0.4	-	0.5	0.6	-	-	0.5	1.3	1.7	0.5	1.4	2.1	66
28.6	32.5	18.7	19.2	10.7	8.5	25.8	11.3	20.9	31.9	35.5	29.3	29.7	39.0	67
14.7	14.9	15.4	9.0	10.5	10.4	12.2	8.7	12.9	14.4	19.8	11.4	10.6	14.0	68

Appendix A. Weighting and Estimating Procedures and Standard Errors of Totals and Percentages

WEIGHTING AND ESTIMATING PROCEDURES

As mentioned earlier, the estimates for this report were prepared by a ratio estimation procedure, using the weights derived for the 1972 survey. Therefore, no adjustment was made for nonresponse in the 1976 survey. The weighting procedure for the 1972 survey involved first, the preparation of preliminary estimates by weighting the results for each sample person by the reciprocal of the probability of selection. As a second step, these weights were adjusted by applying a factor for each age, sex, and race cell within each of the sample's occupational categories from the 1970 census. Within each of the cells, the factor was computed as the ratio of the 1970 census count to the preliminary estimate. The final weight was the factor multiplied by the original weight of each person. To the extent that the correlation between the data being tabulated and the estimated count of persons in the cells is positive, the ratio estimate procedure will improve the reliability of the estimate.

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

There are two types of possible errors associated with estimates based on data from a sample survey—sampling and nonsampling error. The following is a description of the sampling and nonsampling errors associated with the survey data.

Sampling errors. The particular sample used for this survey is one of a large number of possible samples of the same size that could have been selected using the same sample design. Even if the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators were used, estimates from each of the different samples would differ from each other. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is defined as the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate attempts to provide a measure of this variation among the estimates from the possible samples, and thus, is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from the sample approximates the average result of all possible samples.

As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the variation in the estimates due to response and enumerator errors (nonsampling errors), but it does not measure, as such, any systematic biases in the data. Therefore, the accuracy of the estimates depends on both the sampling and nonsampling errors, measured by the standard error, and biases and some additional nonsampling errors not measured by the standard error.

The sample estimate and its estimated standard error enable one to construct interval estimates that include the average result of all possible samples with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples were selected, each of these surveyed under identical conditions and an estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated from each sample, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one standard error below the estimate to one standard error above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples;

3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two standard errors below the estimate to two standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

The average result of all possible samples may or may not be contained in any particular computed interval. However, for a particular sample one can say with specified confidence that the average result of all possible samples is included within the constructed interval.

A number of approximations and generalizations have been used so that these standard errors would be applicable to a wide variety of characteristics and still be prepared at a moderate cost. Thus, the standard errors in the following tables provide an indication of the order of magnitude, rather than precise measurements of the standard errors.

There are two sets of standard error tables shown: The table A series should be used for estimating standard errors on absolute numbers (total number of persons having a certain characteristic); the table B series should be used to obtain the standard error on a percentage.

The standard errors for estimating numbers or percents not shown in either set of tables may be approximated by linear interpolation. For example, of the 17,873 mathematicians, 30.2 percent have the Master's degree as the highest degree held in 1976. The standard error of this percent as computed from table A.6 is 1.9 percentage points. Based on these data, it may be concluded that the expected proportion of mathematicians with a Master's degree as the highest degree held in 1976 lies within the interval 26.4 percent to 34.0 percent with 95 percent confidence.

The figures in these tables are not directly applicable to standard errors of differences between two sample estimates. The standard error of the estimated difference between two estimates may be approximated by the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard error of each estimate. This approximation will yield the exact result when the two characteristics are uncorrelated. If the two characteristics are positively (negatively) correlated, the approximation will overestimate (underestimate) the standard error of the difference.

For example, of the 17,873 mathematicians in 1976, 43.4 percent have the Ph.D. as the highest degree held in 1976. The standard error of this percent as computed from table A.6 is 2.1 percentage points. The standard error of the difference between the above percentages (i.e., 43.3 - 30.2 = 13.2 percent) is then approximately

$$\sqrt{(1.9)^2 + (2.1)^2} = 2.8 \text{ percent}$$

Based on these data, it may be concluded with 95 percent confidence that the average estimate of the difference of the percentages derived from all possible samples lies within the interval 7.6 percent to 18.8 percent.

The figures in these tables are not directly applicable to standard errors of estimated medians. The sampling variability of an estimated median depends upon the size of the base as well as on the distribution from which the median is determined. An approximate method for measuring the reliability of a median is to determine an interval about the estimated median, such that there is a stated degree of confidence that the median based on all possible samples lies within the interval. The following procedure may be used to estimate confidence limits of a median based on sample data: (1) from the appropriate standard error table B, determine the standard error of a 50 percent characteristic using the appropriate base; (2) add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step (1); and (3) using the distribution for which the median is to be determined, read off the 68-percent confidence interval corresponding to the two points established in step (2). A 95-percent confidence interval may be determined by finding the values corresponding to 50 percent plus or minus twice the standard error in step (1). The procedure is illustrated by the following example.

The data for 1976 indicate that the estimate of the median age for engineers is 45.8 years. The distribution is shown in the table below.

Table for Distribution of Engineers by Age in 1976

Age (years)	Percentage	Cumulative distribution
Under 30......	4.5	4.5
30 to 34......	12.6	17.1
35 to 39......	15.5	32.6
40 to 44......	15.0	47.6
45 to 49......	15.6	63.2
50 to 54......	15.4	78.6
55 to 59......	9.5	88.1
60 to 64......	6.1	94.2
65 to 69......	3.7	97.9
70 and over...	2.1	100.0

From standard error table 2A the standard error of a 50 percent characteristic with a base of 658,549 is 0.5 percentage points. From the table of cumulative age distribution the percentage points that correspond to 45 years is 47.6 percent and to 50 years is 63.2 percent. The lower confidence limit corresponding to 49.5 percent (50 percent minus 0.5 percent) is found by linear interpolation between 45 years and 50 years to be 45.6 years, i.e.,

$$45 + (50\text{-}45) \times \frac{49.5\text{-}47.6}{63.2\text{-}47.6} = 45.6$$

Similarly, the upper confidence limit corresponding to 50.5 percent (50 percent plus 0.5 percent) is found to be 45.9 years. Consequently, the 68 percent confidence interval, as shown by the data, is from 45.6 years to 45.9 years. Similarly, we could conclude that the 95 percent confidence interval is from 45.4 years (the distribution point corresponding to 49.0 percent) to 46.1 years (corresponding to 51.0 percent).

Nonsampling errors. In general, nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources: Inability to obtain information about all cases, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, inability or unwillingness to provide correct information on the part of the respondents, mistakes in recording or coding the data, and other errors of collection, response, processing, coverage, and estimation for missing data. As can be seen from the above list, nonsampling errors are not unique to sample surveys, since they can, and do, occur in complete censuses as well.

The primary source of nonsampling error in estimates based on the 1976 survey is probably the high nonresponse rate. An adjustment in the estimation procedure for the 23 percent noninterview rate in the 1972 survey was made, but there still remains some unknown bias in the 1976 estimates due to differences in the characteristics of the weighted interviewed persons and noninterviewed persons. Further, since no adjustment was made for the additional 14.9 percent noninterview rate in 1976, estimates are on the average 14.9 percent lower than what they would have been had there been no additional nonresponse in 1976. For some characteristics, the estimates will be much more than 14.9 percent too low, because a relatively high proportion of noninterviews have this characteristic.

Standard Errors of Totals and Percentages for Computer Specialists, Life Scientists, Physical Scientists, and Chemists

Table 1A. Standard Errors of Totals

Size of estimate	Estimated standard error
970	190
2,910	340
5,820	480
9,700	620
14,550	750
20,370	870
27,160	990
34,920	1,100
43,650	1,200
53,350	1,290
64,020	1,300
75,660	1,440
88,270	1,480
101,850	1,510
117,043	1,520

Table 1B. Standard Errors of Percentages

Base of percent	Estimated percent						
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	20 or 80	25 or 75	50
970	2.0	2.9	4.5	6.2	8.2	8.9	10.3
2,910	1.2	1.7	2.6	3.6	4.7	5.1	5.9
5,820	.8	1.2	1.8	2.5	3.4	3.6	4.2
9,700	.6	.9	1.4	1.9	2.6	2.8	3.2
14,550	.5	.7	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.7
20,370	.4	.6	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.2
27,160	.4	.5	.8	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.9
34,920	.3	.5	.7	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.7
43,650	.3	.4	.7	.9	1.2	1.3	1.5
53,350	.3	.4	.6	.8	1.1	1.2	1.4
64,020	.3	.4	.6	.8	1.0	1.1	1.3
75,660	.2	.3	.5	.7	.9	1.0	1.2
88,270	.2	.3	.5	.6	.9	.9	1.1
101,850	.2	.3	.4	.6	.8	.9	1.0
117,043	.2	.3	.4	.6	.7	.8	.9

Standard Errors of Totals and Percentages for Engineers, and Persons Not in a Field of Science or Engineering in 1976

Table 2A. Standard Errors of Totals

Size of estimate	Estimated standard error
5,480	560
16,440	970
32,880	1,360
54,800	1,750
82,200	2,130
115,080	2,490
153,440	2,840
197,280	3,180
246,600	3,490
301,400	3,790
361,680	4,060
427,440	4,310
498,680	4,520
575,400	4,700
658,548	4,840

Table 2B. Standard Errors of Percentages

Base of percent	Estimated percent						
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	20 or 80	25 or 75	50
5,480	1.0	1.4	2.2	3.1	4.1	4.5	5.1
16,440	.6	.8	1.3	1.8	2.4	2.6	3.0
32,880	.4	.6	.9	1.3	1.7	1.8	2.1
54,800	.3	.5	.7	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.6
82,200	.3	.4	.6	.8	1.1	1.1	1.3
115,080	.2	.3	.5	.7	.9	1.0	1.1
153,440	.2	.3	.4	.6	.8	.8	1.0
197,280	.2	.2	.4	.5	.7	.7	.9
246,600	.2	.2	.3	.5	.6	.7	.8
301,400	.14	.2	.3	.4	.6	.6	.7
361,680	.13	.2	.3	.4	.5	.5	.6
427,440	.12	.2	.3	.3	.5	.5	.6
498,680	.11	.2	.2	.3	.4	.5	.5
575,400	.10	.10	.2	.3	.4	.4	.5
658,548	.09	.09	.2	.3	.4	.4	.5

Standard Errors of Totals and Percentages for Mathematical Specialists

Table 3A. Standard Errors of Totals

Size of estimate	Estimated standard error
200	70
600	130
1,200	190
2,000	240
3,000	300
4,200	350
5,600	390
7,200	440
9,000	480
11,000	510
13,200	540
15,600	570
18,200	590
21,000	600
24,831	600

Table 3B. Standard Errors of Percentages

Base of percent	Estimated percent						
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	20 or 80	25 or 75	50
200	3.9	5.5	8.6	11.8	15.8	17.1	19.7
600	2.3	3.2	5.0	6.8	9.1	9.9	11.4
1,200	1.6	2.3	3.5	4.8	6.4	7.0	8.1
2,000	1.2	1.7	2.7	3.7	5.0	5.4	6.2
3,000	1.0	1.4	2.2	3.1	4.1	4.4	5.1
4,200	.9	1.2	1.9	2.6	3.4	3.7	4.3
5,600	.7	1.0	1.6	2.2	3.0	3.2	3.7
7,200	.7	.9	1.4	2.0	2.6	2.8	3.3
9,000	.6	.8	1.3	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.9
11,000	.5	.7	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.7
13,200	.5	.7	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.4
15,600	.4	.6	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.2
18,200	.4	.6	.9	1.2	1.7	1.8	2.1
21,000	.4	.5	.8	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9
24,831	.4	.5	.8	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.8

Standard Errors of Totals and Percentages for Mathematicians, Agricultural Scientists, Environmental Scientists, Earth Scientists, Physicists and Astronomers, and Economists

Table 4A. Standard Errors of Totals

Size of estimate	Estimated standard error
220	80
660	140
1,320	200
2,200	260
3,300	320
4,620	370
6,160	430
7,920	480
9,900	530
12,100	570
14,520	620
17,160	660
20,020	690
23,100	720
27,502	750

Table 4B. Standard Errors of Percentages

Base of percent	Estimated percent						
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	20 or 80	25 or 75	50
220	3.9	5.4	8.5	11.7	15.5	16.8	19.4
660	2.2	3.1	4.9	6.7	9.0	9.7	11.2
1,320	1.6	2.2	3.5	4.8	6.3	6.9	7.9
2,200	1.2	1.7	2.7	3.7	4.9	5.3	6.1
3,300	1.0	1.4	2.2	3.0	4.0	4.3	5.0
4,620	.8	1.2	1.8	2.5	3.4	3.7	4.2
6,160	.7	1.0	1.6	2.2	2.9	3.2	3.7
7,920	.6	.9	1.4	1.9	2.6	2.8	3.2
9,900	.6	.8	1.3	1.7	2.3	2.5	2.9
12,100	.5	.7	1.1	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.6
14,520	.5	.7	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.4
17,160	.4	.6	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.2
20,020	.4	.6	.9	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.0
23,100	.4	.5	.8	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.9
27,502	.3	.5	.8	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.7

Standard Errors of Totals and Percentages for Statisticians

Table 5A. Standard Errors of Totals

Size of estimate	Estimated standard error
50	30
150	50
300	80
500	100
750	130
1,050	150
1,400	180
1,800	200
2,250	220
2,750	250
3,300	270
3,900	290
4,550	320
5,250	340
6,958	390

Table 5B. Standard Errors of Percentages

Base of percent	Estimated percent						
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	20 or 80	25 or 75	50
50	6.8	9.6	14.9	20.5	27.3	29.6	34.2
150	3.9	5.5	8.6	11.8	15.8	17.1	19.7
300	2.8	3.9	6.1	8.4	11.2	12.1	13.9
500	2.2	3.0	4.7	6.5	8.6	9.4	10.8
750	1.8	2.5	3.8	5.3	7.1	7.6	8.8
1,050	1.5	2.1	3.3	4.5	6.0	6.5	7.5
1,400	1.3	1.8	2.8	3.9	5.2	5.6	6.5
1,800	1.1	1.6	2.5	3.4	4.6	4.9	5.7
2,250	1.0	1.4	2.2	3.1	4.1	4.4	5.1
2,750	.9	1.3	2.0	2.8	3.7	4.0	4.6
3,300	.8	1.2	1.8	2.5	3.4	3.6	4.2
3,900	.8	1.1	1.7	2.3	3.1	3.4	3.9
4,550	.7	1.0	1.6	2.1	2.9	3.1	3.6
5,250	.7	.9	1.5	2.0	2.7	2.9	3.3
6,958	.6	.8	1.3	1.7	2.3	2.5	2.9

Standard Errors of Totals and Percentages for Medical Scientists, and Sociologists and Anthropologists

Table 6A. Standard Errors of Totals

Size of estimate	Estimated standard error
80	50
240	100
480	140
800	180
1,200	220
1,680	260
2,240	290
2,880	330
3,600	370
4,400	400
5,280	430
6,240	460
7,280	490
8,400	510
10,309	540

Table 6B. Standard Errors of Percentages

Base of percent	Estimated percent						
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	20 or 80	25 or 75	50
80	7.3	10.3	16.0	22.0	29.4	31.8	36.7
240	4.2	5.9	9.2	12.7	17.0	18.4	21.2
480	3.0	4.2	6.5	9.0	12.0	13.0	15.0
800	2.3	3.3	5.1	7.0	9.3	10.1	11.6
1,200	1.9	2.7	4.1	5.7	7.6	8.2	9.5
1,680	1.6	2.2	3.5	4.8	6.4	6.9	8.0
2,240	1.4	1.9	3.0	4.2	5.6	6.0	6.9
2,880	1.2	1.7	2.7	3.7	4.9	5.3	6.1
3,600	1.1	1.5	2.4	3.3	4.4	4.7	5.5
4,400	1.0	1.4	2.2	3.0	4.0	4.3	5.0
5,280	.9	1.3	2.0	2.7	3.6	3.9	4.5
6,240	.8	1.2	1.8	2.5	3.3	3.6	4.2
7,280	.8	1.1	1.7	2.3	3.1	3.3	3.9
8,400	.7	1.0	1.6	2.2	2.9	3.1	3.6
10,309	.6	.9	1.4	1.9	2.6	2.8	3.2

Standard Errors of Totals and Percentages for Atmospheric Scientists

Table 7A. Standard Errors of Totals

Size of estimate	Estimated standard error
20	20
60	40
120	50
200	70
300	80
420	100
560	120
720	130
900	150
1,100	170
1,320	180
1,560	200
1,820	220
2,100	240
3,223	300

Table 7B. Standard Errors of Percentages

Base of percent	Estimated percent						
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	20 or 80	25 or 75	50
20	11.4	16.1	25.0	34.5	46.0	49.8	57.5
60	6.6	9.3	14.5	19.9	26.5	28.7	33.2
120	4.7	6.6	10.2	14.1	18.8	20.3	23.5
200	3.6	5.1	7.9	10.9	14.5	15.7	18.2
300	3.0	4.2	6.5	8.9	11.9	12.8	14.8
420	2.5	3.5	5.5	7.5	10.0	10.9	12.5
560	2.2	3.0	4.7	6.5	8.7	9.4	10.9
720	1.9	2.7	4.2	5.7	7.7	8.3	9.6
900	1.7	2.4	3.7	5.1	6.9	7.4	8.6
1,100	1.5	2.2	3.4	4.6	6.2	6.7	7.7
1,320	1.4	2.0	3.1	4.2	5.7	6.1	7.1
1,560	1.3	1.8	2.8	3.9	5.2	5.6	6.5
1,820	1.2	1.7	2.6	3.6	4.8	5.2	6.0
2,100	1.1	1.6	2.4	3.4	4.5	4.9	5.6
3,223	.9	1.3	2.0	2.7	3.6	3.9	4.5

Standard Errors of Totals and Percentages for Oceanographers

Table 8A. Standard Errors of Totals

Size of estimate	Estimated standard error
10	10
30	20
60	30
100	40
150	50
210	60
280	70
360	90
450	100
550	120
660	130
780	150
910	170
1,050	190
1,404	240

Table 8B. Standard Errors of Percentages

Base of percent	Estimated percent						
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	20 or 80	25 or 75	50
10	12.9	18.2	28.3	39.0	52.0	56.3	65.0
30	7.5	10.5	16.4	22.5	30.0	32.5	37.5
60	5.3	7.4	11.6	15.9	21.2	23.0	26.5
100	4.1	5.8	9.0	12.3	16.5	17.8	20.6
150	3.3	4.7	7.3	10.1	13.4	14.5	16.8
210	2.8	4.0	6.2	8.5	11.4	12.3	14.2
280	2.4	3.4	5.4	7.4	9.8	10.6	12.3
360	2.2	3.0	4.7	6.5	8.7	9.4	10.8
450	1.9	2.7	4.2	5.8	7.8	8.4	9.7
550	1.7	2.5	3.8	5.3	7.0	7.6	8.8
660	1.6	2.2	3.5	4.8	6.4	6.9	8.0
780	1.5	2.1	3.2	4.4	5.9	6.4	7.4
910	1.4	1.9	3.0	4.1	5.5	5.9	6.8
1,050	1.3	1.8	2.8	3.8	5.1	5.5	6.3
1,404	1.1	1.5	2.4	3.3	4.4	4.8	5.5

Standard Errors of Totals and Percentages for Psychologists and Social Scientists

Table 9A. Standard Errors of Totals

Size of estimate	Estimated standard error
370	130
1,110	230
2,220	320
3,700	410
5,550	500
7,770	580
10,360	660
13,320	740
16,650	810
20,350	870
24,420	920
28,860	970
33,670	1,010
38,850	1,030
45,582	1,050

Table 9B. Standard Errors of Percentages

Base of percent	Estimated percent						
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	20 or 80	25 or 75	50
370	3.6	5.0	7.8	10.8	14.3	15.5	17.9
1,110	2.1	2.9	4.5	6.2	8.3	9.0	10.4
2,220	1.5	2.0	3.2	4.4	5.9	6.3	7.3
3,700	1.1	1.6	2.5	3.4	4.5	4.9	5.7
5,550	.9	1.3	2.0	2.8	3.7	4.0	4.6
7,770	.8	1.1	1.7	2.3	3.1	3.4	3.9
10,360	.7	.9	1.5	2.0	2.7	2.9	3.4
13,320	.6	.8	1.3	1.8	2.4	2.6	3.0
16,650	.5	.7	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.7
20,350	.5	.7	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.4
24,420	.4	.6	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.2
28,860	.4	.6	.9	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.0
33,670	.4	.5	.8	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.9
38,850	.3	.5	.8	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.7
45,582	.3	.5	.7	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.6

Standard Errors of Totals and Percentages for Biologists and Other Physical Scientists

Table 10A. Standard Errors of Totals

Size of estimate	Estimated standard error
280	90
840	170
1,680	240
2,800	310
4,200	380
5,880	450
7,840	520
10,080	590
12,600	660
15,400	730
18,480	800
21,840	870
25,480	940
29,400	1,010
33,975	1,090

Table 10B. Standard Errors of Percentages

Base of percent	Estimated percent						
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	20 or 80	25 or 75	50
280	3.5	4.9	7.7	10.6	14.1	15.3	17.7
840	2.0	2.9	4.4	6.1	8.2	8.8	10.2
1,680	1.4	2.0	3.1	4.3	5.8	6.2	7.2
2,800	1.1	1.6	2.4	3.4	4.5	4.8	5.6
4,200	.9	1.3	2.0	2.7	3.6	3.9	4.6
5,880	.8	1.1	1.7	2.3	3.1	3.3	3.9
7,840	.7	.9	1.5	2.0	2.7	2.9	3.3
10,080	.6	.8	1.3	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.9
12,600	.5	.7	1.1	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.6
15,400	.5	.7	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.4
18,480	.4	.6	.9	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.2
21,840	.4	.6	.9	1.2	1.6	1.7	2.0
25,480	.4	.5	.8	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.9
29,400	.3	.5	.8	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.7
33,975	.3	.4	.7	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.6

Standard Errors of Totals and Percentages for Other Social Scientists

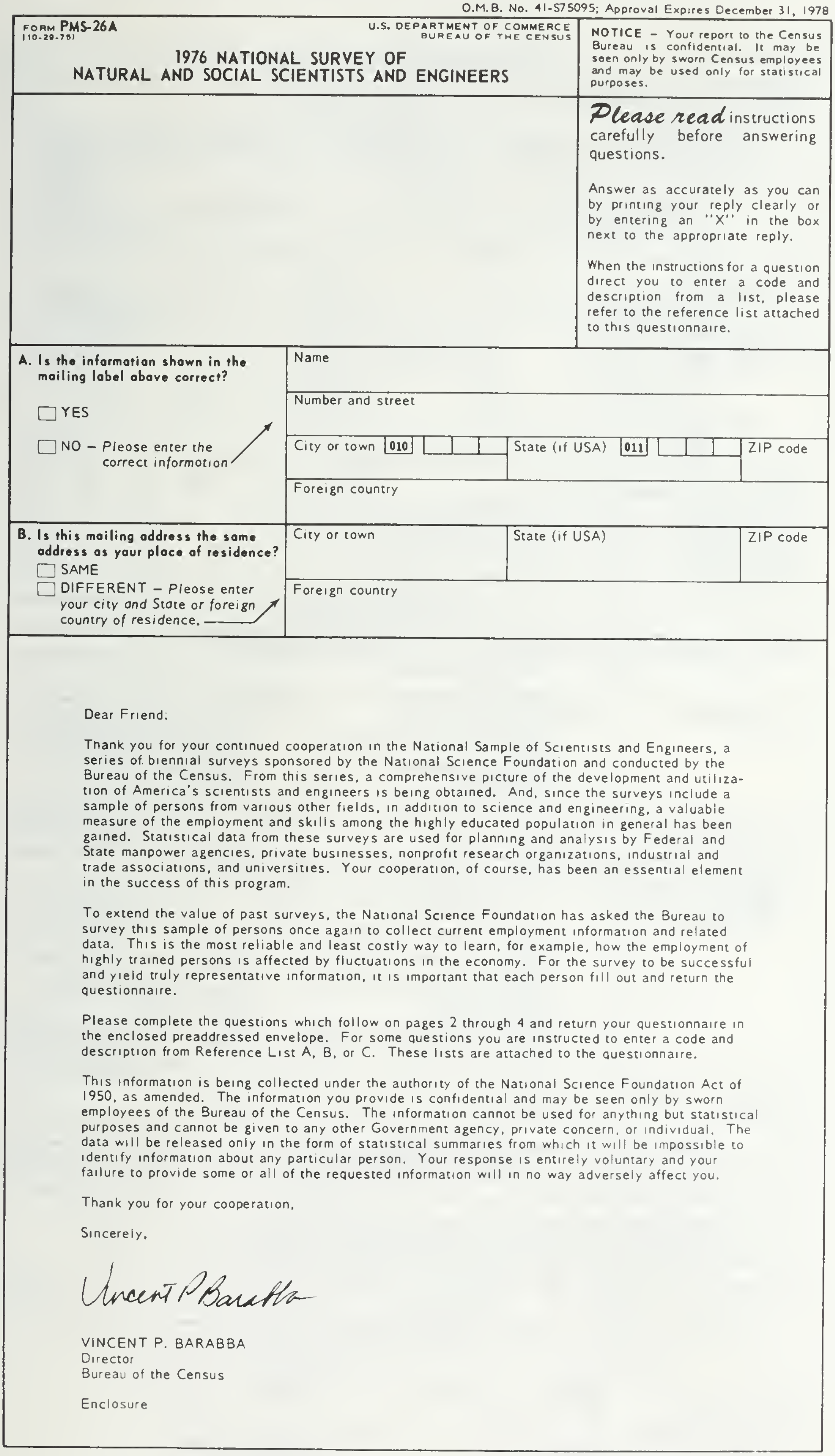
Table 11A. Standard Errors of Totals

Size of estimate	Estimated standard error
140	90
420	160
840	220
1,400	290
2,100	350
2,940	400
3,920	460
5,040	510
6,300	560
7,700	600
9,240	630
10,920	660
12,740	680
14,700	690
17,546	680

Table 11B. Standard Errors of Percentages

Base of percent	Estimated percent						
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	20 or 80	25 or 75	50
140	6.6	9.3	14.4	19.9	26.5	28.7	33.1
420	3.8	5.4	8.3	11.5	15.3	16.6	19.1
840	2.7	3.8	5.9	8.1	10.8	11.7	13.5
1,400	2.1	2.9	4.6	6.3	8.4	9.1	10.5
2,100	1.7	2.4	3.7	5.1	6.8	7.4	8.6
2,940	1.4	2.0	3.2	4.3	5.8	6.3	7.2
3,920	1.2	1.8	2.7	3.8	5.0	5.4	6.3
5,040	1.1	1.5	2.4	3.3	4.4	4.8	5.5
6,300	1.0	1.4	2.2	3.0	3.9	4.3	4.9
7,700	.9	1.3	1.9	2.7	3.6	3.9	4.5
9,240	.8	1.1	1.8	2.4	3.3	3.5	4.1
10,920	.7	1.0	1.6	2.2	3.0	3.2	3.7
12,740	.7	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.8	3.0	3.5
14,700	.6	.9	1.4	1.9	2.6	2.8	3.2
17,546	.6	.8	1.3	1.8	2.4	2.6	3.0

Appendix B. Questionnaire and Reference Lists



O.M.B. No. 41-S75095; Approval Expires December 31, 1978

FORM **PMS-26A**
(10-29-76)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

**1976 NATIONAL SURVEY OF
NATURAL AND SOCIAL SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS**

NOTICE – Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential. It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.

Please read instructions carefully before answering questions.

Answer as accurately as you can by printing your reply clearly or by entering an "X" in the box next to the appropriate reply.

When the instructions for a question direct you to enter a code and description from a list, please refer to the reference list attached to this questionnaire.

A. Is the information shown in the mailing label above correct?

☐ YES

☐ NO – *Please enter the correct information*

Name

Number and street

City or town 010 | State (if USA) 011 | ZIP code

Foreign country

B. Is this mailing address the same address as your place of residence?

☐ SAME

☐ DIFFERENT – *Please enter your city and State or foreign country of residence.*

City or town | State (if USA) | ZIP code

Foreign country

Dear Friend:

Thank you for your continued cooperation in the National Sample of Scientists and Engineers, a series of biennial surveys sponsored by the National Science Foundation and conducted by the Bureau of the Census. From this series, a comprehensive picture of the development and utilization of America's scientists and engineers is being obtained. And, since the surveys include a sample of persons from various other fields, in addition to science and engineering, a valuable measure of the employment and skills among the highly educated population in general has been gained. Statistical data from these surveys are used for planning and analysis by Federal and State manpower agencies, private businesses, nonprofit research organizations, industrial and trade associations, and universities. Your cooperation, of course, has been an essential element in the success of this program.

To extend the value of past surveys, the National Science Foundation has asked the Bureau to survey this sample of persons once again to collect current employment information and related data. This is the most reliable and least costly way to learn, for example, how the employment of highly trained persons is affected by fluctuations in the economy. For the survey to be successful and yield truly representative information, it is important that each person fill out and return the questionnaire.

Please complete the questions which follow on pages 2 through 4 and return your questionnaire in the enclosed preaddressed envelope. For some questions you are instructed to enter a code and description from Reference List A, B, or C. These lists are attached to the questionnaire.

This information is being collected under the authority of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended. The information you provide is confidential and may be seen only by sworn employees of the Bureau of the Census. The information cannot be used for anything but statistical purposes and cannot be given to any other Government agency, private concern, or individual. The data will be released only in the form of statistical summaries from which it will be impossible to identify information about any particular person. Your response is entirely voluntary and your failure to provide some or all of the requested information will in no way adversely affect you.

Thank you for your cooperation,

Sincerely,

Vincent P Barabba

VINCENT P. BARABBA
Director
Bureau of the Census

Enclosure

PART I – EDUCATION AND TRAINING

1. EDUCATION FROM 1972 TO THE PRESENT

a. Since January 1972 have you attended any college, university, or other post high school institution?

012 1 ☐ Yes – *Continue with 1b* 2 ☐ No – *Skip to question 2*

b. List below each institution from which you have obtained (since January 1972) or are currently obtaining formal training beyond the high school level, and give the other information requested. Begin with the most recent and work back through January 1972. Use a separate row for each degree granted or worked for. Designate degrees by abbreviation (e.g., A.A., B.A., M.A., Ph.D., LL.B., M.D., etc.).

	College, university, or other post high school institution *(Enter Name and State or foreign country)*	Type of degree worked for, if any *(Enter Ph.D., M.A., B.A., A.A., etc. or mark "None" box)*	Major field of study *(Enter code and description from Reference List A)*	Year degree was awarded or will be awarded. *(Enter year or mark "None" box)*
MOST RECENT	013 ☐☐☐ Name ______ State or foreign country ______	014 ______ OR × ☐ None	015 ☐☐☐ ←Code Description ______	016 19 ______ OR × ☐ None
2ND TO LAST	017 ☐☐☐ Name ______ State or foreign country ______	018 ______ OR × ☐ None	019 ☐☐☐ ←Code Description ______	020 19 ______ OR × ☐ None
3RD TO LAST	021 ☐☐☐ Name ______ State or foreign country ______	022 ______ OR × ☐ None	023 ☐☐☐ ←Code Description ______	024 19 ______ OR × ☐ None

2. OTHER TRAINING RECEIVED IN 1974 OR 1975

Aside from formal education, which of the following types of training did you receive in 1974 or 1975?

Mark the appropriate year for each type of training you have received.

	025 1974	026 1975
1. On-the-job training	1 ☐	1 ☐
2. Military training applicable to civilian occupations	2 ☐	2 ☐
3. Extension or correspondence courses	3 ☐	3 ☐
4. Courses at employer's training facility	4 ☐	4 ☐
5. Courses at adult education center	5 ☐	5 ☐
6. Other training	6 ☐	6 ☐
7. None	7 ☐	7 ☐

PART II – EMPLOYMENT STATUS

PLEASE NOTE that in items 3a–5 information is requested for both the current year, as of the week of February 8–14, 1976, and last year, as of the week of February 9–15, 1975. Please answer applicable questions in column (A), then in column (B).

	Week of February 8–14, 1976 (A)	Week of February 9–15, 1975 (B)
3a. What was your employment status as of the week indicated?	027 1 ☐ Employed full time – *Skip to 4a* 2 ☐ Employed part time – *Answer 3b* 3 ☐ On post doctoral appointment (fellowship, traineeship, research associate, etc.) – *Skip to 4a* 4 ☐ Unemployed and seeking work – *Go to column (B)* 5 ☐ Not employed and not seeking work – *Skip to 5*	028 1 ☐ Employed full time – *Skip to 4a* 2 ☐ Employed part time – *Answer 3b* 3 ☐ On post doctoral appointment (fellowship, traineeship, research associate, etc.) – *Skip to 4a* 4 ☐ Unemployed and seeking work – *Go to Part III* 5 ☐ Not employed and not seeking work – *Skip to 5*
b. If you worked part time, were you seeking full-time work?	029 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No } *Continue with 4a*	030 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No } *Continue with 4a*
4a. Were you working in a position related to science or engineering?	031 1 ☐ Yes – *Go to top of column (B)* 2 ☐ No – *Answer 4b*	032 1 ☐ Yes – *Go to Part III* 2 ☐ No – *Answer 4b*
b. What was the most important reason for taking this position?	033 *MARK ONLY ONE BOX* 1 ☐ Preferred nonscience or nonengineering position 2 ☐ Promoted out of science or engineering position 3 ☐ Pay was better in nonscience or nonengineering position 4 ☐ Locational preference 5 ☐ Science or engineering position not available 6 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______ *(Go to top of column B)*	034 *MARK ONLY ONE BOX* 1 ☐ Preferred nonscience or nonengineering position 2 ☐ Promoted out of science or engineering position 3 ☐ Pay was better in nonscience or nonengineering position 4 ☐ Locational preference 5 ☐ Science or engineering position not available 6 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______ *(Go to Part III)*
5. If you were not employed and not seeking work, were you principally	035 *MARK ONLY ONE BOX* 1 ☐ Retired 2 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______ *(Go to top of column B)*	036 *MARK ONLY ONE BOX* 1 ☐ Retired 2 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______ *(Go to Part III)*

PART III – JOB ACTIVITIES

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING QUESTIONS 6–16b

a. Complete column (A) for questions 6–16b for the job held during the week of February 8–14, 1976 or for your most recent prior job held.

b. Column (B) should be completed **only** if the job you had during the week of February 9–15, 1975 differed from the job described in column (A). If the job was the same, mark the "YES" box at the top of column (B). **NOTE:** Consider a change of jobs to have occurred if (1) you changed employers; or (2) you remained with the same employer but there were significant changes in duties, levels of responsibility, or occupation, or (3) you worked at a different institution while on sabbatical leave from a college or university.

c. If you held more than one job during the weeks mentioned above, please report only the job at which you worked the greatest number of hours.

	Job held during week of February 8–14, 1976 or most recent prior job (A)	Job held during week of February 9–15, 1975 **Was this the same job as entered in column (A)?** 037 1 ☐ Yes – *Do not complete column (B)* 2 ☐ No – *Complete column (B)* (B)
6. Where did you work? *Write in city and State or foreign country of company, business, agency, or other employer*	038 ☐☐☐ City ______ 040 ☐☐☐ State or foreign country ______	039 ☐☐☐ City ______ 041 ☐☐☐ State or foreign country ______

PART III – JOB ACTIVITIES – Continued

	Job held during week of February 8–14, 1976 or most recent prior job (A)	Job held during week of February 9–15, 1975 (B)
7. What kind of business was this? *Enter code and description from Reference List B.*	**042** ☐☐☐ ← CODE Description ________	**043** ☐☐☐ ← CODE Description ________
8. What was your occupation? *Enter code and description from Reference List C.*	**044** ☐☐☐ ← CODE Description ________	**045** ☐☐☐ ← CODE Description ________
9. What work activities were related to this position? *Mark all activities in which you spent time.*	**046** 1 ☐ Management or administration of research and development 2 ☐ Management or administration of other than research and development 3 ☐ Teaching and training – preparing and teaching courses, guiding and counseling students or trainees 4 ☐ Basic research 5 ☐ Applied research 6 ☐ Development – product, process, and technical development	**047** 1 ☐ Management or administration of research and development 2 ☐ Management or administration of other than research and development 3 ☐ Teaching and training – preparing and teaching courses, guiding and counseling students or trainees 4 ☐ Basic research 5 ☐ Applied research 6 ☐ Development – product, process, and technical development
	048 7 ☐ Report and technical writing, editing, information retrieval 8 ☐ Clinical diagnosis 9 ☐ Design – of equipment, processes, models 10 ☐ Quality control, testing, evaluation, or inspection	**049** 7 ☐ Report and technical writing, editing, information retrieval 8 ☐ Clinical diagnosis 9 ☐ Design – of equipment, processes, models 10 ☐ Quality control, testing, evaluation, or inspection
	050 11 ☐ Operations – production, maintenance, construction, installation 12 ☐ Distribution – sales, traffic, purchasing, customer and public relations 13 ☐ Statistical work – survey work, forecasting, statistical analysis	**051** 11 ☐ Operations – production, maintenance, construction, installation 12 ☐ Distribution – sales, traffic, purchasing, customer and public relations 13 ☐ Statistical work – survey work, forecasting, statistical analysis
	052 14 ☐ Consulting 15 ☐ Computer applications 16 ☐ Other activities – *Specify* ↴ ________	**053** 14 ☐ Consulting 15 ☐ Computer applications 16 ☐ Other activities – *Specify* ↴ ________
10. Among all the activities marked above which was your primary and which was your major secondary activity? *Fill in the appropriate code numbers (1 to 16) from question 9.*	CODE **054** ______ Primary **056** ______ Secondary	CODE **055** ______ Primary **057** ______ Secondary
11. What percent of working time did you devote to each of the following activities?	**058** ______% Management or administration of research and development	**059** ______% Management or administration of research and development
PLEASE NOTE	**060** ______% Management or administration of other than research and development	**061** ______% Management or administration of other than research and development
Basic research is study directed toward gaining scientific knowledge primarily for its own sake.	**062** ______% Basic research	**063** ______% Basic research
Applied research is study directed toward gaining scientific knowledge in an effort to meet a recognized need.	**064** ______% Applied research **066** ______% Development	**065** ______% Applied research **067** ______% Development
Development is direction of the knowledge gained from research toward production of useful materials, devices, systems, and methods.	**068** ______% Design **070** ______% Teaching **072** ______% Consulting	**069** ______% Design **071** ______% Teaching **073** ______% Consulting
Entries in each column should sum to 100%	**074** ______% Other – *Specify* ________ **100% TOTAL**	**075** ______% Other – *Specify* ________ **100% TOTAL**
12. Which category best describes the type of organization of your principal employment or post doctoral appointment?	**076** *MARK ONLY ONE BOX* 01 ☐ Business or industry 02 ☐ Junior college, 2-year college, technical institute 03 ☐ Medical school 04 ☐ 4-year college or university, other than medical school 05 ☐ Elementary or secondary school system 06 ☐ Hospital or clinic 07 ☐ Non-profit organization, other than hospital, clinic, or educational institution 08 ☐ U.S. military service, active duty, or Commissioned Corps, e.g., USPHS, NOAA 09 ☐ U.S. Government, civilian employee 10 ☐ State government 11 ☐ Local or other government – *Specify* ↴ ________ 12 ☐ International agency 13 ☐ Self-employed 14 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________	**077** *MARK ONLY ONE BOX* 01 ☐ Business or industry 02 ☐ Junior college, 2-year college, technical institute 03 ☐ Medical school 04 ☐ 4-year college or university, other than medical school 05 ☐ Elementary or secondary school system 06 ☐ Hospital or clinic 07 ☐ Non-profit organization, other than hospital, clinic, or educational institution 08 ☐ U.S. military service, active duty, or Commissioned Corps, e.g., USPHS, NOAA 09 ☐ U.S. Government, civilian employee 10 ☐ State government 11 ☐ Local or other government – *Specify* ↴ ________ 12 ☐ International agency 13 ☐ Self-employed 14 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________

PART III – JOB ACTIVITIES – Continued

	Job held during week of February 8–14, 1976 or most recent prior job (A)	Job held during week of February 9–15, 1975 (B)
13. Between what dates did you hold this position? *Enter month and year*	078 From 079 To OR Present ☐	080 From 081 To
14. What was the basic salary associated with this position? If you were on a post doctoral appointment, include stipend plus allowances. (Basic salary refers to salary before deductions for income tax, social security, retirement, etc. but does not include bonuses, overtime, summer teaching, or other payment for secondary jobs.)	082 $ ________.00 084 1 ☐ Per year 2 ☐ Per month 3 ☐ Per week **If academically employed, mark whether salary is for –** 086 1 ☐ 9–10 months 2 ☐ 11–12 months	083 $ ________.00 085 1 ☐ Per year 2 ☐ Per month 3 ☐ Per week **If academically employed, mark whether salary is for –** 087 1 ☐ 9–10 months 2 ☐ 11–12 months
15. During the previous year (1975 for Column A, 1974 for Column B), what was the basic salary associated with this position?	088 1 ☐ Did not hold this job in 1975 – *Skip to 16a* 090 $ ________.00 in 1975 092 1 ☐ Per year 2 ☐ Per month 3 ☐ Per week **If academically employed, mark whether salary is for –** 094 1 ☐ 9–10 months 2 ☐ 11–12 months	089 1 ☐ Did not hold this job in 1974 – *Skip to 16a* 091 $ ________.00 in 1974 093 1 ☐ Per year 2 ☐ Per month 3 ☐ Per week **If academically employed, mark whether salary is for –** 095 1 ☐ 9–10 months 2 ☐ 11–12 months
16a. Was ANY of your work supported or sponsored by U.S. Government funds?	096 1 ☐ Yes – *Continue with 16b* 2 ☐ No . . . . . } *Skip to 17a* 3 ☐ Don't know }	097 1 ☐ Yes – *Continue with 16b* 2 ☐ No . . . . . } *Skip to 17a* 3 ☐ Don't know }
b. Which of the following agencies or departments were supporting the work? *Mark as many as apply*	098 1 ☐ Department of Housing and Urban Development 2 ☐ Department of the Interior 3 ☐ Department of Labor 4 ☐ Department of Defense 5 ☐ Department of Commerce 6 ☐ Department of Agriculture 100 7 ☐ Department of Transportation 8 ☐ Department of Justice Department of Health, Education, and Welfare 9 ☐ NIH (National Institutes of Health) 10 ☐ Alcohol and Drug Abuse Mental Health Administration 102 11 ☐ Office of Education 12 ☐ Other H.E.W. – *Specify* ________ 13 ☐ NASA (National Aeronautic and Space Administration) 104 14 ☐ NSF (National Science Foundation) 15 ☐ EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) 16 ☐ ERDA (Energy Research and Development Administration) 106 17 ☐ Nuclear Regulatory Commission 18 ☐ AID (Agency for International Development) 19 ☐ Other agency or department – *Specify* ________ 108 20 ☐ Don't know source agency	099 1 ☐ Department of Housing and Urban Development 2 ☐ Department of the Interior 3 ☐ Department of Labor 4 ☐ Department of Defense 5 ☐ Department of Commerce 6 ☐ Department of Agriculture 101 7 ☐ Department of Transportation 8 ☐ Department of Justice Department of Health, Education, and Welfare 9 ☐ NIH (National Institutes of Health) 10 ☐ Alcohol and Drug Abuse Mental Health Administration 103 11 ☐ Office of Education 12 ☐ Other H.E.W. – *Specify* ________ 13 ☐ NASA (National Aeronautic and Space Administration) 105 14 ☐ NSF (National Science Foundation) 15 ☐ EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) 16 ☐ ERDA (Energy Research and Development Administration) 107 17 ☐ Nuclear Regulatory Commission 18 ☐ AID (Agency for International Development) 19 ☐ Other agency or department – *Specify* ________ 109 20 ☐ Don't know source agency

PART IV – OTHER INFORMATION

17a. At anytime during calendar year 1975 were you without a job AND actively seeking employment?	110 1 ☐ Yes – *Continue with 17b* 2 ☐ No – *Skip to question 18*
b. For how many weeks were you seeking employment?	111 1 ☐ 1 to 4 weeks 2 ☐ 5 to 10 weeks 3 ☐ 11 to 14 weeks 4 ☐ 15 to 26 weeks 5 ☐ 27 weeks or more
18. How many years of professional experience, including teaching, have you had? *Enter number of years*	112 ________ Years
19. Based on your total education and experience, what do you regard yourself as professionally? *Enter code and description from Reference List C.*	113 ☐☐☐ ← CODE Description ________
20. Listed at the right are selected topics of critical national interest. If you devote a significant proportion of your professional time to any of these problem areas, please mark the box for the one on which you spend the MOST time.	114 *MARK ONLY ONE BOX* 01 ☐ Health Education: 02 ☐ Teaching 03 ☐ Other 04 ☐ Environment protection, pollution control 05 ☐ Space 06 ☐ National defense 07 ☐ Crime prevention and control 08 ☐ Food production and technology 09 ☐ Energy and fuel 10 ☐ Other mineral resources 11 ☐ Community development and services 12 ☐ Housing planning, design, construction 13 ☐ Does not apply

21. In the event that it is necessary to contact you to clarify some of the information you provided, may we contact you by telephone?

☐ Yes – *Enter number(s) on which you can be reached* →
☐ No

Area code	Telephone number	Area code	Telephone number

22. Please enter the name of a person at an address other than yours through whom you can be reached.

Name	Address *(Number and street)*	City	State or foreign country	ZIP code

23. Print your name here

Date prepared

REFERENCE LIST A – MAJOR FIELDS OF STUDY

This list is to be used in answering question 1b about the field(s) in which you have obtained study or training. It is divided into two sections: Section I is a list of fields of academic study generally leading to bachelor's or higher degrees; Section II is a list of fields of study and training below those generally leading to a bachelor's degree.

Please scan the entire list, choose the appropriate answer for the question and then enter the code and description in the appropriate section of question 1b. If none of the categories listed below adequately describes what you were studying or being trained in, use the "Other" category (code 600 or 625) and enter a brief description of what you were studying in the space provided on the questionnaire.

PLEASE DETACH BEFORE RETURNING YOUR COMPLETED QUESTIONNAIRE

Section I – FIELDS OF ACADEMIC STUDY LEADING TO BACHELOR'S OR HIGHER DEGREES

Code	Description
	Biological and Agricultural Sciences and Related Fields
501	Agriculture, business
502	Agriculture, general
503	Agronomy, field crops
504	Anatomy and histology
505	Animal physiology
506	Animal science
507	Bacteriology, virology, mycology, parasitology
508	Biochemistry
509	Biology, general
510	Biophysics
511	Botany, general
512	Dairy science (dairy husbandry)
513	Entomology
514	Farm management
515	Fish and game or wildlife management
516	Food science (food technology and processing, dairy manufacturing and technology, food industry)
517	Forestry
518	Genetics
519	Horticulture
520	Immunology
521	Microbiology
522	Plant pathology
523	Plant physiology
524	Soil science (soil management, soil conservation)
525	Zoology, general
526	Biological and agricultural sciences, other fields
	Education
527	Biological sciences education
528	Mathematics education
529	Physical sciences education
530	Trade and industrial training
531	Education, other fields
	Engineering
532	Aerospace, aeronautical, astronautical, and related fields
533	Agricultural
534	Architectural
535	Chemical, petroleum refining
536	Civil, construction, transportation
537	Electrical, electronics
538	Engineering sciences, mechanics, physics
539	Engineering technology
540	Environmental/sanitary engineering
541	General or unified
542	Industrial
543	Mechanical
544	Metallurgical, materials, ceramics
545	Mining, mineral, geological
546	Naval architecture and marine engineering
547	Nuclear
548	Operations research/systems engineering
549	Petroleum
550	Engineering, other fields
	Health Fields
551	Medicine or premedicine, and clinical medical sciences
552	Nursing (4 year or longer program)
553	Pathology
554	Pharmacology
555	Pharmacy
556	Health professions, other fields (4 year or longer program)

Code	Description
	Mathematical Sciences
557	Mathematics
558	Statistics and actuarial sciences
559	Computer sciences and systems analysis
500	Operations research/management science
	Physical Sciences
560	Astronomy
561	Chemistry
593	Geography
563	Meteorology
564	Physics
565	Physical sciences, general
566	Geology and geophysics
567	Oceanography
568	Physical sciences, other fields
	Psychology
569	Clinical
570	Educational
571	General psychology
572	Psychology, other fields
	Social Sciences
573	Anthropology
574	Area studies, regional studies
575	Economics, agricultural
576	Economics, except agricultural
577	Foreign service programs
593	Geography
579	History
580	Industrial relations
581	International relations
582	Political science or government
583	Public administration
584	Social sciences, general
585	Social work, social administration, social welfare
586	Sociology
587	Social sciences, other fields
	Arts, Humanities, and Other Specialties
588	Arts, general
589	Business and commerce, including accounting, hotel and restaurant administration, and secretarial studies
590	English and journalism
591	Fine and applied arts, all fields
592	Foreign language and literature, all fields
593	Geography
594	Home economics, all fields
595	Law or prelaw
596	Library science
597	Military science, including merchant marine deck officer
598	Philosophy, all fields
599	Religion and theology, all fields
600	Other *(Describe briefly under the applicable item on the questionnaire.)*

Section II – FIELDS OF ACADEMIC STUDY AND OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING RELATED TO PROGRAMS BELOW THE BACCALAUREATE

Code	Description
	Data Processing-related fields of study or training
601	Computer programming
602	Computer operating
603	All other data processing fields of study or training
	Engineering-related fields of study or training
604	Drafting and design, all fields
605	Aeronautical technology
606	Architectural or building technology
607	Chemical technology
608	Civil technology
609	Electrical and electronics technology
610	Industrial technology
611	Mechanical technology
612	All other engineering-related fields of study or training
	Science-related fields of study or training
613	Agriculture
614	Forestry
615	Other science-related fields of study or training

Code	Description
	Other fields of study or training
616	Business and commerce-related fields of study or training
617	Craft (skilled) occupations-related fields of study or training (such as carpentry, bricklaying, tool and die making, etc.)
618	Educational-related fields of study or training
619	Home economics
620	Nursing and other health service-related fields of study or training
621	Operative occupations-related fields of study or training (such as machine operation, driving, inspecting, etc.)
622	Police technology or law enforcement
623	Sales and marketing-related fields of study or training
624	Service occupations-related fields of study or training (such as cook, beautician, firefighter, etc.)
625	All other fields of study or training *(Describe briefly under the applicable item on the questionnaire.)*

REFERENCE LIST B – KINDS OF BUSINESSES

This list is to be used in answering question 7 about the kind(s) of business or industry for which you worked. Please scan the entire list, choose the appropriate answer for the question and enter the code and description from this list. If none of the categories listed below adequately describes the kind of business for which you worked, use the "Other" category (code 731).

Code	Description
	Manufacturing
701	Aircraft, aircraft engines, aircraft parts
702	Chemicals and allied products
703	Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies for the generation, storage, transformation, transmission, and utilization of electrical energy
704	Electronic apparatus, radio, television and communication equipment and parts
705	Electronic computers, accounting, calculating and office machinery and equipment
706	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery and transportation equipment)
707	Machinery (except electrical) including engines and turbines, farming and construction machinery, mining, metalworking and other manufacturing and service industry machines
708	Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment including trucks, buses, automobiles, railroad engines and cars
709	Ordnance, including manufacture of arms, ammunition, tanks, and complete guided missiles, space vehicles and equipment
710	Petroleum refining and related industries
711	Primary metal industries, including smelting, refining, rolling, drawing, alloying, and manufacture of castings, forgings and other basic metal products
712	Professional and scientific equipment and supplies
713	Other manufacturing including printing and publishing
	Educational Institutions
714	College or university (offering at least a bachelor's degree)
715	Junior college or technical institute
716	Medical school
717	Other educational institutions
	Health Services
718	Hospital or clinic
719	Other medical and health services

Code	Description
	Other Kinds of Business
720	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries
721	Business, personal, and professional services
722	Construction
723	Engineering or architectural services
724	Finance, insurance, or real estate
725	Mining and petroleum extraction
726	Private, nonprofit organizations other than educational institutions and hospitals
727	Professional and technical societies
728	Research institutions
729	Retail and wholesale trade
730	Transportation, communication, or other public utilities
731	Other *(Describe briefly under the applicable item on the questionnaire.)*
	Public Administration (Include only uniquely governmental activities, such as the U.S. Postal Service, U.S. Air Force, State court, Department of Motor Vehicles, city building inspection, or city public welfare. For example, if you work for the U.S. Postal Service use code 733, Federal public administration; on the other hand, if you work at a Veterans' Administration Hospital, use code 718, Hospital or clinic; if you work at a State university, use code 714, College or university; if you work for a county road building agency, use code 722, Construction; if you work in a Defense Department research laboratory, use code 728, Research institution.)
732	Uniformed military service
733	Federal public administration
734	State public administration
735	Local public administration (city, county, etc.)
737	Regional government
736	Other government

REFERENCE LIST C – OCCUPATIONS

This list is to be used in answering questions 8 and 19 about your occupational classification. Please scan the entire list, choose the appropriate entry and enter the code and description from this list. If you cannot find exactly the right entry, please choose the one that comes nearest to it. If none of the entries is at all appropriate, use the "Other" category (code 475) and enter a brief description in the space provided on the questionnaire.

Code	Description
	Engineers, including college professors and instructors
401	Engineer, aeronautical and astronautical
402	Engineer, agricultural
403	Engineer, chemical
404	Engineer, civil and architectural
405	Engineer, electrical and electronic
406	Engineer, industrial
407	Engineer, mechanical
408	Engineer, metallurgical and materials
409	Engineer, mining, petroleum, and geological
410	Engineer, nuclear
411	Engineer, environmental and sanitary
412	Engineer, operations research/systems
413	Engineer, other fields *(Describe briefly under the applicable item on the questionnaire.)*
	Computer Specialist, including college professors and instructors
414	Computer programmer
415	Computer systems analyst
416	Computer scientist
417	Other computer specialist *(Describe briefly under the applicable item on the questionnaire.)*
	Mathematicians and Statisticians, including college professors and instructors
418	Actuary
419	Mathematician
420	Statistician
421	Operations research analyst
	Physical Scientists, including college professors and instructors
422	Chemist
423	Earth scientists including geologists, geophysicists, etc.
424	Physicist, astronomer
425	Atmospheric scientist, meteorologist
426	Oceanographer
427	Other physical scientist *(Describe)*
	Biological Scientists, including college professors and instructors
428	Agricultural scientists, including foresters and conservationists
429	Biological scientist
430	Biochemist
431	Biophysicist
432	Medical scientist, excluding persons who are primarily medical practitioners, see Health Occupations
433	Other biological scientist *(Describe)*
	Social scientists, including college professors and instructors
434	Economist
435	Psychologist
436	Sociologist or anthropologist
437	Other social scientist *(Describe briefly under the applicable item on the questionnaire.*

Code	Description
	Health Occupations, including persons who are primarily practitioners. Persons engaged primarily in medical research, teaching, and similar activities use code 432, Medical scientist.
438	Physician or surgeon
439	Technician, dental
440	Technician, medical
441	Other health occupation *(Describe briefly under the applicable item on the questionnaire.)*
	Technicians and Technologists, except medical
442	Designer, electronic parts and machine tools
443	Designer, industrial
444	Designer, other
445	Draftsman
446	Surveyor
447	Technician, biological and agricultural
448	Technician, electrical and electronic
449	Technician, construction, highways, and architectural
450	Technician, mechanical
451	Technician, other engineering
452	Technician, physical science
453	Technician, other fields *(Describe briefly under the applicable item on the questionnaire.)*
	Teachers
454	Teacher, elementary school
455	Teacher, secondary school
456	Teacher, college and university, **excluding engineering and science** *(Engineering and science teachers see codes 401–437 above.)*
	Administrators, Managers, and Officials, excluding farm
476	Urban and regional planner
457	College president or dean
458	Administrator or manager, scientific and technical research and development
459	Administrator or manager, production and operations
460	Administrator, manager, or official, all other, excluding self-employed
461	Self-employed proprietor
	All Other Occupations
462	Accountant
463	Attorney or judge
464	Sales worker
465	Clerical worker such as bookkeeper, secretary, etc.)
466	Clergy
467	Craft worker (such as baker, carpenter, electrician, mechanic, repair worker)
468	Farmer owner, manager, tenant, or farm laborer
469	Fire fighter or police
470	Laborer, except farm
471	Librarian
472	Merchant or shopkeeper, self-employed
473	Operative such as assembler, factory worker, miner, welder, truck driver etc
474	Postal worker
475	Other occupations, not specified above *(Describe briefly under the applicable item on the questionnaire.)*

CORRESPONDING MAJOR FIELDS OF STUDY, BY FIELD OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING IN 1976

(Codes are from reference list A of this appendix)

Fields of science or engineering in 1976	Corresponding major fields of study
Computer specialists..............	559
Engineers.........................	532-550
Mathematical specialists..........	500, 557, 558
Life scientists...................	501-526, 551, 554-556
Physical scientists...............	560, 561, 565, 568
Environmental scientists..........	563, 566, 567
Psychologists.....................	569-572
Social scientists.................	573-577, 580-584, 586, 587, 593

Appendix C.
SOURCE OF DATA

Table number	Characteristic	Item number on 1976 questionnaire[1]	Source code[2] on 1976 questionnaire
1	Sex	(From the 1972 survey response, if available; otherwise, from the 1970 census response)	
1	Age in 1976*	(From the 1970 census response)	
1	Field of science or engineering in 1974*	(From the 1972 or 1974 survey responses)	
2	Race*	(From the 1970 census response)	
2	Place of residence in 1976	A or B, page 1	010, 011
2	Selected SMSA's of residence: 1976*	A or B, page 1	010, 011
3	Highest degree held*	1b; otherwise from 1972 survey response	014, 016, 018, 020, 022, 024
3	Major field of study for highest degree held*	1b; otherwise from 1972 survey response	015, 019, 023
3	Supplemental training in 1975	2	026
4	Employment status: February 1976*	Part II, column A; and Part III, column A: 13	027, 029, 031, 035, 078, 079
4	Employment status: February 1975*	Part II, column B; and Part III, column B: 13	028, 030, 032, 036, 080, 081
4	Full-time employment in science or engineering: February 1976	Part II, column A: 3a, 4a, 4b	027, 031, 033
4	Full-time employment in science or engineering: February 1975	Part II, column B: 3a, 4a, 4b	028, 032, 034
4	Unemployment in 1975*	Part IV, 17a, 17b	110, 111
5	Occupation in 1976	Part III, column A: 8	044
5	Industry in 1976	Part III, column A: 7	042

See footnotes at end of table.

SOURCE OF DATA—Continued

Table number	Characteristic	Item number on 1976 questionnaire[1]	Source code[2] on 1976 questionnaire
5	Primary work activity in 1976*	Part III, column A: 9, 10, 11	054, 058-072
5	Type of employer: 1976*	Part III, column A: 12	076
5	Basic annual salary: 1976*	Part III, column A: 14	082, 084, 086
5	Job mobility: 1975-1976*		
	a) Job change	a) Part III, column B: 6	a) 037
	b) Occupation change	b) Part III, column A, B: 8	b) 044, 045
5	Job mobility: 1974 to 1976*	1974 survey response; and Part III, column A: 13	078
5	Job mobility: 1972 to 1976*	1972 survey response; and Part III, column A: 13	078
5	Professional identification in 1976	19	113
5	Years of professional experience	18	112
5	Federal support: 1976	Part III, column A: 16a, 16b	096, 098, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108
5	National interest topics	20	114

*For more information, see appropriate subject in section of text on "Definitions and Explanations."

[1] The 1976 National Survey of Natural and Social Scientists and Engineers questionnaire is reprinted in appendix A.

[2] Source codes refer to sections of the 1976 questionnaire denoted by a 3-digit number inside a circle, e.g., (012) for the "Educational Attainment" section of page 2.

Appendix D. Criteria for Fields of Science or Engineering in 1976

CRITERIA FOR MEMBERSHIP IN A FIELD OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING IN 1976

Respondents in the 1976 National Survey of Natural and Social Scientists and Engineers were classified into a specific field of science and engineering in 1976 if they met, in relation to the specific field, any one of the criteria given below. Classification by these criteria proceeded such that all respondents were initially examined by the first criterion; those not placed into a field by the first criterion, were then examined by the second; those not categorized by the second, were examined by the third; and so on, until only those remained who met none of the criteria were classified as "not in a field of science or engineering in 1976." A respondent who failed to report the 1976 status of any item examined by these criteria was judged by his or her most recent entry for the item, be it from the 1974 or 1972 surveys. The academic degree levels and major fields of study used in these criteria refer to the highest degree held. The coincident and related occupations and professions are shown in the table in this appendix. Occupation of employment refers to the most recent job for which occupation was reported.

THE CRITERIA

A member of a field of science or engineering in 1976 is an individual who (1) had earned a master's degree or higher[1] in a coincident field of study and who regarded himself, based on his total education and experience, as having a coincident profession; or (2) had earned a Ph.D. in any field of social or natural science,[2] and was employed in a coincident occupation; or (3) had earned a bachelor's degree or higher in a coincident field of study, and was employed in a coincident occupation; or (4) had earned a bachelor's degree or higher in any field of study, was employed in a coincident occupation, and regarded himself as having a coincident profession; or (5) whose highest degree[3] was in a coincident field of study[4], and who was employed as a college president, college dean, or manager or administrator of research or development, production or operations[5] or (6) had earned a bachelor's degree or higher in a coincident field of study,[6] was employed in a related occupation, and regarded himself as having a coincident profession; or (7) had earned a bachelor's degree in a coincident field of study since 1969 and who regarded himself as having a coincident profession; or (8) had earned a bachelor's degree or higher in any field or science[7] and was employed as a college president, college dean, or administrator or manager of research or development, production or operations[8] and who regarded himself as having a coincident profession; or (9) whose highest degree[9] was in a related field of study and who was employed in a coincident occupation and who regarded himself professionally to be a college president, dean, or administrator or manager of research or development, production or operations.[10] The field "engineers" also includes any individual who failed to meet any of the above 9 criteria but who had completed a minimum of two years of a program of study leading to a bachelor's degree in engineering or a related field of study before 1968, and was employed as an engineer, and regarded himself professionally to be an engineer or a manager or administrator of research or development, production or operations;[11] or who earned an associate degree before 1968, and was employed as an engineer, and regarded himself professionally to be an engineer or a manager or administrator of research or development, production, or operations.[12]

Some respondents to the 1976 survey reported "operations research analyst"[13] as their occupation or profession. The National Science Foundation determined that certain of the above criteria should classify these persons as either "mathematicians" or "engineers." Such an individual, therefore, is classified by criteria 3 or 7 as a "mathematician" if he, depending upon the criterion specified, was either employed as or regarded himself professionally as an "operations research analyst" and met the educational requirement of the specified criterion as it related to mathematicians. Likewise, the individual was classified by criteria 3, 4, or 7 as an "engineer" if, depending on the criterion specified, his occupation and/or profession was "operations research analyst" instead of "engineer," and he met all the other requirements of the specified criterion as these related to engineers.[14] In addition, an individual is classified as an engineer if he met none of the above criteria, but had earned a bachelor's degree in a field of study other than one coincident to a field of science or engineering, was employed as a college president, dean, manager or administrator of research or development, production or operations,[15] and regarded himself professionally as an "operations research analyst."

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[1] Engineers could meet this requirement with a bachelor's degree or higher.

[2] Codes 501-587 and 593 from list A of appendix B.

[3] At the bachelor's level or higher.

[4] Certain coincident fields of study are common to two fields of science or engineering. Therefore, persons meeting criterion 5 with field of study represented by codes 508 or 526 of list A of appendix B were classified exclusively as "biologists;" those with codes 565 or 568, were classified exclusively as "other physical scientists;" and those with code 581, were classified exclusively as "economists."

[5] Codes 457-459 and 476 of list C of appendix B.

[6] In addition to a coincident field of study, engineers could have earned a bachelor's degree or higher in codes 508, 529, 557, 559-561, 563-568 of list A of appendix B.

[7] For all fields except economists, codes 501-587 and 593 of list A of appendix B; for economists, codes 557, 558, 573-587, and 593 of list A of appendix B.

[8] Codes 457-459, and 476 of list C of appendix B.

[9] At the bachelor's level or higher.

[10] Codes 457-459 and 476 of list C of appendix B.

[11] and [12] Codes 458 and 459 of list C of appendix B.

[13] Code 421 of list C of appendix B.

[14] In this instance alone, "Operations research/management science" (code 500 of List A of appendix B) was considered to be a coincident field of study for engineers.

[15] Codes 457-459 and 476 of list C of appendix B.

COINCIDENT AND RELATED MAJOR FIELDS OF STUDY, OCCUPATIONS, AND PROFESSIONS, BY FIELD OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING IN 1976

(Codes are from reference lists A and C of appendix B)

Field of science or engineering in 1976	Major field of study		Occupation and profession	
	Coincident	Related	Coincident	Related
Computer specialists	559	501-526, 532-558, 560-568	415-417	401-413, 415-417, 419-438
Engineers	532-550	508, 529, 557, 559-561, 563-568	401-413	457-459, 476
Mathematical specialists:				
Mathematicians	557	532-550, 558-568, 576	419	401-413, 415-417, 419-438
Statisticians	558	518, 532,535-545, 548, 550, 557, 559-572, 575, 576, 586, 587	420	401-413, 415-417, 419-438
Life scientists:				
Agricultural scientists	501-503, 506, 512, 514-517, 519, 523, 524, 526	504, 505, 507-511, 513, 518, 520-522, 525, 532-568	428	401-413, 415-417, 419-433, 438
Biologists	504, 505, 507-511, 513, 518, 520-522, 525, 526, 554	501-503, 506, 512, 514-517, 519, 523, 524, 532-553, 555-568	429, 431, 433	401-413, 415-417, 419-433, 438
Medical scientists	555, 556	501, 526, 532-550, 557-573	432	401-413, 415-417, 419-438
Physical scientists:				
Chemists	508, 561	501-507, 509-526, 532-560, 562-568	422, 430	401-413, 415-417, 419-433, 438
Physicists and astronomers	560, 564	508, 509, 535-541, 543-546, 550, 557-559, 561-563, 565-568	424	401-413, 415-417, 419-433, 438
Other physical scientists	565, 568	501-526, 532-564, 566, 567	427	401-413, 415-417, 419-433, 438
Environmental scientists:				
Earth scientists	565, 566, 568	501-526, 532-564, 567	423	401-413, 415-417, 419-433, 438
Atmospheric scientists	563	501-526, 532-562,564-568	425	401-413, 415-417, 419-433, 438
Oceanographers	567	501-526, 532-566, 568	426	401-413, 415-417, 419-433, 438
Psychologists	569-572	509, 551, 552, 556-558, 573, 586	435	401-413, 415-417, 419-438
Social scientists:				
Economists	575, 576, 581	501, 557-559, 574, 577-580, 582, 583, 589, 595	434	434-437
Sociologists and anthropologists	573, 586	569, 572, 574, 577, 579, 587, 593	436	401-413, 415-417, 419-438
Other social scientists	574,577, 581-584, 587,593	None	437	434-437

Appendix E. Sample Selection

The 156,116 sample cases for the 1972 Professional, Technical, and Scientific Manpower Survey were separated into two segments. The "target" segment consisted of 150,358 persons who were recorded by the 1970 Census of Population as being in one of 40 groups of scientific, engineering, or related occupations in the 1970 experienced civilian labor force. The "residual" segment consisted of 5,758 persons who were recorded by the 1970 census as having four or more years of college and as being in the 1970 experienced civilian labor force in occupations other than the 40 groups of target occupations.

The sample selection for the National Sample of Scientists and Engineers focused exclusively on the "target" segment. From this "target" segment, 115,557 persons responded in the 1972 survey. Based on criteria established by the survey sponsor, the National Science Foundation, these respondents were classified as "in-scope," that is, in one of the fields of science or engineering in 1972, or as "out-of-scope," that is, not in a field of science or engineering in 1972. The in-scope cases, numbering 50,093 persons, became the sample for the 1974 National Survey of Scientists and Engineers, the 1976 National Survey of Natural and Social Scientists and Engineers, and all subsequent surveys in the National Sample of Scientists and Engineers.

The table in this appendix presents a distribution of the 1972 respondents from the 40 groups of census occupations in the "target" segment, according to their field of science or engineering in 1972.

FIELD OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING IN

(Un-

Line number	1970 census occupation[1]	Total	Field of science or engineering in 1972								
			Computer specialists	Engineers	Mathematical specialists			Life scientists			
					Total	Mathematicians	Statisticians	Total	Agricultural scientists	Biological scientists	Medical scientists
1	Total target occupations	115,557	3,391	25,797	2,185	1,604	581	4,891	2,025	2,139	727
2	Operations and computer specialists	14,820	2,809	780	189	163	26	32	9	17	6
3	Computer programmers	4,515	732	101	67	61	6	8	2	5	1
4	Computer systems analysts	4,596	1,453	185	59	50	9	11	4	5	2
5	Computer specialists, n.e.c.	991	215	116	17	16	1	3	1	1	1
6	Operations and systems analysts	4,718	409	378	46	36	10	10	2	6	2
7	Engineers	39,572	202	22,036	89	72	17	67	29	31	7
8	Aeronautical and astronautical engineers	4,715	23	2,985	23	21	2	6	2	3	1
9	Chemical engineers	4,308	14	3,233	5	5	-	9	2	6	1
10	Civil engineers	4,872	7	2,905	4	3	1	8	6	1	1
11	Electrical and electronic engineers	5,429	68	3,301	11	10	1	2	1	-	1
12	Industrial engineers	4,767	23	1,634	23	12	11	14	5	8	1
13	Mechanical engineers	4,761	13	2,824	5	5	-	3	1	2	-
14	Metallurgical and materials engineers	1,231	1	824	-	-	-	7	3	3	1
15	Mining and petroleum engineers	1,193	-	803	-	-	-	3	1	1	1
16	Sales engineers	4,060	14	1,328	1	1	-	3	1	2	-
17	Engineers, n.e.c., and engineering teachers	4,236	39	2,199	17	15	2	12	7	5	-
18	Mathematical specialists	4,579	155	139	1,679	1,218	461	22	4	12	6
19	Actuaries and statisticians	2,052	16	62	405	34	371	13	4	6	3
20	Mathematicians	2,527	139	77	1,274	1,184	90	9	-	6	3
21	Life scientists	6,611	4	71	6	1	5	3,713	1,718	1,683	312
22	Agricultural scientists	1,358	-	33	3	-	3	606	517	86	3
23	Foresters and conservationists[2]	1,369	1	17	-	-	-	1,037	1,018	17	2
24	Biological scientists	3,884	3	21	3	1	2	2,070	183	1,580	307
25	Physical scientists	10,560	37	803	37	34	3	203	40	98	65
26	Chemists	4,883	9	334	7	5	2	138	28	67	43
27	Physicists	2,888	18	323	15	15	-	38	2	15	21
28	Other physical scientists	2,789	10	146	15	14	1	27	10	16	1
29	Social scientists	10,116	67	217	60	27	33	73	21	24	28
30	Economists	4,564	63	170	44	15	29	30	19	7	4
31	Psychologists	3,030	2	5	3	1	2	23	-	6	17
32	Other social scientists	2,522	2	42	13	11	2	20	2	11	7
33	Engineering and science technicians	11,956	23	506	11	8	3	91	34	41	16
34	Agricultural, biological, and chemical technicians, ex. health	2,105	2	34	2	2	-	50	19	23	8
35	Draftsmen	2,434	-	126	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
36	Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	2,025	8	79	2	1	1	2	-	1	1
37	Industrial and mechanical engineering technicians, and numerical control tool programmers	1,327	8	99	5	3	2	-	-	-	-
38	Surveyors	2,010	-	73	1	1	-	10	9	1	-
39	Mathematical technicians and engineering and science technicians, n.e.c.	2,055	5	95	1	1	-	27	4	16	7
40	Personnel and labor relations workers	2,506	5	50	7	6	1	14	7	4	3
41	Health specialties teachers	1,055	-	5	-	-	-	220	5	22	193
42	Trade, industrial, and technical teachers	122	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
43	Miscellaneous teachers	659	1	18	3	3	-	6	1	2	3
44	Teachers, subject not specified	2,018	7	125	33	27	6	123	24	78	21
45	Technicians, n.e.c.	1,234	3	17	1	1	-	5	2	2	1
46	Research workers, not specified	1,984	14	233	33	18	15	178	55	80	43
47	School administrators, college[2]	1,138	4	28	4	3	1	36	10	20	6
48	Managers and administrators, n.e.c.[2]	6,627	59	768	33	23	10	106	66	25	15

- Represents zero.   n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.

[1] For detailed information on the composition of the census occupational categories, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Characteristics* page 120 for categories with line numbers 33-48, and appendix E for categories with line numbers 2-32.

[2] Excludes persons with fewer than four years of college.

1972, BY 1970 CENSUS OCCUPATION

weighted)

Field of science or engineering in 1972													Not in a field of science or engineering in 1972	Line number
Physical scientists				Environmental scientists				Psychologists	Social scientists					
Total	Chemists	Physicists and astronomers	Other physical scientists	Total	Atmospheric scientists	Earth scientists	Oceanographers		Total	Economists	Sociologists and anthropologists	Other social scientists		
6,248	3,644	2,128	476	2,095	150	1,898	47	2,488	2,998	1,216	696	1,086	65,464	1
61	18	35	8	19	2	17	-	22	106	50	12	44	10,802	2
15	3	9	3	6	1	5	-	9	5	4	-	1	3,572	3
18	4	11	3	5	1	4	-	6	34	18	4	12	2,825	4
7	1	6	-	5	-	5	-	-	4	1	1	2	624	5
21	10	9	2	3	-	3	-	7	63	27	7	29	3,781	6
410	270	126	14	71	6	65	-	21	69	31	8	30	16,607	7
46	12	31	3	4	1	3	-	3	10	3	-	7	1,615	8
192	173	16	3	4	2	2	-	2	3	2	1	-	846	9
2	2	-	-	14	-	14	-	1	6	2	-	4	1,925	10
36	7	27	2	2	1	1	-	-	4	2	-	2	2,005	11
37	27	8	2	4	2	2	-	7	27	15	2	10	2,998	12
6	-	6	-	1	-	1	-	1	3	1	1	1	1,905	13
18	14	4	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	378	14
6	3	3	-	33	-	33	-	-	1	-	1	-	347	15
12	7	4	1	2	-	2	-	2	5	2	1	2	2,693	16
55	25	27	3	6	-	6	-	4	9	4	2	3	1,895	17
50	21	25	4	8	-	8	-	25	75	36	10	29	2,426	18
14	9	3	2	1	-	1	-	15	56	27	7	22	1,470	19
36	12	22	2	7	-	7	-	10	19	9	3	7	956	20
291	91	7	193	53	5	44	4	48	46	19	10	17	2,379	21
43	7	-	36	12	2	10	-	-	25	16	2	7	636	22
14	2	-	12	9	-	8	1	-	3	1	-	2	288	23
234	82	7	145	32	3	26	3	48	18	2	8	8	1,455	24
4,634	2,707	1,753	174	1,815	123	1,660	32	8	25	5	8	12	2,998	25
2,692	2,641	13	38	13	1	11	1	2	8	2	4	2	1,680	26
1,822	37	1,709	76	27	2	23	2	6	8	2	4	2	631	27
120	29	31	1, 60	1,775	120	1,626	29	-	9	1	-	8	687	28
54	29	9	16	10	-	10	-	2,108	2,111	924	541	646	5,416	29
23	18	3	2	3	-	3	-	10	992	917	5	70	3,229	30
7	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	2,082	117	-	17	100	791	31
24	9	6	9	7	-	7	-	16	1,002	7	519	476	1,396	32
211	188	13	10	15	1	14	-	5	11	2	5	4	11,083	33
158	150	2	6	3	-	3	-	-	2	-	1	1	1,854	34
2	-	-	2	3	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	2,299	35
5	4	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	1,926	36
6	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	1,207	37
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	1,923	38
39	28	9	2	8	-	8	-	3	3	-	2	1	1,874	39
12	8	3	1	1	-	1	-	20	53	9	4	40	2,344	40
19	9	3	7	1	-	1	-	28	11	1	2	8	771	41
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	116	42
8	2	-	6	13	2	11	-	1	49	1	2	46	560	43
98	47	42	9	25	-	23	2	61	127	32	46	49	1,419	44
8	6	2	-	2	1	1	-	1	3	-	1	2	1,194	45
259	158	77	24	37	7	21	9	68	111	27	25	59	1,051	46
16	9	4	3	5	-	5	-	35	53	17	6	30	957	47
117	81	29	7	20	3	17	-	36	147	62	16	69	5,341	48

of **Persons in Engineering and Scientific Occupations:** 1972, Technical Paper No. 33, 1974, appendix A (especially list A,

Appendix F. Analysis of Response

The table in this appendix presents response rates of various components of the sample for the 1976 National Survey of Natural and Social Scientists and Engineers. The characteristics presented here are based on the 1970 census or on the 1976 survey. Since the percentages in the table are based on a complete count of the sample cases, no reference to the standard error tables is necessary.

Men were more likely than women to respond in the 1976 survey. About 88 percent of the men in the survey panel responded, compared with about 85 percent of women.

Response rates increased steadily by age from a rate of 75 percent for panel members under 25 years old to 89 percent for the age group 55 to 59 years old. After peaking for the 55 to 59 years of age group, however, the response rate made slight declines in the groups above 60, dropping to 86 percent for persons 65 years and older. Since nonrespondents include deceased persons, this slight decrease in rates is expected. Overall, except for the two youngest age groups, over 80 percent of each age category responded in the 1976 survey; even the youngest groups, however, had rates of 75 percent and above.

There were only slight differences in response rates for 1976 among the various fields of science or engineering in 1974. The highest response rate, 94 percent, was that for physical scientists. The lowest rate was approximately 91 percent for computer specialists.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION—ANALYSIS OF RESPONSE IN THE 1976 NATIONAL SURVEY OF NATURAL AND SOCIAL SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS, BY FIELD OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING IN 1974, AGE IN 1976, AND SEX

Sex, age in 1976, and field of science or engineering in 1974	Response in 1976			
	Total		Respondents	Nonrespondents
	Number	Percent		
Total	50,093	100.0	85.1	14.9
SEX				
Male	46,877	100.0	88.3	11.7
Female	3,216	100.0	85.4	14.6
AGE IN 1976				
Under 25 years	8	100.0	75.0	25.0
25 to 29 years	2,278	100.0	77.8	22.2
30 to 34 years	8,094	100.0	81.3	18.7
35 to 39 years	8,743	100.0	83.0	17.0
40 to 44 years	7,883	100.0	85.3	14.7
45 to 49 years	7,365	100.0	87.4	12.6
50 to 54 years	6,515	100.0	88.6	11.4
55 to 59 years	4,214	100.0	89.1	10.9
60 to 64 years	2,638	100.0	88.6	11.4
65 to 69 years	1,545	100.0	87.7	12.3
70 years and over	810	100.0	81.6	18.4
FIELD OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING IN 1974				
Respondents in 1974	44,158	100.0	92.5	7.5
Total in-scope in 1974	39,473	100.0	92.8	7.2
Computer specialists	2,291	100.0	91.3	8.7
Engineers	20,814	100.0	92.5	7.5
Mathematical specialists	1,612	100.0	92.7	7.3
Life scientists	4,026	100.0	93.8	6.2
Physical scientists	4,824	100.0	94.4	5.6
Environmental scientists	1,867	100.0	92.8	7.2
Psychologists	1,989	100.0	91.8	8.2
Social scientists	2,050	100.0	92.1	7.9
Total out-of-scope in 1974	4,685	100.0	90.5	9.5
Nonrespondents in 1974	5,935	100.0	30.0	70.0

Appendix G. Highest Degree Held in 1976 Revisions

After the data in tables 1-5 of this report were tabulated, an error was found in the computer program that determined the highest degree held (HDH) in 1976 of each survey respondent. Because of the role of the 1976 HDH in establishing a respondent's field of science or engineering in 1976, the error could have introduced inaccuracies into the data on field of science or engineering in 1976, on highest degree held in 1976, and on other characteristics related to these two items. To measure the effects of the error, selected tabulations of the 1976 survey response were recalculated to correct for the error. The table in this appendix compares the data on field of science or engineering in 1976 and highest degree held in 1976 presented in this report (in the table these are referred to as "published data") with the recalculated or "revised" data on these two characteristics. The differences between the published and the revised data are negligible and did not justify the recalculation and representation of the data in tables 1-5 of this report.

FIELD OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING IN 1976, BY HIGHEST DEGREE HELD IN 1976, BY PUBLISHED AND REVISED DATA, BY NUMBER AND PERCENT CHANGE

Field of science or engineering in 1976	Highest degree held in 1976							
	Total	Doctorate	Prof./medical	Master's	Bachelor's	Associate	Other	No degree
Total, fields of science or engineering								
Published data (a)	1,027,906	187,114	3,085	237,719	572,654	9,910	101	17,323
Revised data (b)	1,028,869	184,749	2,909	234,373	579,054	9,873	101	17,810
Change (b-a)	+963	-2,365	-176	-3,346	+6,400	-37	-	+487
Percent change	+0.1	-1.3	-5.7	-1.4	+1.1	-0.4	-	+2.8
Computer specialists								
Published	50,691	3,565	114	15,507	31,505	-	-	-
Revised	50,290	3,074	97	14,868	32,251	-	-	-
Change	-401	-491	-17	-639	+746	-	-	-
Percent change	-0.8	-13.8	-14.9	-4.1	+2.4	-	-	-
Engineers								
Published	658,549	34,701	1,097	146,721	448,697	9,910	101	17,323
Revised	659,666	33,784	938	143,827	453,334	9,873	101	17,810
Change	+1,117	-917	-159	-2,894	+4,637	-37	-	+487
Percent change	+0.2	-2.6	-14.5	-2.0	+1.0	-0.4	-	+2.8
Mathematical specialists								
Published	24,831	10,118	134	7,470	7,109	-	-	-
Revised	24,983	9,950	134	7,674	7,224	-	-	-
Change	+152	-168	-	+204	+115	-	-	-
Percent change	+0.6	-1.7	-	+2.7	+1.6	-	-	-
Mathematicians								
Published	17,873	7,804	76	5,392	4,600	-	-	-
Revised	18,024	7,637	76	5,612	4,699	-	-	-
Change	+151	-167	-	+220	+99	-	-	-
Percent change	+0.8	-2.1	-	+4.1	+2.2	-	-	-
Statisticians								
Published	6,958	2,313	58	2,078	2,509	-	-	-
Revised	6,958	2,313	58	2,062	2,525	-	-	-
Change	-	-	-	-16	+16	-	-	-
Percent change	-	-	-	-0.8	+0.6	-	-	-
Life scientists								
Published	70,027	31,935	1,227	15,569	21,297	-	-	-
Revised	70,092	31,869	1,227	15,505	21,491	-	-	-
Change	+65	-66	-	-64	+194	-	-	-
Percent change	+0.1	-0.2	-	-0.4	+0.9	-	-	-
Agricultural scientists								
Published	26,315	6,787	36	5,272	14,220	-	-	-
Revised	26,315	6,787	36	5,209	14,284	-	-	-
Change	-	-	-	-63	+64	-	-	-
Percent change	-	-	-	-1.2	+0.4	-	-	-
Biologists								
Published	33,975	20,225	143	8,242	5,365	-	-	-
Revised	34,039	20,158	143	8,289	5,448	-	-	-
Change	+64	-67	-	+47	+83	-	-	-
Percent change	+0.2	-0.3	-	+0.6	+1.5	-	-	-
Medical scientists								
Published	9,738	4,924	1,048	2,055	1,711	-	-	-
Revised	9,738	4,924	1,048	2,007	1,759	-	-	-
Change	-	-	-	-48	+48	-	-	-
Percent change	-	-	-	-2.3	+2.8	-	-	-
Physical scientists								
Published	117,043	55,336	199	21,611	39,897	-	-	-
Revised	117,091	55,102	199	21,398	40,393	-	-	-
Change	+48	-234	-	-213	+496	-	-	-
Percent change	(Z)	-0.4	-	-1.0	+1.2	-	-	-
Chemists								
Published	83,788	35,655	187	14,916	33,029	-	-	-
Revised	83,812	35,486	187	14,763	33,376	-	-	-
Change	+24	-169	-	-153	+347	-	-	-
Percent change	(Z)	-0.5	-	-1.0	+1.1	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

FIELD OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING IN 1976, BY HIGHEST DEGREE HELD IN 1976, BY PUBLISHED AND REVISED DATA, BY NUMBER AND PERCENT CHANGE—Continued

Field of science or engineering in 1976	Highest degree held in 1976							
	Total	Doctorate	Prof./medical	Master's	Bachelor's	Associate	Other	No degree
Physicists and astronomers								
Published	27,502	17,649	12	5,362	4,477	-	-	-
Revised	27,525	17,584	12	5,302	4,626	-	-	-
Change	+23	-65	-	-60	+149	-	-	-
Percent change	+0.1	-0.4	-	-1.1	+3.3	-	-	-
Other physical scientists								
Published	5,754	2,031	-	1,332	2,390	-	-	-
Revised	5,754	2,031	-	1,332	2,390	-	-	-
Change	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percent change	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental scientists								
Published	26,997	7,799	36	7,632	11,529	-	-	-
Revised	26,980	7,740	36	7,537	11,666	-	-	-
Change	-17	-59	-	-95	+137	-	-	-
Percent change	-0.1	-0.8	-	-1.2	+1.2	-	-	-
Earth scientists								
Published	22,370	5,826	24	6,301	10,219	-	-	-
Revised	22,370	5,810	24	6,230	10,306	-	-	-
Change	-	-16	-	-71	+87	-	-	-
Percent change	-	-0.3	-	-1.1	+0.9	-	-	-
Atmospheric scientists								
Published	3,223	1,017	12	989	1,204	-	-	-
Revised	3,223	1,005	12	964	1,241	-	-	-
Change	-	-12	-	-25	+37	-	-	-
Percent change	-	-1.2	-	-2.5	+3.1	-	-	-
Oceanographers								
Published	1,404	956	-	342	106	-	-	-
Revised	1,387	925	-	343	119	-	-	-
Change	-17	-31	-	+1	+13	-	-	-
Percent change	-1.2	-3.2	-	+0.3	+12.3	-	-	-
Psychologists								
Published	34,186	21,244	79	10,098	2,765	-	-	-
Revised	34,203	21,050	79	10,267	2,808	-	-	-
Change	+17	-194	-	+169	+43	-	-	-
Percent change	(Z)	-0.9	-	+1.7	+1.6	-	-	-
Social scientists								
Published	45,582	22,417	199	13,111	9,855	-	-	-
Revised	45,565	22,181	199	13,297	9,887	-	-	-
Change	-17	-236	-	+186	+32	-	-	-
Percent change	(Z)	-1.1	-	+1.4	+0.3	-	-	-
Economists								
Published	17,726	8,798	135	4,322	4,471	-	-	-
Revised	17,709	8,698	135	4,389	4,488	-	-	-
Change	-17	-100	-	+67	+17	-	-	-
Percent change	-0.1	-1.1	-	+1.6	+0.4	-	-	-
Sociologists and anthropologists								
Published	10,309	6,845	14	2,031	1,420	-	-	-
Revised	10,309	6,790	14	2,085	1,420	-	-	-
Change	-	-55	-	+54	-	-	-	-
Percent change	-	-0.8	-	+2.7	-	-	-	-
Other social scientists								
Published	17,546	6,774	51	6,758	3,964	-	-	-
Revised	17,546	6,693	51	6,823	3,980	-	-	-
Change	-	-81	-	+65	+16	-	-	-
Percent change	-	-1.2	-	+1.0	+0.4	-	-	-
Not in a field of science or engineering in 1976								
Published	157,559	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Revised	156,597	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Change	-962	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Percent change	-0.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

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Perspectives on American Husbands and Wives

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Perspectives on American Husbands and Wives

by

Stephen
Rawlings

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Symbols Used in Tables

— Represents zero or rounds to zero.
B Base is too small to show derived measure.
... Not applicable.

Perspectives on American Husbands and Wives

INTRODUCTION

This report presents an analysis of the demographic and economic characteristics of married couples. The study is based both on a new set of tables that permit an examination of the joint characteristics of husbands and wives, and on information that was already available from existing data sets.

In the past few years, Census Bureau reports on the current composition of the American household and family have tended to emphasize such changes as increases in the number of persons living alone, gains in the number of unmarried couples, and the growing proportion of mothers maintaining one-parent families. As striking as the growth of these groups has been, only a minority of the total population is likely to experience any of these types of living arrangements for more than a short-term interval. Often that interval is a transitional period between marriages or a period that precedes or follows the far more universal living experience of marriage.

Past history indicates that almost everyone will be either a husband or a wife at some point in their life. Typically, a person who has entered a marital union will stay in that union for the remainder of their life, although a growing proportion will not. Similarly, most of these married persons will eventually have children, or take a job, or both, although some husbands and wives will forego one or both of these options.

Traditionally, most married women, and particularly those who were mothers, have accepted the demands and rewards of work inside the home. Only the husband was encouraged to continue his education, or enter the labor force, and thereby provide most, if not all, of the family's income. As long as this situation continued, it was perhaps not surprising that many persons considered it sufficient to describe the social and economic status of the family by referring only to the characteristics of the husband—his education, his occupation, his income, etc.

Today's wives, however, are increasingly likely to have completed high school and perhaps some years of college, to participate in the labor force, and to contribute to the family income. Thus, the demarcation between many of the roles of husbands and wives has become less distinct. The sole breadwinner has given way in many instances to dual breadwinners. Similarly, many working wives and mothers are coming to expect more involvement and assistance from their husbands in carrying out the childrearing and housekeeping responsibilities of the family.

In light of these developments, total reliance on the characteristics of the man when describing married couples is likely to result in misleading conclusions which do not always correspond to reality. A recent report to a United Nations conference on the revision of concepts related to family and household data pointed out that it is still sufficient to describe single-parent families in terms of the age, sex, employment status, occupation, etc., of one person. This approach, however, is no longer appropriate with married couples, for the life patterns and conditions of married couples (with or without children) are the product of various combinations of the husband's and wife's social and economic characteristics.[1]

HIGHLIGHTS

- Most men and women marry at some time during their lives. In 1977, only about 6 percent of men and 4 percent of women in their early fifties had never married.
- Most married men and women have been married only once—85 percent of the men and 88 percent of the women.
- The number of interracial couples has been increasing (a one-third increase between 1970 and 1977), but that number still comprises only about 1 percent of all married couples.
- Husbands and wives tend to have similar levels of education. Among men who had completed high school but no college, about two-thirds of their wives had the same amount of education.

---

[1] "Basic Reflections on the Use of Some Household, Family, and Dwelling Concepts for Population and Housing Censuses" an unpublished paper presented by Danmarks Statistik at a United Nations conference held in Geneva, September 1977.

- Young children living with two parents are likely to have the company of at least one brother or sister.
- Both the husband and the wife are likely to vote in a Presidential election; among two-thirds of all married couples, both the husband and wife voted in 1976.
- Most married men (81 percent) and nearly half of the married women (47 percent) were in the labor force in 1977.
- Among a minority of married couples (about 1 in every 6) both spouses work at year-round full-time jobs.
- The median family income in 1976 for families with two earners (the husband and wife) was $17,570.
- The earnings of the wife were about equal to or greater than the husband's earnings among 1 married couple in 3 in which the wife had earnings.

Ages of Husbands and Wives

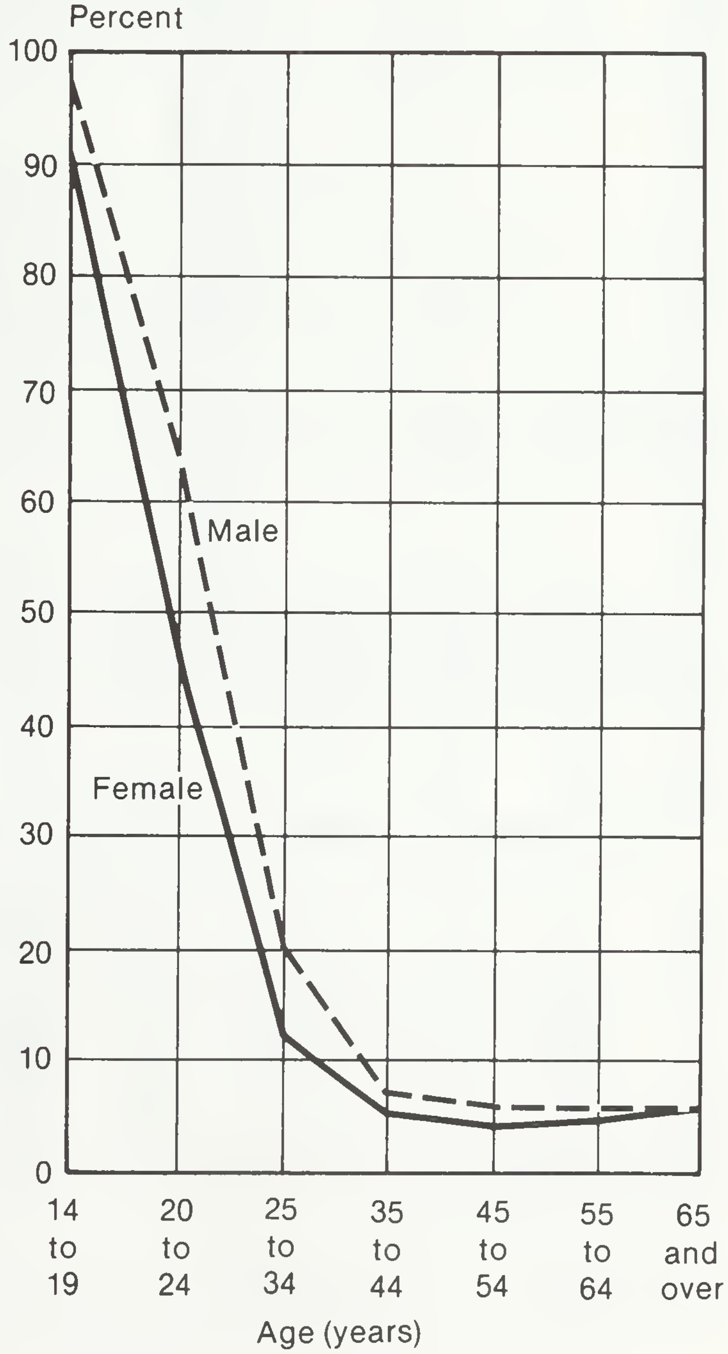
Age at Marriage

Marriage is something that virtually all Americans experience at some time in their lives. Some may postpone marriage, while others enjoy it, endure it, or terminate it; but very few people can, or wish to, escape it completely. One-half of the men currently make their initial entry into marriage by the age of 24.0 years. One-half of the women marry for the first time by the age of 21.6 years (table 1).

The age at which people marry is determined by many forces, including economics, warfare, and the pool of available potential mates. In the years since the mid-1950's, these factors have interacted in such a way so as to bring about nearly a 1½-year increase in the median age at which men and women first marry. As one consequence, the median age at first marriage today is about the same as it was in 1940. Throughout this century, the median age at first marriage has fluctuated between about 22 and 26 years for men, and between about 20 and 22 years for women, but these fluctuations have been much less dramatic than the recent changes in the proportion of persons who have been delaying marriage.

Very few people marry in their teens. The relative rarity of teenage marriage accounts for the fact that in 1977, 98 percent of the men 14 to 19 years of age and 91 percent of their female counterparts had never been married. The pace of matrimony after young adults reach their twenties, however, is sufficient to bring about a rapid decline in the proportion of persons who have never married (figure 1). Among those 25 to 34 years old in 1977, only 20 percent of the men and 12 percent of the women were still single; among those 45 to 54, the corresponding figures were 6 percent and 4 percent. In future years, the proportion of men and women who never marry at any time during their lives may be expected to rise a few percentage points above these low levels, according to present estimates.

FIGURE 1.
Never-Married Persons, by Age: March 1977



Differences in the Ages of Husbands and Wives

In terms of age distribution, wives tend to be younger than husbands. This situation is predictable, given the fact that through the years most men have tended to select a mate who is somewhat younger than themselves, or conversely, most women have tended to select a mate somewhat older. About 30 percent of all husbands were under age 35 in 1977, as compared with 37 percent of all wives. Overall, half of all husbands were age 45.1, whereas the median age for wives was 41.9 (table 2).

Although some men in midlife and later years may take a much younger bride, this is not a very common occurrence, for in reality only a small proportion of such unions include couples with a wide difference in age. For instance, among married men age 45 and over, only about 1 in 900 had a wife under age 25. By comparison, 9 out of 10 husbands under age 25 had a wife who was also under 25 (table 3).

A majority of husbands and their wives tend to have the same (or about the same) age, race, religion, social class, etc. In 1977, among 59 percent of all couples, the husband was either the same age, or no more than 4 years older than the wife. Another 20 percent of all husbands were 5 to 9 years older than their spouse. In only about 7 percent of all couples was the husband 10 or more years older (table 4).

In about 14 percent of all couples, the husband was the younger of the pair. This situation was most common among wives who were age 65 or older; about 25 percent of wives of this age were older than their husbands. Since women generally live longer than men, one would expect that widows who remarry would tend to choose a man younger than themselves.

TABLE 1.

Median Age at First Marriage, by Sex: 1890 to 1977

Year	Male[1]	Female	Year	Male[1]	Female
1977	24.0	21.6	1958	22.6	20.2
1976	23.8	21.3	1957	22.6	20.3
1975	23.5	21.1	1956	22.5	20.1
1974	23.1	21.1	1955	22.6	20.2
1973	23.2	21.0	1954	23.0	20.3
1972	23.3	20.9	1953	22.8	20.2
1971	23.1	20.9	1952	23.0	20.2
1970	23.2	20.8	1951	22.9	20.4
1969	23.2	20.8	1950	22.8	20.3
1968	23.1	20.8	1949	22.7	20.3
1967	23.1	20.6	1948	23.3	20.4
1966	22.8	20.5			
1965	22.8	20.6	1947	23.7	20.5
1964	23.1	20.5	1940	24.3	21.5
1963	22.8	20.5	1930	24.3	21.3
1962	22.7	20.3	1920	24.6	21.2
1961	22.8	20.3	1910	25.1	21.6
1960	22.8	20.3	1900	25.9	21.9
1959	22.5	20.2	1890	26.1	22.0

[1] Figures for 1947 to 1977 are based on Current Population Survey data supplemented by data from the Department of Defense on marital status by age for men in the Armed Forces. Figures for earlier dates are from decennial censuses.

TABLE 2.

Percent Distribution of Husbands and Wives, by Age: March 1977

Age	Husbands	Wives
Total.......(thousands)..	48,002	48,002
Percent	100.0	100.0
14 to 34 years	30.4	36.6
35 to 44 years	19.4	19.4
45 to 64 years	36.1	34.0
65 years and over	14.1	10.0
Median age...........(years)..	45.1	41.9

TABLE 3.
Age of Wife, by Age of Husband: March 1977

(For meaning of symbols, see text)

Husbands and wives, by age of husband	All couples		Age of wife					
	Number (thousands)	Percent	14 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
Husbands, all ages..............	48,002	100.0	11.4	25.2	19.4	19.2	14.8	10.0
14 to 24 years........................	3,257	100.0	91.0	8.8	0.2	-	-	-
25 to 34 years........................	11,339	100.0	21.2	75.4	3.1	0.2	-	-
35 to 44 years........................	9,323	100.0	1.0	31.6	62.9	4.2	0.2	-
45 to 54 years........................	9,460	100.0	0.2	2.9	29.6	61.7	5.4	0.2
55 to 64 years........................	7,846	100.0	0.1	0.4	3.2	34.6	56.6	5.1
65 years and over.....................	6,777	100.0	-	0.2	0.5	3.6	31.2	64.6
Wives, all ages.....(thousands)..	48,002	(X)	5,486	12,101	9,312	9,214	7,093	4,797
Percent.......................	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age of husband:								
14 to 24 years........................	...	6.8	54.0	2.4	0.1	-	-	-
25 to 34 years........................	...	23.6	43.7	70.7	3.8	0.3	-	-
35 to 44 years........................	...	19.4	1.7	24.3	63.0	4.3	0.3	-
45 to 54 years........................	...	19.7	0.3	2.2	30.1	63.3	7.2	0.5
55 to 64 years........................	...	16.3	0.1	0.3	2.7	29.5	62.6	8.3
65 years and over.....................	...	14.1	-	0.1	0.3	2.6	29.8	91.2

TABLE 4.
Difference Between Ages of Husband and Wife, by Age: March 1977

Age	All couples		Husband older					Same age	Husband younger
	Number (thousands)	Percent	10 years or more	5 to 9 years	3 or 4 years	2 years	1 year		
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Age of Husband:									
All ages..........	48,002	100.0	7.2	19.6	20.2	13.2	13.2	12.1	14.4
Under 35 years..........	14,594	100.0	1.1	11.4	20.6	16.3	18.4	16.8	15.5
35 to 44 years..........	9,324	100.0	5.6	20.6	22.2	14.2	12.9	11.3	13.2
45 to 54 years..........	9,459	100.0	8.2	21.7	19.5	11.8	11.5	11.4	15.8
55 to 59 years..........	4,226	100.0	9.0	25.0	20.1	11.9	11.1	9.1	13.8
60 and 61 years.........	1,523	100.0	10.5	21.3	23.4	10.8	9.1	9.3	15.6
62 to 64 years..........	2,097	100.0	11.9	24.8	17.9	12.4	9.2	8.7	15.1
65 to 69 years..........	2,845	100.0	13.2	27.1	19.3	9.0	8.5	9.0	13.8
70 years and over........	3,933	100.0	21.5	28.3	16.9	8.7	8.0	7.0	9.7
Age of wife:									
All ages..........	48,002	100.0	7.2	19.6	20.2	13.2	13.2	12.1	14.4
Under 35 years..........	17,587	100.0	5.8	16.5	21.5	15.3	16.4	13.9	10.6
35 to 44 years..........	9,312	100.0	8.3	21.6	21.1	13.0	12.1	11.3	12.6
45 to 54 years..........	9,214	100.0	8.0	22.1	19.3	12.3	11.6	11.7	15.0
55 to 59 years..........	4,044	100.0	8.9	21.4	20.0	11.0	11.3	9.5	17.9
60 and 61 years.........	1,289	100.0	8.7	23.0	18.5	13.7	9.8	11.1	15.3
62 to 64 years..........	1,760	100.0	8.5	22.2	19.0	10.5	9.5	10.4	20.0
65 to 69 years..........	2,366	100.0	7.7	19.7	17.5	10.0	10.8	10.8	23.6
70 years and over........	2,431	100.0	5.3	18.8	16.5	10.8	10.9	11.4	26.3

Remarriage and Intermarriage

Marital History

A large majority of husbands and wives do not have a history of previous marriage. In 1975 (the most recent year for which data on marital history are available), about 85 percent of all married men and 88 percent of the women had been married to only their current partner. In 8 out of 10 married couples (79 percent), *both* the husband and wife had been married only once (table 5).

In about 6 percent of all married couples, the husband had been married only once, but the wife had been widowed (1 percent) or divorced (5 percent). For another 9 percent of married couples, the situation was reversed; the wife had been married only once, but the husband had been either widowed (2 percent) or divorced (7 percent). In the remaining 7 percent of married couples, both the husband and wife had been married more than once, and most of those in this category (6 percent) had terminated a previous marriage by divorce.

As one would expect, the proportion of married couples in which the two spouses had been married only once decreases with age. Among couples in which the husband was under 25, 92 percent of the two spouses had married only once, whereas among couples in which the husband was 75 or over, 68 percent had been married no more than once.

Almost none (0.2 percent) of the couples with the husband under age 25 included a wife who had been widowed. At this age range, divorce is a considerably greater risk than widowhood, as evidenced by the fact that in about 7 percent of these unions either the husband or the wife had already been divorced.

Among 19 percent of the couples including a husband 75 years or older, at least one of the spouses had been widowed. In about 14 percent of these unions, one or both of the spouses had been divorced; this figure would have been higher if these older married persons had become divorced in their younger years to the extent that some of their more youthful counterparts have. For instance, in 20 percent of the marriages involving a husband age 35 to 44 in 1975, at least one of the partners had already experienced a divorce. Obviously the proportion of this group affected by divorce will not decrease but rather can be expected to increase further over the next several years as the members grow older.

Interracial and Interethnic Marriage

The number of interracial marriages in the United States continues to increase. Between the 1960 and 1970 censuses, the number of married couples consisting of husbands and wives of different races increased by 108 percent (from 148,000 to 310,000). The corresponding increase between 1970 and 1977 was 36 percent (from 310,000 to 421,000). Of the 421,000 interracial couples in 1977, 125,000 were Black/White couples; this category of couples increased by 60,000, or 92 percent over the 1970 figure (65,000). Three-fourths of the Black/White couples in 1977 had a Black husband and a White wife (figure 2 and table 6).

Despite the continuing increase in interracial marriage, it is still a rare occurrence. The 421,000 interracial couples in 1977 accounted for barely 1 percent of all 48 million married couples.

The marriage of persons of Spanish origin to persons of other ethnic origins is a considerably more frequent occurrence than interracial marriage. In 1977, there were 762,000 couples in which one spouse was of Spanish origin and one was not. In about one-half of these couples, the wife was of Spanish origin (table 7). Although the 762,000 persons of Spanish origin living with a spouse who was not of Spanish origin involved less than 2 percent of all married couples, they accounted for 31 percent of the 2.4 million couples in which the husband and/or wife were of Spanish origin.

FIGURE 2.

Interracial (Black/White) Couples 1977 and 1970

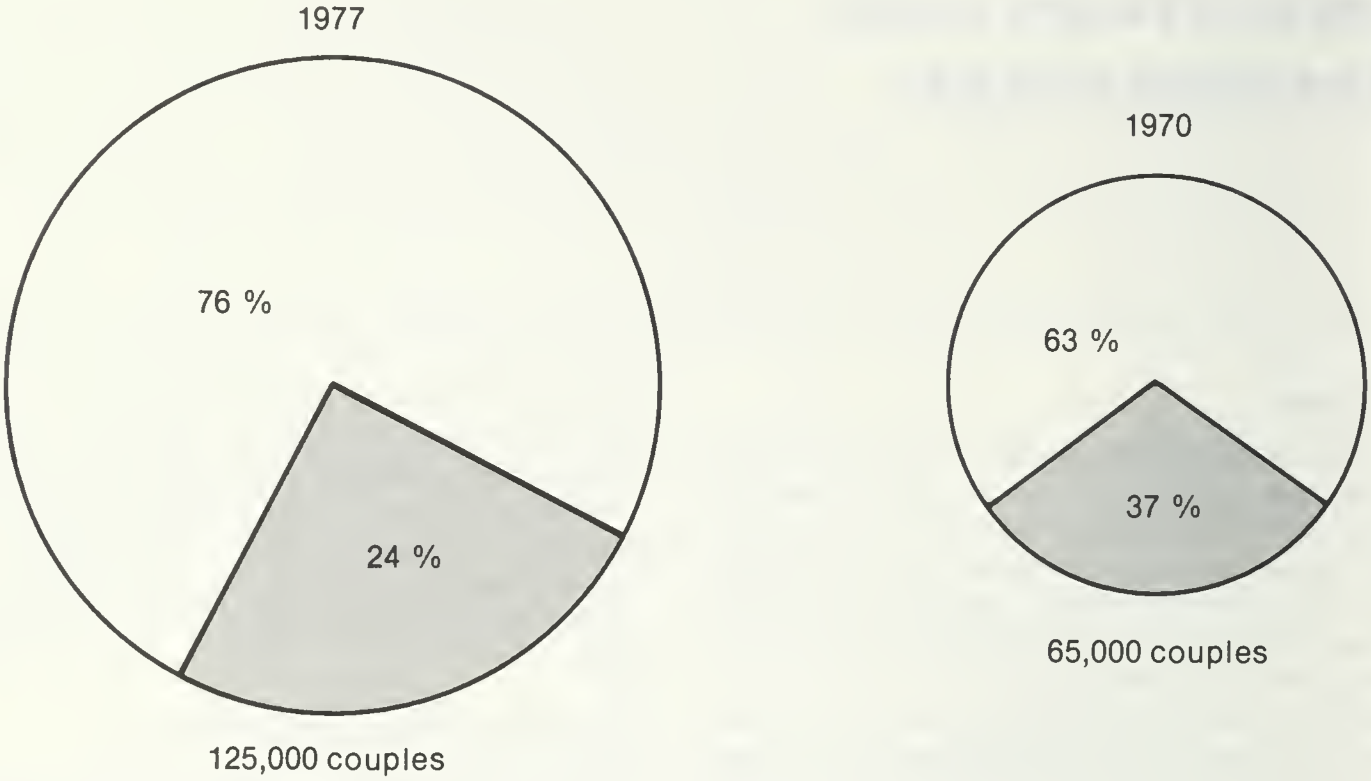


TABLE 5.

Marital History of Husband and Wife, by Age, Race, and Spanish Origin: June 1975

(For meaning of symbols, see text)

Subject	All couples		Both married once	Husband married once, wife previously--		Wife married once, husband previously--		Both remarried		
	Number (thousands)	Percent		Widowed	Divorced	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Both previously divorced	Not both previously divorced
ALL RACES										
Husbands, all ages	45,907	100.0	78.7	1.3	4.6	2.0	6.8	6.6	5.5	1.1
14 to 24 years	3,030	100.0	92.4	0.2	4.1	-	1.3	2.0	2.0	-
25 to 34 years	10,504	100.0	83.8	0.4	5.3	0.1	4.3	6.1	6.0	0.1
35 to 44 years	8,969	100.0	78.0	1.3	5.2	0.4	8.3	6.8	6.3	0.5
45 to 54 years	9,342	100.0	77.3	1.4	5.1	1.4	8.4	6.4	5.6	0.8
55 to 64 years	7,675	100.0	75.7	2.1	3.9	3.0	8.3	7.0	5.4	1.6
65 to 74 years	4,471	100.0	72.1	2.1	3.2	6.6	7.8	8.2	4.9	3.3
75 years and over	1,915	100.0	67.5	2.2	2.8	11.0	5.7	10.9	5.1	5.8
Wives, all ages	45,907	100.0	78.7	1.3	4.6	2.0	6.8	6.6	5.5	1.1
14 to 24 years	5,154	100.0	88.0	0.1	2.4	-	1.9	7.6	7.3	0.3
25 to 34 years	11,166	100.0	80.4	0.4	5.2	0.3	6.1	7.6	7.0	0.5
35 to 44 years	9,041	100.0	78.6	1.0	5.4	0.8	8.5	5.7	5.1	0.6
45 to 54 years	9,283	100.0	77.5	1.9	5.0	1.8	8.1	5.8	4.6	1.2
55 to 64 years	6,797	100.0	75.0	2.3	4.3	3.9	7.8	6.7	4.6	2.1
65 to 74 years	3,510	100.0	72.6	2.7	4.2	7.7	6.5	6.3	3.3	3.0
75 years and over	955	100.0	72.0	4.0	2.5	10.5	5.3	5.7	2.7	3.0
WHITE										
Husbands, all ages	41,978	100.0	79.4	1.3	4.5	1.9	6.8	6.2	5.1	1.1
14 to 24 years	2,779	100.0	92.0	0.2	4.3	-	1.4	2.2	2.2	-
25 to 34 years	9,584	100.0	83.8	0.5	5.3	0.1	4.4	5.9	5.8	0.1
35 to 44 years	8,072	100.0	78.4	1.1	5.0	0.4	8.6	6.4	6.0	0.5
45 to 54 years	8,589	100.0	78.4	1.4	4.9	1.3	8.3	5.7	5.0	0.7
55 to 64 years	7,095	100.0	76.4	2.1	3.7	2.9	8.3	6.7	5.1	1.6
65 to 74 years	4,108	100.0	73.2	2.1	3.0	6.5	7.4	7.8	4.3	3.5
75 years and over	1,751	100.0	70.3	2.0	2.7	10.5	4.3	10.1	4.7	5.4
Wives, all ages	41,978	100.0	79.4	1.3	4.5	1.9	6.8	6.2	5.1	1.1
14 to 24 years	4,701	100.0	87.7	0.1	2.4	-	2.0	7.7	7.5	0.2
25 to 34 years	10,116	100.0	80.7	0.4	5.3	0.3	6.4	7.0	6.5	0.5
35 to 44 years	8,170	100.0	79.3	1.0	5.2	0.8	8.6	5.2	4.6	0.6
45 to 54 years	8,517	100.0	78.5	1.7	4.6	1.7	8.0	5.5	4.3	1.1
55 to 64 years	6,317	100.0	76.0	2.3	4.1	3.8	7.4	6.4	4.3	2.1
65 to 74 years	3,267	100.0	73.6	2.6	4.1	7.3	6.3	6.1	3.2	2.9
75 years and over	891	100.0	74.2	3.8	2.5	10.1	4.2	5.2	2.3	2.8
BLACKS										
Husbands, all ages	3,343	100.0	69.6	1.7	6.5	3.1	7.7	11.5	9.9	1.5
14 to 24 years	216	100.0	96.5	0.6	2.3	-	0.6	-	-	-
25 to 34 years	766	100.0	82.8	-	6.2	-	3.2	7.8	7.6	0.2
35 to 44 years	744	100.0	71.4	2.2	7.5	0.7	6.3	11.9	11.2	0.7
45 to 54 years	650	100.0	61.8	1.7	8.3	2.8	9.3	16.1	14.2	1.9
55 to 64 years	498	100.0	64.7	2.1	7.1	5.0	9.1	12.1	9.2	2.8
65 to 74 years	318	100.0	56.4	2.7	4.5	9.0	13.9	13.4	12.0	1.4
75 years and over	150	100.0	33.9	4.6	3.8	16.7	22.6	18.4	9.4	8.9
Wives, all ages	3,343	100.0	69.6	1.7	6.5	3.1	7.7	11.5	9.9	1.5
14 to 24 years	392	100.0	91.3	0.3	1.8	-	1.1	5.5	4.6	0.9
25 to 34 years	857	100.0	74.9	0.6	5.3	0.5	3.5	15.1	14.3	0.8
35 to 44 years	744	100.0	69.0	0.8	7.7	1.7	8.6	12.1	10.9	1.2
45 to 54 years	657	100.0	65.0	2.8	9.5	3.0	9.9	9.9	8.4	1.5
55 to 64 years	418	100.0	58.3	2.4	7.8	5.2	14.0	12.4	9.6	2.7
65 to 74 years	218	100.0	55.5	4.7	4.9	15.4	10.1	9.3	4.3	5.1
75 years and over	57	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]										
Husbands, all ages	1,875	100.0	79.4	0.9	5.5	1.1	5.5	7.6	6.3	1.3
14 to 24 years	179	100.0	96.5	-	2.7	-	-	0.8	0.8	-
25 to 34 years	548	100.0	82.5	0.8	7.1	-	4.1	5.5	5.2	0.3
35 to 44 years	474	100.0	78.3	0.6	5.3	0.3	7.5	8.0	7.1	0.9
45 to 54 years	332	100.0	78.4	0.8	6.6	1.5	7.3	5.4	4.8	0.5
55 to 64 years	216	100.0	68.8	0.7	5.1	2.3	7.9	15.2	12.4	2.8
65 to 74 years	94	100.0	68.4	5.1	1.8	6.2	5.3	13.1	6.5	6.7
75 years and over	32	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Wives, all ages	1,875	100.0	79.4	0.9	5.5	1.1	5.5	7.6	6.3	1.3
14 to 24 years	298	100.0	93.3	-	-	-	2.2	4.5	4.5	-
25 to 34 years	573	100.0	80.0	0.5	6.2	0.3	5.1	7.9	6.5	1.3
35 to 44 years	437	100.0	78.1	1.4	7.6	0.4	7.2	5.4	4.6	0.7
45 to 54 years	320	100.0	75.4	-	5.3	1.5	7.0	10.8	9.4	1.4
55 to 64 years	156	100.0	73.0	0.6	6.2	4.0	7.0	9.1	6.9	2.2
65 to 74 years	81	100.0	60.9	7.9	9.6	7.9	3.9	9.8	4.2	5.6
75 years and over	9	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

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[1] Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

TABLE 6.

Interracial Married Couples: 1977 and 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Race	1977	1970	Change, 1970 to 1977
Total married couples	48,002	44,597	3,405
Total interracial married couples	421	310	111
All Black-White married couples	125	65	60
Husband Black, wife White	95	41	54
Wife Black, husband White	30	24	6
Other interracial married couples	296	245	51
Husband Black	20	8	12
Wife Black	2	4	-2
Husband White	177	139	38
Wife, White	97	94	3

TABLE 7.

Race and Spanish Origin of Wife, by Race and Spanish Origin of Husband: March 1977

Race and Spanish origin of husband	All married couples	Race of wife			Origin of wife	
		White	Black	Other	Spanish	Other
All married couples	48,002	43,793	3,383	826	2,080	45,922
Race of husband:						
White	43,809	43,601	30	177	2,029	41,780
Black	3,466	95	3,351	20	25	3,441
Other	727	97	2	629	26	701
Origin of husband:						
Spanish	2,030	1,982	22	27	1,675	356
Other	45,972	41,811	3,362	799	406	45,566

Educational Attainment of Husbands and Wives

Just as there is a tendency for persons to select marriage partners of the same race and age, husbands and wives usually have completed a similar number of years of school. Approximately two-thirds (65 percent) of the 16.5 million married men who had finished high school but had not attended college had a wife with the same education. Similarly, one-half (50 percent) of the 21.7 million married women who were high school graduates without college training also had husbands who had completed 12 years of school and no more (tables 8A, 8B, and figure 3). Overall, the proportion who completed high school but did not attend college was 34 percent for husbands and 45 percent for wives.

About 8.7 million husbands (18 percent) and 6.4 million wives (13 percent) had never attended high school. Like high school graduates who tend to marry other high school graduates, these persons generally marry another person who has completed no more than 8 years of school. One-half (49 percent) of the married men and two-thirds (67 percent) of the married women who had not attended high school had a spouse in the same educational category.

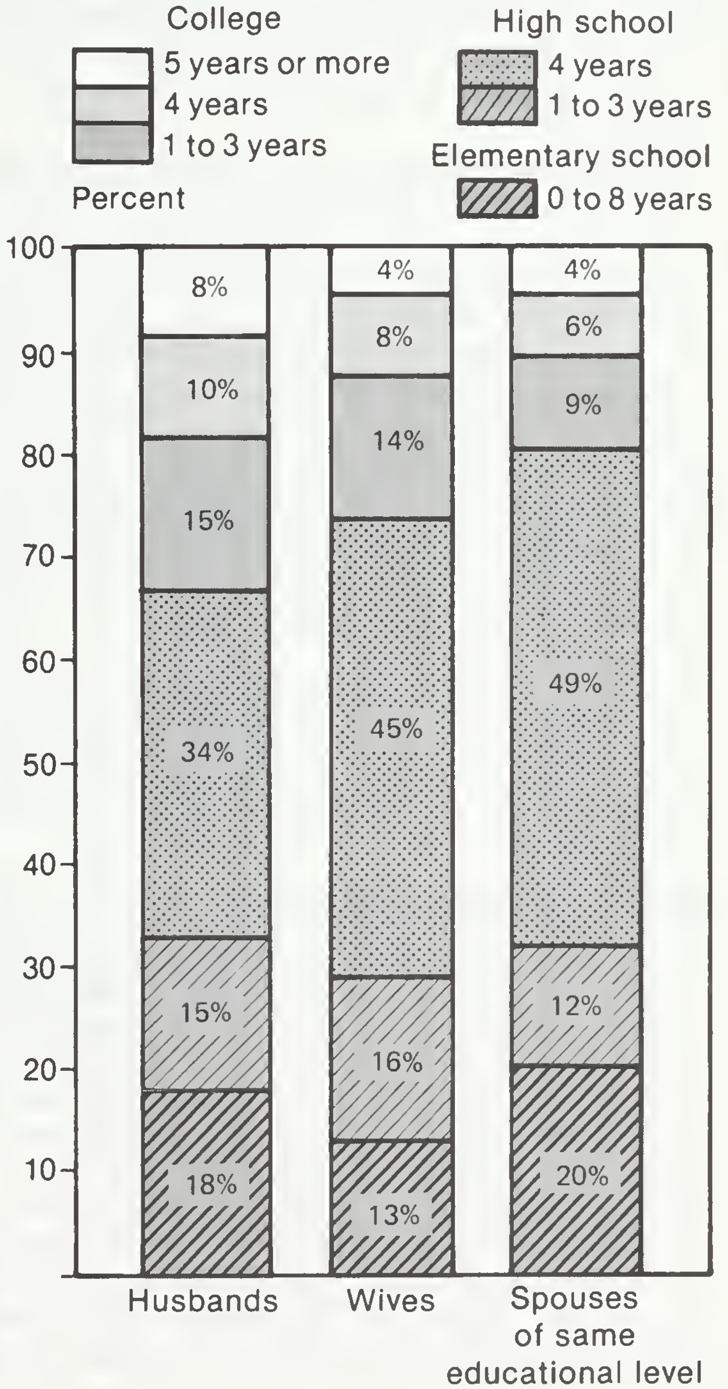
College graduates likewise demonstrate an affinity for persons who have finished a comparable number of years of school. About 18 percent of all husbands and 12 percent of all wives had completed 4 or more years of college, but 44 percent of the husbands who were college graduates and 69 percent of their female counterparts were married to someone who had also completed at least 4 years of college. Women with graduate school training were far more likely than their male counterparts to be married to a person with a similar amount of education (56 percent versus 23 percent).

The number of college graduates of marriageable age (especially those with graduate school training) is considerably larger for men than for women. This is one reason why women with higher education are more likely than men with higher education to marry a person who has completed a comparable number of years of school. A comparison of tables 9A, 9B, 10A, and 10B demonstrates the extent to which the pool of college graduates at the younger ages (under 45 years of age) has become far larger than at the older ages (45 and over).

Husbands and wives both who have similar amounts of education tend to differ from those who have different

FIGURE 3.

Educational Level of Husbands, Wives and Couples: March 1977



amounts of education with respect to such characteristics as family size, place of residence, and voting behavior. The following discussion deals with some of these differences.

Education, Family Size, and Presence of Children

The average size of married-couple families was 3.42 persons (table 11). Married couples with exactly 4 years of high school had the largest families, on the average (3.49 persons). The relationship between the educational level of the spouses, on one hand, and family size and presence of children, on the other, is undoubtedly affected by the heavy concentration of older couples among those with relatively little education. Thus, although married couples with less than 4 years of high school as well as those with 4 years or more of college had almost identical average family sizes (3.36 and 3.37 persons, respectively), those with little education far more often consisted of the husband and wife only (two persons), because a larger proportion of them had reached the age when their children had already left home. For different reasons, including the higher birth rate among the less educated, the proportion of families with seven persons or more was also higher among couples who were not high school graduates (6 percent) than among those with more education.

One-half of the married-couple families (52 percent) had at least one child under 18 years of age present in the home. Among couples with less than 4 years of high school, the proportion without a child under 18 years was higher (61 percent) than the proportion with a child (39 percent). Again, this finding is at least partially attributable to the fact that couples in this educational category are more likely to have seen their children reach maturity and leave home to establish a household of their own. For similar reasons, the highest proportion of married-couple families in which all children were under 6 years of age was found among those couples who were college graduates (21 percent), and the lowest proportion was found among those who were not high school graduates (7 percent).

The average number of children under 18 years of age per family was 1.06, but the average excluding families without children was 2.02 children. Thus, young children in married-couple families were likely to have the company of at least one brother or sister.

Education, Residence, and Mobility

The more years of school completed by both spouses, the more likely the couple is to be living in a metropolitan area. Two-thirds (66 percent) of all married couples lived in metropolitan areas. Among those with less than 4 years of high school, the proportion in metropolitan areas was 58 percent, whereas 80 percent of couples with 4 years of college or more were metropolitan residents (table 12).

The most geographically mobile couples also tend to be those with the most education. These couples (many of whom were relatively young) not only were more likely to move, but their moves were also more likely to involve moving outside their previous State of residence. For the purposes of this discussion, movers are considered to be all those persons living in a place in March 1977 which was different from their place of residence in March 1975. Among couples with less than 4 years of high school, about 20 percent were movers, but only 3 percent moved to a location outside their previous State of residence.

Education and Voting Behavior

The number of years of school completed by husbands and wives influences not only such general characteristics as the couple's family size and place of residence but also more specific activities such as whether or not they vote in national elections.

Among 61 percent of all married couples, both the husband and wife voted in the November 1976 Presidential election. In 8 percent of the couples only the husband voted, and in another 6 percent only the wife voted. Among 25 percent of the married couples, neither spouse voted (table 13).

If the focus is restricted to those married couples with little education (that is, neither the husband nor the wife had completed at least 4 years of high school), the findings show that both spouses were voters only 43 percent of the time. When only one spouse voted, it was more likely to be the husband (11 percent) than the wife (6 percent). In 39 percent of these families, neither spouse voted.

Both the husband and wife voted in 84 percent of the families in which both were college graduates (i.e., both had finished at least 4 years of college). If only one spouse voted, it was just as likely to be the wife as the husband (4 percent each). Neither the husband nor the wife voted in about 8 percent of these couples, a relatively small proportion when compared with the corresponding figures among those couples who had completed fewer years of school.

Education, Labor Force Participation, and Income

The employment and income characteristics of married-couple families are treated in more detail in other sections of the report. It is, however, useful to examine at this point how these variables relate to the joint educational level of the husband and wife.

It was much less common for both the husband and the wife to be in the labor force among couples who completed less than 4 years of high school (27 percent), than among college graduate couples (62 percent). Conversely, neither spouse was in the labor force in 30 percent of the couples with less than 4 years of high school, but this was true for only 6 percent of the college graduate couples. It should be remembered that many of the couples with the least formal schooling are also likely to be older couples who are retired, and consequently no longer in the work force.

The fact that husbands and wives were often both workers in college graduate couples doubtless contributes to the fact that these couples also had higher family incomes than couples who had completed fewer years of school. For example, the median family income of college graduate couples ($26,645) was more than twice the corresponding income ($10,434) among couples who had completed less than 4 years of high school (table 14).

TABLE 8A.

Education of Husband, by Education of Wife: March 1977

Education of husband	Total		Education of wife					
			Elementary	High school		College		
	Number (thousands)	Percent	0 to 8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	5 years or more
All husbands...........	48,002	100.0	13.4	16.0	45.1	13.8	8.2	3.5
Elementary:								
0 to 8 years...............	8,725	100.0	49.3	22.9	23.5	3.2	0.8	0.3
High school:								
1 to 3 years...............	7,063	100.0	13.6	37.3	42.0	5.3	1.4	0.3
4 years....................	16,468	100.0	5.4	14.5	65.2	10.5	3.2	1.0
College:								
1 to 3 years...............	6,938	100.0	3.0	7.0	49.8	28.9	8.6	2.7
4 years....................	4,787	100.0	0.9	2.4	33.5	27.4	28.9	6.8
5 years or more............	4,022	100.0	0.8	1.5	20.8	22.8	31.0	23.1

TABLE 8B.

Education of Wife, by Education of Husband: March 1977

Education of wife	Total		Education of husband					
			Elementary	High school		College		
	Number (thousands)	Percent	0 to 8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	5 years or more
All wives..............	48,002	100.0	18.2	14.7	34.3	14.5	10.0	8.4
Elementary:								
0 to 8 years...............	6,438	100.0	66.8	15.0	13.9	3.2	0.7	0.5
High school:								
1 to 3 years...............	7,690	100.0	26.0	34.3	31.1	6.4	1.5	0.8
4 years....................	21,653	100.0	9.5	13.7	49.6	15.9	7.4	3.9
College:								
1 to 3 years...............	6,616	100.0	4.2	5.7	26.2	30.3	19.9	13.8
4 years....................	3,933	100.0	1.9	2.5	13.6	15.2	35.2	31.7
5 years or more............	1,671	100.0	1.8	1.4	10.3	11.4	19.4	55.7

TABLE 9A.

Education of Husband Under Age 45, by Education of Wife: March 1977

Education of husband	Total		Education of wife					
			Elementary	High school		College		
	Number (thousands)	Percent	0 to 8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	5 years or more
Husband, under age 45...	23,918	100.0	5.7	14.5	48.2	16.8	10.5	4.4
Elementary:								
0 to 8 years................	1,718	100.0	38.1	28.6	29.3	2.8	0.7	0.3
High School:								
1 to 3 years................	3,166	100.0	10.2	39.7	43.4	5.1	1.5	0.3
4 years.....................	9,286	100.0	3.0	15.2	67.3	10.7	3.0	0.8
College:								
1 to 3 years................	4,307	100.0	1.7	6.0	49.1	31.8	8.7	2.7
4 years.....................	2,952	100.0	0.2	1.4	29.5	29.4	32.3	7.1
5 years or more.............	2,490	100.0	0.8	0.7	16.3	22.9	33.7	25.6

TABLE 9B.

Education of Wife, by Education of Husband Under Age 45: March 1977

Education of wife	Total		Education of husband					
			Elementary	High school		College		
	Number (thousands)	Percent	0 to 8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	5 years or more
All wives, husband under age 45................	23,918	100.0	7.2	13.2	38.8	18.0	12.3	10.4
Elementary:								
0 to 8 years................	1,360	100.0	48.1	23.7	20.7	5.5	0.4	1.5
High School:								
1 to 3 years................	3,479	100.0	14.1	36.1	40.6	7.4	1.2	0.5
4 years.....................	11,518	100.0	4.4	11.9	54.2	18.4	7.6	3.5
College:								
1 to 3 years................	4,009	100.0	1.2	4.0	24.7	34.2	21.7	14.2
4 years.....................	2,505	100.0	0.5	1.9	11.1	14.9	38.1	33.5
5 years or more.............	1,046	100.0	0.6	0.8	6.9	11.1	20.0	60.9

TABLE 10A.

Education of Husband 45 Years Old and Over, by Education of Wife: March 1977

Husband and wives, by education of husband	Total		Education of wife					
			Elementary	High school		College		
	Number (thousands)	Percent	0 to 8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	5 years or more
Husbands, 45 years old and over	24,084	100.0	21.1	17.5	42.1	10.8	5.9	2.6
Elementary:								
0 to 8 years	7,008	100.0	52.0	21.5	22.0	3.2	0.9	0.3
High school:								
1 to 3 years	3,897	100.0	16.4	35.4	40.8	5.5	1.4	0.4
4 years	7,181	100.0	8.5	13.6	62.6	10.3	3.6	1.4
College:								
1 to 3 years	2,631	100.0	5.0	8.8	50.9	24.1	8.4	2.9
4 years	1,835	100.0	2.0	4.0	40.1	24.3	23.4	6.3
5 years or more	1,532	100.0	0.7	2.7	28.2	22.7	26.4	19.3

TABLE 10B.

Education of Wife, by Education of Husband 45 Years Old and Over: March 1977

Education of wife	Total		Education of husband					
			Elementary	High school		College		
	Number (thousands)	Percent	0 to 8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	5 years or more
All wives, husband 45 years old and over	24,084	100.0	29.1	16.2	29.8	10.9	7.6	6.4
Elementary:								
0 to 8 years	5,079	100.0	71.7	12.6	12.1	2.6	0.7	0.2
High school:								
1 to 3 years	4,211	100.0	35.8	32.8	23.2	5.5	1.7	1.0
4 years	10,135	100.0	15.2	15.7	44.4	13.2	7.3	4.3
College:								
1 to 3 years	2,608	100.0	8.7	8.2	28.4	24.3	17.1	13.3
4 years	1,427	100.0	4.4	3.7	17.9	15.6	30.1	28.3
5 years or more	624	100.0	3.7	2.6	16.0	12.0	18.6	47.3

TABLE 11.

Family Size and Presence of Children by Age for Married-Couple Families, by Joint Educational Level of the Husband and Wife: March 1977

Size of family and presence of children by age	All married-couple families	Years of school completed by both husband and wife			
		Less than 4 years of high school	High school, 4 years	College, 1 to 3 years	College, 4 years or more
Total..............(thousands)..	47,497	10,387	11,479	2,180	1,066
Percent......................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SIZE OF FAMILY					
2 persons..............................	36.2	45.3	31.3	35.6	32.8
3 persons..............................	21.2	19.0	22.0	23.4	22.6
4 persons..............................	21.6	14.3	25.3	25.4	26.6
5 persons..............................	11.7	9.7	12.6	10.5	10.8
6 persons..............................	5.3	5.5	5.2	3.3	5.3
7 or more persons......................	4.0	6.1	3.6	1.7	1.8
Average per family.....................	3.42	3.36	3.49	3.26	3.37
PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN					
No children under 18 years.............	47.6	60.9	41.0	44.5	40.5
Some under 18 years....................	52.4	39.1	59.0	55.5	59.5
All under 6 years....................	12.5	6.6	15.1	18.5	21.2
Some under 6, some 6 to 17...........	10.9	8.7	12.1	10.8	11.6
All 6 to 17 years....................	28.9	23.9	31.9	26.2	26.6
Average number of children under 18:					
Per family...........................	1.06	0.88	1.16	1.02	1.09
Per family with children.............	2.02	2.26	1.97	1.84	1.84

TABLE 12.

Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence and Mobility of Married-Couple Families, by Joint Educational Level of the Husband and Wife: March 1977

Residence and mobility	All married-couple families	Years of school completed by both husband and wife			
		Less than 4 years of high school	High school, 4 years	College, 1 to 3 years	College, 4 years or more
Total..............(thousands)..	47,497	10,387	11,479	2,180	1,066
Percent......................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
RESIDENCE					
Metropolitan areas.....................	65.8	58.3	65.0	74.2	79.5
Nonmetropolitan areas..................	34.2	41.7	35.0	25.8	20.5
MOBILITY					
Nonmovers..............................	73.9	80.5	73.0	63.3	67.9
Movers.................................	26.1	19.5	27.0	36.7	32.1
Same county..........................	14.9	12.1	15.9	21.5	13.4
Same State...........................	5.6	4.0	5.3	9.2	5.5
Different State......................	4.7	2.8	4.6	5.1	11.3
Other................................	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.9	1.9

TABLE 13.

Voter Participation of Married-Couple Families, by Joint Educational Level of the Husband and Wife: November 1976

Voter participation	All married-couple families	Years of school completed by both husband and wife			
		Less than 4 years of high school	High school, 4 years	College, 1 to 3 years	College, 4 years or more
Total reporting.....(thousands)..	44,992	9,295	10,057	1,909	3,637
Percent........................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Both husband and wife voted...........	60.8	42.8	60.6	71.4	83.9
Only husband voted....................	8.1	11.4	7.4	6.7	4.0
Only wife voted.......................	6.5	6.4	7.2	5.9	4.0
Neither spouse voted..................	24.6	39.4	24.8	16.1	8.1

TABLE 14.

Labor Force Participation and Family Income, by Joint Educational Level of the Husband and Wife: March 1977

Labor force participation and family income	All married-couple families	Years of school completed by both husband and wife			
		Less than 4 years of high school	High school, 4 years	College, 1 to 3 years	College, 4 years or more
Total..............(thousands)..	47,497	10,387	11,479	2,180	1,066
Percent........................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION					
In labor force:					
Husband and wife.....................	42.2	26.8	48.2	53.1	62.1
Husband only.........................	38.5	37.4	39.7	35.4	29.5
Wife only............................	4.5	5.9	3.4	3.7	2.7
Neither spouse.......................	14.9	29.9	8.7	7.8	5.6
FAMILY INCOME					
Under $2,000...........................	1.1	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.6
$2,000 to $4,999.......................	5.3	14.1	2.4	2.2	0.8
$5,000 to $9,999.......................	17.4	31.2	13.2	11.3	3.3
$10,000 to $14,999.....................	20.6	22.4	21.9	18.3	8.1
$15,000 to $19,999.....................	20.8	14.8	25.6	24.5	15.4
$20,000 to $24,999.....................	14.5	8.0	17.1	17.9	14.0
$25,000 to $49,999.....................	18.1	7.1	17.7	21.8	45.9
$50,000 and over.......................	2.2	0.6	1.4	3.2	11.9
Median income ....(dollars)..	$16,013	$10,434	$16,800	$18,142	$26,645

Social Characteristics of Younger and Older Couples

As couples move from young adulthood toward their more mature years, they experience a series of changes. In their early years, the couple's family is likely to be a small, mobile unit. In their middle years, their family is generally larger and somewhat more stationary. At full maturity, the characteristics of the couple are again likely to change. The discussion in this section deals with married couples in relation to the age of the husband and wife.

Age, Family Size, and Presence of Children

Among couples in which the spouses were both either 14 to 24 years old or 25 to 34 years old, the average family size was 3.40 persons (table 15). Approximately one-half of these families (53 percent) were composed of two persons (the husband and wife) or the couple plus one additional family member. Almost always, this third person was their own child, but in a very few instances it was some other relative, such as a brother or sister, of one of the persons maintaining the family. The average number of children under 18 years of age in these families was 1.36.

By the time both the husband and wife approached their middle years (age 35 to 44), family size had grown to an average of 4.66 persons. Among couples in this age bracket, only about 18 percent consisted of less than four persons; the proportion in which only the husband and wife were present was 5 percent of the total. Nine out of 10 of these families had at least one child under 18 years of age who was living in the home, and the average number of children under 18 in these "early midlife" families was 2.24 persons.

As the husband and wife continued to grow older, their children, if any, had begun to reach young adulthood and leave their parental home to form households of their own. Once the couple reached retirement age (65 years and over), average family size had declined to 2.22 persons. About 87 percent of these families consisted of just the husband and wife, and rarely was the additional relative a child under 18.

Age, Residence, and Mobility

Close to two-thirds of all married couples lived in metropolitan areas. Those couples age 65 and over were somewhat more likely than their younger counterparts to be living in nonmetropolitan areas.

Since youth and mobility are positively related to one another, it is not surprising that the highest proportion of movers was found among couples in which both spouses were either 14 to 24 years old or 25 to 34 years old. About one-half (52 percent) of these couples had moved into a different house or apartment at some time during the 2 years prior to the 1977 survey. The vast majority of these movers had shifted to another residence in the same State, but about 11 percent of these young couples had moved outside their previous State of residence (table 16). This proportion was twice that exhibited by couples in any other age bracket.

Among couples age 65 and over, only 7 percent moved at all, and most of those who did move did not leave their previous county of residence. The extent to which the shifts in residence that did occur were from a house which had been large enough to serve the family in past years to more manageable living quarters is not shown by the available data.

Age, Homeownership, and Renting

A substantial majority of married couples (76 percent) in 1977 were owners of the home in which they resided (table 18). The lowest proportion of homeowners was that among couples in which the husband was under 35 (57 percent) and the highest proportions were among husbands age 45 to 54 or 55 to 64 (86 or 87 percent). By the time the husbands had reached the 65-and-over age bracket, the proportion owning their homes had declined only slightly (to 84 percent). The distribution of homeownership by age of wife is similar to the distribution by age of husband. The proportions for corresponding age groups never differed by more than 3 percent. White couples were more likely to be homeowners than Black couples (78 percent versus 61 percent).

TABLE 15.

Family Size and Presence of Children for Married-Couple Families, by Joint Age Level of the Husband and Wife: March 1977

(For meaning of symbols, see text)

Size of family and presence of children	All married-couple families	Age of both husband and wife: 14 to 24 or 25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
Total..............(thousands)..	47,497	11,279	5,844	5,810	4,422	4,319
Percent.....................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SIZE OF FAMILY						
2 persons..........................	36.2	26.9	5.4	28.1	65.8	86.9
3 persons..........................	21.2	26.0	12.4	27.8	22.0	9.4
4 persons..........................	21.6	30.4	31.9	20.7	7.6	2.3
5 persons..........................	11.7	11.8	25.1	12.3	2.6	0.7
6 persons..........................	5.3	3.5	13.5	6.1	1.2	0.5
7 or more persons..................	4.0	1.4	11.6	5.0	0.7	0.2
Average per family.................	3.42	3.40	4.66	3.61	2.57	2.22
PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN						
No children under 18 years............	47.6	27.8	9.7	53.4	92.3	99.6
Some under 18 years..................	52.4	72.2	90.3	46.6	7.7	0.4
All under 6 years..................	12.5	34.7	2.6	0.3	-	-
Some under 6, some 6 to 17..........	10.9	22.4	16.2	1.3	0.1	-
All 6 to 17 years..................	28.9	15.1	71.5	45.1	7.6	0.4
Average number of children under 18:						
Per family.........................	1.06	1.36	2.24	0.76	0.10	0.01
Per family with children............	2.02	1.88	2.48	1.63	1.26	1.37

TABLE 16.

Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence and Mobility of Married-Couple Families, by Joint Age Level of the Husband and Wife: March 1977

Residence and mobility	All married-couple families	Age of both husband and wife: 14 to 24 or 25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
Total..............(thousands)..	47,497	11,279	5,844	5,810	4,422	4,319
Percent.....................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
RESIDENCE						
Metropolitan areas..................	65.8	65.9	66.3	69.6	66.9	60.1
Nonmetropolitan areas................	34.2	34.1	33.7	30.4	33.1	39.9
MOBILITY						
Nonmovers............................	73.9	48.2	81.6	88.3	90.5	93.4
Movers...............................	26.1	51.8	18.4	11.7	9.5	6.6
Same county........................	14.9	29.9	9.6	6.7	4.6	3.7
Same State.........................	5.6	11.1	3.5	2.8	2.7	1.4
Different State....................	4.7	8.9	4.3	1.9	1.9	1.4
Other..............................	1.0	1.9	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1

TABLE 17.

Labor Force Participation and Family Income for Married-Couple Families, by Joint Age Level of the Husband and Wife: March 1977

Labor force participation and family income	All married-couple families	Age of both husband and wife				
		14 to 24 or 25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
Total..............(thousands)..	47,497	11,279	5,844	5,810	4,422	4,319
Percent......................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION						
In Labor Force........................						
Husband and wife....................	42.2	50.6	54.1	50.0	31.0	2.9
Husband only........................	38.5	42.8	41.5	43.5	43.8	13.4
Wife only...........................	4.5	3.1	2.1	3.0	7.3	3.6
Neither spouse......................	14.9	3.5	2.3	3.6	17.9	80.1
FAMILY INCOME						
Under $2,000..........................	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.1
$2,000 to $4,999......................	5.3	3.3	1.9	1.9	5.1	18.8
$5,000 to $9,999......................	17.4	17.9	8.0	8.4	17.0	42.8
$10,000 to $14,999....................	20.6	26.3	15.8	15.3	18.8	18.2
$15,000 to $19,999....................	20.8	25.7	23.8	19.6	20.2	8.7
$20,000 to $24,999....................	14.5	14.1	20.5	18.1	14.3	4.4
$25,000 to $49,999....................	18.1	11.1	25.5	31.6	19.9	5.0
$50,000 and over......................	2.2	0.6	3.5	4.2	3.5	1.0
Median income..............(dollars)..	$16,013	$15,285	$19,878	$20,837	$16,543	$7,660

TABLE 18.

Tenure by Age of Husband and Wife, by Race: March 1977

(Numbers in thousands)

Race and tenure	All married-couple families	Age of husband or wife				
		14 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
ALL RACES						
Tenure by Age of Husband						
Total	47,497	14,271	9,279	9,427	7,812	6,709
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owners	76.2	57.0	81.5	86.7	86.3	83.6
Renters	23.8	43.0	18.5	13.3	13.7	16.4
Tenure by Age of Wife						
Total	47,497	17,239	9,283	9,178	7,059	4,738
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owners	76.2	60.1	84.2	87.4	85.8	83.6
Renters	23.8	40.0	15.8	12.6	14.2	16.4
WHITE						
Tenure by Age of Husband						
Total	43,397	12,994	8,344	8,618	7,237	6,205
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owners	77.7	58.8	83.1	88.1	87.3	84.5
Renters	22.3	41.2	16.9	11.9	12.7	15.5
Tenure by Age of Wife						
Total	43,397	15,605	8,393	8,403	6,579	4,416
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owners	77.7	61.9	85.7	88.5	87.1	84.1
Renters	22.3	38.2	14.3	11.5	12.9	15.9
BLACK						
Tenure by Age of Husband						
Total	3,406	1,056	749	671	497	434
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owners	61.4	39.1	68.9	71.6	73.6	73.0
Renters	38.6	60.9	31.1	28.4	26.4	27.0
Tenure by Age of Wife						
Total	3,406	1,332	718	639	420	297
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owners	61.4	43.2	71.6	76.7	66.9	78.5
Renters	38.6	56.8	28.6	23.3	33.3	21.9

Employment of Characteristics of Married Couples

Until a decade or two ago, it was possible to obtain a reasonably clear picture of the economic characteristics of married-couple families simply by examining the employment status and income of the husband. The importance of such information diminishes, however, as more wives enter the labor force and contribute significantly to the family's income. In this section, the employment status of the husband and wife refers to the *week* before the March 1977 Current Population Survey, and the income of the couple refers to the 1976 calendar *year*.

Participation in the Labor Force

Although husbands are less likely now than formerly to be the sole breadwinner for the family, the proportion who were in the labor force in March 1977 was still relatively high (81 percent). In that year, close to one-half (47 percent) of all married women were in the labor force; that level of participation is substantially higher than in the past.

Among married men, the participation in the labor force was highest (96 percent) for those in the middle years of 35 to 44 (table 19). These men generally have completed their formal schooling and are too young to retire. Consequently, they are under great social and economic pressure to work, and the vast majority of them do so.

By contrast, it was the youngest wives (those under 25) who were most likely to be in the labor force (58 percent). The participation of wives 25 to 34 years old declined slightly to 52 percent, as many of these women dropped out of the labor force to devote themselves to a period of full-time childrearing. Once past the primary childbearing years, larger proportions of women returned to the labor force for a while, and the participation rate among those age 35 to 44 rose to 56 percent. At older ages the worker rate declined.

As one would expect, most husbands and wives drop out of the labor force and enter retirement after age 65. Among those age 65 and over, the proportion still working or job-hunting had declined to 21 percent for men and 7 percent for women.

Working Wives and Mothers

Married women who had one or more children under 18 years of age were just as likely to be members of the labor force (48 percent) as married women who did not have such a child (45 percent). There are substantial differences when consideration is given to the age of the wife as well as the presence of children.

The highest participation rate (82 percent) was among married women age 25 to 34 who did not have children. This group of women includes many well-educated women who are devoting their main energies to a working career outside the home. By contrast, among the corresponding group of wives who had at least one child under 18, 46 percent were in the labor force; this proportion is much lower but still quite high as compared with earlier times.

The disparity between wives in and out of the labor force was just as great for those under age 25 (figure 4). Among wives with no children, 77 percent were either working or looking for work outside the home, but the corresponding proportion for wives with a child under 18 was 41 percent (table 20).

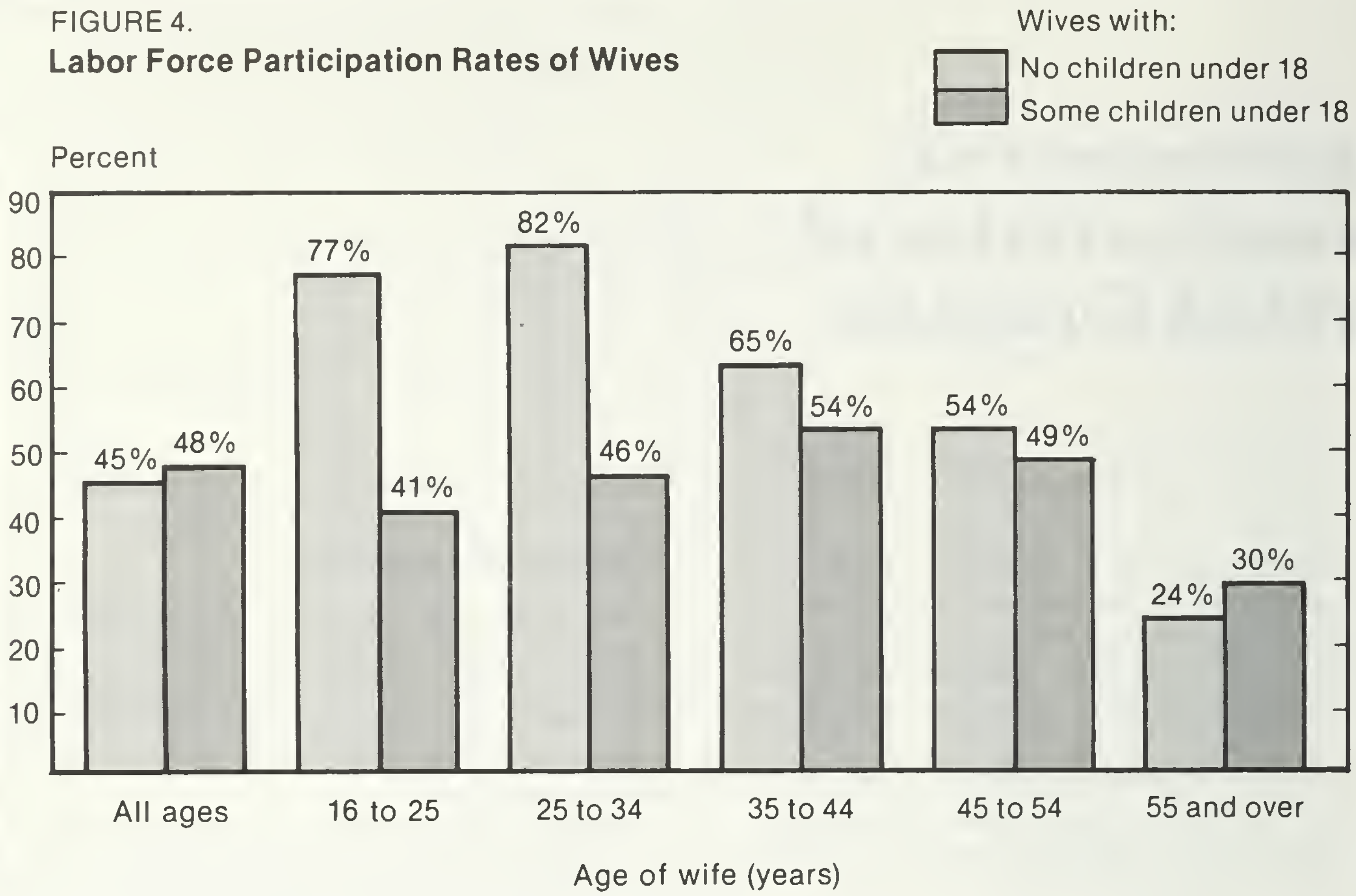
The differential between wives in and not in the labor force according to presence of children decreases among those 35 to 44 and 45 to 54. For wives age 55 and over, women with children were actually more likely to be labor force participants; wives in this age category, generally were not caring for infants or youngsters who were of an age likely to inhibit seeking work outside the home.

The age of the child is often a critical factor in determining whether the mother enters or remains in the labor force. The participation rate for wives whose only children at home were age 14 to 17 was about 57 percent, whereas the rate for those whose children were all under age 6 was only 40 percent (table 21).

Working Wives by Education and Income Level

Regardless of whether a wife has children or not, the more years of school she has completed, the more likely she is to

FIGURE 4.
Labor Force Participation Rates of Wives



be a member of the labor force. Among wives who were not high school graduates, only a third (33 percent) were working or job hunting, whereas two-thirds (69 percent) of those who had completed more than 4 years of college were in the labor force. If the wife had 4 or more years of college, was under age 45, and had no children under 18, her participation rate soared to about 90 percent (table 22).

Wives do not necessarily enter the work force in proportion to their degree of economic need. For example, married women in 1977 were most likely to be in the work force if their husbands had incomes of $10,000 to $14,999; they had a higher participation rate (54 percent) than the comparable group of women whose husbands had incomes of less than $3,000 (43 percent).

If one looks at married-couple families from the standpoint of their joint labor force participation, one finds that married couples with both spouses working or seeking work had a median family income of $19,327. If only the husband was in the labor force, the median family income was about $3,000 lower, or $16,267. If the situation was reversed, and only the wife was a member of the labor force, the median income was $12,450 (table 23).

If neither spouse was in the labor force, the median income was between $7,000 and $8,000. Undoubtedly, very few of these couples did not work because of independent wealth. Still about 10 percent of these nonworking couples did have incomes in excess of $20,000. Such couples were likely to be living on their fixed retirement incomes or the income of relatives who shared their living quarters.

Work Experience of Married Couples

Some married men and women are not successful in their efforts to find or keep a job, and many who do work may not wish or be able to hold a full-time position for the entire year. Although there are a substantial number of wives working and contributing to the family's income, the husband is still more likely to be found among the ranks of full-time, year-round workers (figure 5).

The March 1977 Current Population Survey indicated that 84 percent of all husbands worked for some period of time during 1976, 65 percent worked at full-time jobs all year, and only 2 percent held part-time jobs for the whole year. About 16 percent of married men did not work outside the home at all during 1976. By comparison, 54 percent of all wives worked sometime during the year, 23 percent were full-time workers all year, and 7 percent worked part-time all year. About 46 percent of married women did not work outside the home at all during the year (table 24).

In 1 of every 2 married couples (50 percent), both the husband and wife had some work experience during 1976, but only 17 percent of the couples held full-time jobs all year, and less than 1 percent of the couples worked only part-time all year. In 12 percent of all married couples, neither spouse had any work experience during the preceding year.

In nearly all (95 percent) of the married-couple families in which there were children under 18 years of age, the husband worked at least some part of the preceding year, and in

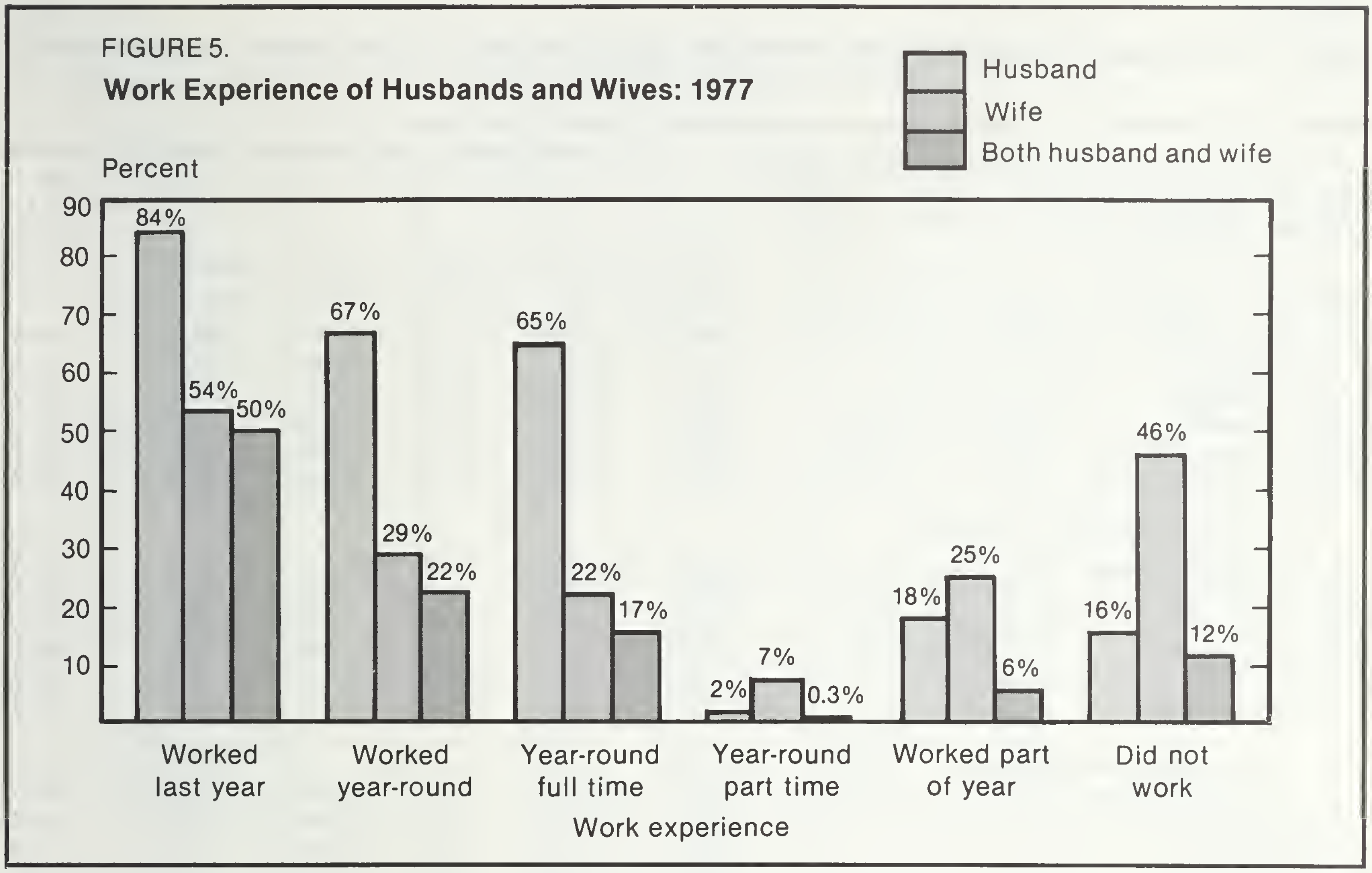


FIGURE 5.
Work Experience of Husbands and Wives: 1977

three-fourths (77 percent) he worked full time all year. The corresponding proportions of wives were substantial but much smaller (56 percent and 20 percent, respectively).

In future years it may become a more frequent occurrence for both spouses to work only part of the year, or for more of the husbands to devote themselves to childrearing in the home, or for both to work at part-time jobs. To the extent that such work patterns evolve, the end result would be a reduction in the husband's and father's role as the only economic provider. As a matter of fact, the 1977 data show that the husband was the family's *sole* earner in only 26 percent of the married-couple families (table 25). More common were couples in which there were 2 earners, the husband and wife (36 percent). The proportion of couples in which the wife was the only earner was quite low (4 percent).

Couples in which both spouses were earners tended to exhibit more mobility than those in which only one spouse was an earner. This situation may be in large part attributable to the fact that the age distribution among couples in which both spouses work is more youthful, and the link between youth and mobility is well established.

Couples in which both spouses were earners, in addition to having significantly higher family incomes, were more likely to have completed at least 1 year of college than couples in which either the husband or the wife was the only earner (table 26). Again, the age distribution of these couples plays an important role.

TABLE 19.
Labor Force Participation Rates of Husbands and Wives: March 1977

(Numbers in thousands)

Age	Husband		Wife	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All ages, 16 and over....	48,002	80.6	47,984	46.6
16 to 24 years.................	3,257	89.6	5,467	58.2
25 to 34 years.................	11,339	94.1	12,101	52.2
35 to 44 years.................	9,323	95.7	9,312	56.0
45 to 54 years.................	9,460	92.9	9,214	51.8
55 to 64 years.................	7,846	76.4	7,093	36.1
65 years and over.............	6,778	20.9	4,797	7.0

TABLE 20.

Labor Force Status and Participation Rates of Wives, by Age and Presence of Own Children: March 1977

(Numbers in thousands)

Presence of own children and age of wife	All wives	In labor force		Not in labor force		Labor force participation rate
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total wives[1]	47,984	22,377	100.0	25,607	100.0	46.6
16 to 24 years	5,467	3,181	14.2	2,286	8.9	58.2
25 to 34 years	12,101	6,315	28.2	5,787	22.6	52.2
35 to 44 years	9,312	5,212	23.3	4,100	16.0	56.0
45 to 54 years	9,214	4,773	21.3	4,440	17.3	51.8
55 years and over	11,890	2,896	12.9	8,994	35.1	24.4
Wives with no own children under 18 years[1]	22,886	10,268	45.9	12,618	49.3	44.9
16 to 24 years	2,584	1,988	8.9	596	2.3	76.9
25 to 34 years	2,139	1,744	7.8	395	1.5	81.5
35 to 44 years	1,420	915	4.1	505	2.0	64.5
45 to 54 years	5,384	2,883	12.9	2,501	9.8	53.5
55 years and over	11,359	2,738	12.2	8,621	33.7	24.1
Wives with own children under 18 years[1]	25,098	12,109	54.1	12,989	50.7	48.2
16 to 24 years	2,883	1,193	5.3	1,690	6.6	41.4
25 to 34 years	9,962	4,570	20.4	5,392	21.1	45.9
35 to 44 years	7,892	4,297	19.2	3,595	14.0	54.4
45 to 54 years	3,830	1,891	8.5	1,939	7.6	49.4
55 years and over	531	158	0.7	373	1.5	29.8

[1] Includes wives 16 years old and over.

TABLE 21.

Labor Force Status and Participation Rates of Wives, by Presence and Age of Own Children: March 1977

(Numbers in thousands)

Presence and age of own children	All wives	In labor force		Not in labor force		Labor force participation rate
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total[1]	47,984	22,377	100.0	25,607	100.0	46.6
None under 18 years	22,886	10,268	45.9	12,618	49.3	44.9
Some under 18 years	25,098	12,109	54.1	12,989	50.7	48.2
All 6 to 17 years	13,800	7,674	34.3	6,126	23.9	55.6
All 14 to 17 years	3,924	2,247	10.0	1,677	6.5	57.3
All 6 to 13 years	5,313	2,842	12.7	2,471	9.6	53.5
Some 6 to 13 years, some 14 to 17 years	4,563	2,584	11.5	1,979	7.7	56.6
Some 6 to 17 years, some under 6 years	5,217	1,989	8.9	3,228	12.6	38.1
All under 6 years	6,081	2,446	10.9	3,635	14.2	40.2
All 3 to 5 years	1,448	752	3.4	696	2.7	51.9
All under 3 years	3,053	1,210	5.4	1,844	7.2	39.6
Some 3 to 5 years, some under 3 years	1,580	485	2.2	1,096	4.3	30.7

[1] Includes wives age 16 years and over.

TABLE 22.

Labor Force Participation Rates of Wives, by Years of School Completed by Wife, Presence and Age of Own Children, and Income of Husband: March 1977

(Income during 1976. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Subject	Labor force participation rate					
	Total	Years of school completed by wife				
		Less than 4 years of high school	High school, 4 years	College		
				1 to 3 years	4 years	5 years or more
TOTAL						
All wives	46.6	33.4	50.1	52.1	56.3	68.5
No own children under 18 years	44.9	27.7	51.0	55.1	63.3	70.7
Wife under 45 years	75.6	54.4	75.7	79.4	90.1	89.6
Wife 45 years and over	33.6	23.8	41.0	37.9	38.2	53.5
With own children under 18 years	48.2	41.1	49.4	49.8	50.9	66.6
UNDER $3,000						
All wives	42.6	28.5	55.3	62.8	63.9	(B)
No own children under 18 years	37.9	24.1	52.4	60.5	61.5	(B)
Wife under 45 years	69.1	47.6	71.3	81.1	(B)	(B)
Wife 45 years and over	29.6	21.3	46.0	38.1	37.3	(B)
With own children under 18 years	52.0	39.6	59.5	66.9	68.7	(B)
$3,000 TO $4,999						
All wives	35.9	24.3	48.8	53.8	57.0	(B)
No own children under 18 years	29.7	18.8	42.9	49.3	53.2	(B)
Wife under 45 years	71.7	51.2	78.7	73.9	(B)	(B)
Wife 45 years and over	22.1	16.4	32.9	34.3	26.8	(B)
With own children under 18 years	51.2	40.7	59.5	67.1	65.8	(B)
$5,000 TO $9,999						
All wives	47.2	35.7	52.2	56.3	65.9	73.1
No own children under 18 years	43.6	28.8	51.1	56.6	64.0	69.2
Wife under 45 years	77.2	56.7	78.3	84.6	92.6	(B)
Wife 45 years and over	29.5	24.0	36.3	29.1	31.3	(B)
With own children under 18 years	51.5	44.6	53.4	56.0	68.8	80.8
$10,000 TO $14,999						
All wives	53.7	40.3	55.4	59.9	68.3	78.3
No own children under 18 years	55.6	38.2	58.7	64.7	72.6	79.4
Wife under 45 years	80.0	59.9	79.5	81.6	94.3	91.8
Wife 45 years and over	41.9	33.8	46.8	45.6	40.5	(B)
With own children under 18 years	52.2	42.1	53.2	56.2	64.4	76.6
$15,000 TO $19,999						
All wives	48.8	34.6	49.8	52.5	57.1	67.0
No own children under 18 years	51.3	31.1	52.6	57.9	73.1	74.3
Wife under 45 years	74.4	43.6	71.5	78.5	90.6	88.1
Wife 45 years and over	42.2	28.9	46.5	44.6	52.9	58.3
With own children under 18 years	47.3	37.5	48.3	49.9	47.4	61.8
$20,000 TO $24,999						
All wives	44.6	27.3	43.7	49.8	49.1	65.9
No own children under 18 years	44.7	24.2	42.6	51.9	61.2	71.8
Wife under 45 years	70.3	(B)	66.1	(B)	(B)	(B)
Wife 45 years and over	37.8	22.1	37.9	47.8	40.8	(B)
With own children under 18 years	44.6	30.1	44.4	48.8	43.5	62.3
$25,000 AND OVER						
All wives	36.6	28.3	33.9	33.3	39.1	59.6
No own children under 18 years	39.7	27.2	39.9	36.2	43.7	57.9
Wife under 45 years	65.4	(B)	57.1	(B)	(B)	(B)
Wife 45 years and over	34.0	18.3	36.5	31.3	34.9	49.5
With own children under 18 years	34.6	30.3	29.4	31.6	36.6	60.2

TABLE 23.

Joint Labor Force and Employment Status of Husbands and Wives, by Family Income: March 1977

(Income during 1976)

Family income	All married-couple families	In labor force: Husband and wife	In labor force: Husband only	In labor force: Wife only	Neither spouse in labor force
Total.......(thousands)..	47,497	20,034	18,274	2,136	7,054
Percent...............	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $2,000..................	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.8
$2,000 to $4,999..............	5.3	1.6	3.6	6.1	19.9
$5,000 to $9,999..............	17.4	9.2	16.0	29.2	41.0
$10,000 to $14,999............	20.6	18.2	23.4	27.7	18.0
$15,000 to $19,999............	20.8	23.5	22.8	17.4	9.0
$20,000 to $24,999............	14.5	19.5	13.5	8.8	4.7
$25,000 to $49,999............	18.1	25.3	16.2	9.0	5.0
$50,000 and over..............	2.2	2.0	3.3	0.6	0.7
Median income.......(dollars)..	$16,013	$19,327	$16,267	$12,450	$7,610

TABLE 24.

Work Experience of Husband, by Work Experience of Wife and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years of Age: March 1977

(Numbers in thousands)

Work experience of wife	All married-couple families	Husband worked last year					Husband did not work
		Total	Full year			Part-year	
			Total	Full-time	Part-time		
Total[1]	46,687	39,407	31,134	30,223	911	8,273	7,280
Worked last year	25,147	23,398	18,540	18,065	475	4,858	1,749
Full-year	13,584	12,580	10,389	10,095	294	2,192	1,004
Full-time	10,498	9,723	7,898	7,726	171	1,826	774
Part-time	3,087	2,857	2,491	2,369	122	366	230
Did not work	21,540	16,009	12,594	12,158	436	3,415	5,531
With no related children under 18	21,782	15,688	11,780	11,128	652	3,908	6,093
Worked last year	11,117	9,867	7,496	7,175	321	2,371	1,249
Full-year	6,957	6,215	4,991	4,775	216	1,223	743
Full-time	5,624	5,063	4,015	3,894	121	1,049	561
Part-time	1,333	1,151	976	881	95	175	182
Did not work	10,665	5,821	4,284	3,953	331	1,537	4,844
With one or more related children under 18	24,905	23,719	19,354	19,095	259	4,365	1,187
Worked last year	14,030	13,531	11,044	10,890	154	2,486	499
Full-year	6,627	6,366	5,397	5,320	78	969	261
Full-time	4,873	4,660	3,883	3,832	51	777	213
Part-time	1,754	1,706	1,515	1,488	27	191	48
Did not work	10,875	10,188	8,310	8,205	104	1,878	688
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED COUPLES, BY WORK EXPERIENCE OF HUSBAND							
Total	100.0	84.4	66.7	64.7	2.0	17.7	15.6
Worked last year	100.0	93.0	73.7	71.8	1.9	19.3	7.0
Full-year	100.0	92.6	76.5	74.3	2.2	16.1	7.4
Full-time	100.0	92.6	75.2	73.6	1.6	17.4	7.4
Part-time	100.0	92.5	80.7	76.7	4.0	11.9	7.5
Did not work	100.0	74.3	58.5	56.4	2.0	15.9	25.7
With no related children under 18	100.0	72.0	54.1	51.1	3.0	17.9	28.0
Worked last year	100.0	88.8	67.4	64.5	2.9	21.3	11.2
Full-year	100.0	89.3	71.7	68.6	3.1	17.6	10.7
Full-time	100.0	90.0	71.4	69.2	2.2	18.7	10.0
Part-time	100.0	86.3	73.2	66.1	7.1	13.1	13.7
Did not work	100.0	54.6	40.2	37.1	3.1	14.4	45.4
With one or more related children under 18	100.0	95.2	77.7	76.7	1.0	17.5	4.8
Worked last year	100.0	96.4	78.7	77.6	1.1	17.7	3.6
Full-year	100.0	96.1	81.4	80.3	1.2	14.6	3.9
Full-time	100.0	95.6	79.7	78.6	1.0	15.9	4.4
Part-time	100.0	97.3	86.4	84.8	1.5	10.9	2.7
Did not work	100.0	93.7	76.4	75.4	1.0	17.3	6.3
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED COUPLES, BY WORK EXPERIENCE OF WIFE							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked last year	53.9	59.4	59.5	59.8	52.1	58.7	24.0
Full-year	29.1	31.9	33.4	33.4	32.3	26.5	13.8
Full-time	22.5	24.7	25.4	25.6	18.8	22.1	10.6
Part-time	6.6	7.2	8.0	7.8	13.4	4.4	3.2
Did not work	46.1	40.6	40.5	40.2	47.9	41.3	76.0
With no related children under 18	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked last year	51.0	62.9	63.6	64.5	49.2	60.7	20.5
Full-year	31.9	39.6	42.4	42.9	33.1	31.3	12.2
Full-time	25.8	32.3	34.1	35.0	18.6	26.8	9.2
Part-time	6.1	7.3	8.3	7.9	14.6	4.5	3.0
Did not work	49.0	37.1	36.4	35.5	50.8	39.3	79.5
With one or more related children under 18	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked last year	56.3	57.0	57.1	57.0	59.5	57.0	42.0
Full-year	26.6	26.8	27.9	27.9	30.1	22.2	22.0
Full-time	19.6	19.6	20.1	20.1	19.7	17.8	17.9
Part-time	7.0	7.2	7.8	7.8	10.4	4.4	4.0
Did not work	43.7	43.0	43.0	43.0	40.2	43.0	58.0

[1] Excludes noncivilian families.

TABLE 25.

Earning Status of Husbands and Wives, by Mobility and Age: March 1977

Subject	All married-couple families	Husband and wife only earners	Husband only earner	Wife only earner
Total[1]........(thousands)..	47,497	17,278	12,204	1,699
Percent..................	100.0	36.4	25.7	3.6
MOBILITY				
Percent..................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nonmovers........................	73.9	62.7	73.4	70.0
Movers...........................	26.1	37.3	26.6	30.0
Same county....................	14.9	22.8	14.6	11.1
Same State.....................	5.6	8.3	6.1	3.6
Different State................	4.7	5.6	4.8	10.0
Other..........................	1.0	0.6	1.0	5.2
AGE OF SPOUSES				
Percent..................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Both 14 to 24 years..............	5.9	10.8	5.1	8.6
Husband only...................	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.0
Both 25 to 34 years..............	17.8	28.1	24.9	12.5
Husband only...................	5.7	9.6	6.2	4.7
Both 35 to 44 years..............	12.3	10.5	10.5	4.8
Husband only...................	7.2	9.6	9.6	4.1
Both 45 to 54 years..............	12.2	9.1	8.8	5.8
Husband only...................	7.6	5.5	6.4	3.2
Both 55 to 64 years..............	9.3	7.3	11.7	12.3
Husband only...................	7.1	4.9	7.3	10.0
Both 65 years and over...........	9.1	1.1	5.8	11.2
Husband only...................	5.0	2.4	3.0	21.7

[1] Includes 16,307,000 families not shown separately.

TABLE 26.

Earning Status of Husbands and Wives, by Selected Characteristics: March 1977

Subject	All married-couple families	Husband and wife only earners	Husband only earner	Wife only earner
Total[1]........(thousands)..	47,497	17,278	12,204	1,699
Percent..................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
RESIDENCE				
Metropolitan.....................	65.8	65.6	67.2	62.4
Nonmetropolitan..................	34.2	34.4	32.8	37.6
SCHOOL COMPLETED BY BOTH HUSBAND AND WIFE				
Less than 4 years of high school.	21.9	13.9	22.2	26.5
High school, 4 years............	24.2	27.3	24.4	20.6
College, 1 to 3 years...........	4.6	6.3	4.3	3.4
College, 4 years or more........	2.2	3.4	1.6	1.5
FAMILY INCOME				
Under $2,000.....................	1.1	0.8	1.3	2.1
$2,000 to $4,999.................	5.3	2.0	4.6	8.3
$5,000 to $9,999.................	17.4	11.8	20.4	37.5
$10,000 to $14,999..............	20.6	21.8	26.1	27.6
$15,000 to $19,999..............	20.8	25.6	22.9	15.3
$20,000 to $24,999..............	14.5	18.3	11.2	5.1
$25,000 to $49,999..............	18.1	18.3	11.2	3.8
$50,000 and over................	2.2	1.4	2.4	0.4
Median income.........(dollars)..	$16,013	$17,151	$14,348	$10,227

[1] Includes 16,307,000 families not shown separately.

Income of Married Couples

The median family income for all married-couple families in 1976 was about $16,271 (table 27). As one would expect, the presence of more than one earner in the family was associated with a relatively high median family income. Also as expected, the lowest median income ($6,761) was that for families with no earners at all. The median income for families with the husband as the only earner was $14,543, as compared with medians of $17,570 for those with two earners (the husband and wife), and $20,203 for those with the husband and some other relative as the earners. In families with at least three earners (one of which was the husband), the median income was $23,474.

For White married-couple families the median income was $16,554; in comparison, Black couples had a median income of $13,280, and Spanish-origin couples, $11,969.

About 20 percent of all married-couple families had incomes of $25,000 or more in 1976. An additional 36 percent had incomes of at least $15,000 but less than $25,000, and, similarly, 38 percent had incomes of at least $5,000 but less than $15,000. Finally, 6 percent had incomes of less than $5,000. (The 1976 poverty threshold for a nonfarm family of four, according to Federal government guidelines, was $5,815.)

Income of Husbands and Wives

The personal income of husbands was about $2,000 higher among those men whose wives did not contribute to family income than among those men whose wives did contribute. The median income for all husbands in married-couple families was $12,307 (table 28A). If both the husband and wife were income recipients, the median income of the husband was $11,609, whereas the median income of the husband was $13,751 if the wife was not a contributor to the family's income.

The median personal income was much lower for wives than for husbands (table 28B). Overall, married women with income had a median income of only $3,900. If both spouses were income recipients, wives had a median income of $3,888, compared to a median of $5,153 for wives whose husbands had no income in 1976—a difference of about $1,300.

Earnings of Husbands and Wives

Although all persons with earnings have income, not all with income have earnings. Wages, salaries, and self-employment income are identified as earnings and generally constitute the major source of income. Some persons, however, receive all of their income in the form of "unearned income" (pensions, public assistance, interest, and other sources).

Whereas 99 percent of husbands had incomes in 1976, only 85 percent had earnings. Husbands had median earnings of $12,933, and about 56 percent earned $10,000 or more during the course of the year (table 29).

The gap between the proportion receiving income and the proportion with earnings was about the same for wives as for husbands. About 65 percent of wives had incomes in 1976, but only 52 percent had any earnings during the period. Among wives with earnings, the median was $4,778, and just 8 percent earned $10,000 or more. Thus, median earnings for husbands were about 171 percent higher than median earnings for wives ($12,933 versus $4,778).

Although most husbands have higher earnings than their wives, a significant number of wives in 1976 were in at least as high an earnings category as their husbands. From the data in table 29 it can be demonstrated that, in approximately 1 of every 3 *married couples in which the wife had earnings,* her earnings were in the same class interval as that of her husband or in a higher interval. But about one-half of the wives had no earnings at all; therefore, among close to 1 in every 6 of *all married couples,* the wife had earnings comparable to, or more than, those of her husband.

Characteristics of Earner Couples

The median age of wives among couples with both spouses as earners was 36.8 years (table 30A), and the comparable figure for husbands was 39.9 years (table 30B). About 42 percent of such couples had no children under 18 years of age.

About 16 percent of the wives among dual-earner couples had completed 4 years of college or more. The corresponding proportion among the husbands was 21 percent. Moreover, among such couples, the majority of the wives held professional, clerical, sales, and other white-collar positions (65 percent). Among their husbands, about equal proportions were holding white-collar positions (45 percent) and blue-collar jobs (46 percent).

Thus, the picture that emerges of these dual-earner couples is that they tend to be somewhat younger but less likely to have no children in the home, and they tend to be better educated than husbands and wives in general.

TABLE 27.

Total Money Income of Married-Couple Families, by Number of Earners and Race and Spanish Origin of Husband: March 1977

(For meaning of symbols, see text)

Race and number of earners	Total		Total money income (1976)								Median income
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Under $2,000	$2,000 to $4,999	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $49,999	$50,000 or more	(dollars)
ALL RACES											
All married-couple families[1]	46,687	100.0	1.1	5.3	17.1	20.6	20.9	14.6	18.2	2.2	$16,271
Husband an earner:											
All married-couple families	39,407	100.0	0.9	2.6	12.7	20.8	23.1	16.5	20.8	2.6	17,656
1 earner	12,198	100.0	1.3	4.6	20.4	26.1	22.9	11.2	11.2	2.4	14,543
2 earners	19,770	100.0	0.8	2.0	11.2	21.3	25.0	18.4	19.3	2.0	17,845
Husband and wife only	17,270	100.0	0.8	2.1	11.8	21.8	25.6	18.2	18.3	1.4	17,570
Husband and other relative only	2,501	100.0	1.0	1.6	7.1	17.9	21.2	19.2	26.4	5.5	20,203
3 or more earners	7,439	100.0	0.6	1.1	4.3	10.6	18.2	20.2	40.6	4.5	23,474
Husband not an earner:											
All married-couple families	7,280	100.0	2.2	19.9	40.5	19.4	9.1	4.2	4.2	0.5	8,028
No earner	4,866	100.0	2.4	26.3	44.8	16.2	5.5	2.2	2.2	0.4	6,761
1 earner	1,810	100.0	2.2	8.8	36.1	26.1	15.4	6.2	5.2	0.2	10,443
Wife only	1,324	100.0	2.6	10.1	37.8	27.7	13.7	4.4	3.3	0.2	9,902
Other relative only	486	100.0	0.8	4.9	31.1	21.2	19.8	11.3	10.7	-	12,715
2 or more earners	604	100.0	0.3	1.7	19.2	26.3	19.4	14.4	16.9	1.8	15,680
WHITE											
All married-couple families	42,719	100.0	1.1	4.9	16.6	20.3	21.0	14.9	18.8	2.4	16,554
Husband an earner:											
All married-couple families	36,117	100.0	0.9	2.4	12.2	20.5	23.2	16.8	21.5	2.7	17,911
1 earner	11,359	100.0	1.2	4.0	19.4	26.1	23.3	11.7	11.8	2.6	14,860
2 earners	17,923	100.0	0.8	1.8	10.7	21.0	25.3	18.7	19.8	2.1	18,040
Husband and wife only	15,587	100.0	0.7	1.9	11.3	21.6	25.8	18.5	18.6	1.5	17,728
Husband and other relative only	2,336	100.0	0.9	1.3	6.3	17.1	21.5	19.7	27.4	5.8	20,544
3 earners or more	6,836	100.0	0.6	1.0	4.0	9.7	17.6	20.4	42.1	4.6	23,972
Husband not an earner:											
All married-couple families	6,601	100.0	2.2	18.6	40.9	19.8	9.3	4.3	4.4	0.5	8,209
No earner	4,536	100.0	2.4	24.6	45.4	17.0	5.6	2.4	2.4	0.4	6,944
1 earner	1,564	100.0	2.4	7.1	35.0	26.4	16.7	6.5	5.8	0.2	10,757
Wife only	1,149	100.0	3.0	8.1	37.8	28.3	14.6	4.4	3.5	0.3	10,121
Other relative only	415	100.0	0.7	4.3	27.7	20.7	22.2	12.3	12.5	-	13,977
2 earners or more	500	100.0	0.4	1.0	18.2	24.6	20.6	14.4	18.6	2.2	16,455
BLACK											
All married-couple families	3,302	100.0	1.6	10.4	23.4	23.3	19.4	11.1	10.4	0.5	13,280
Husband an earner:											
All married-couple families	2,711	100.0	1.6	5.4	20.1	24.9	22.4	12.7	12.3	0.6	14,634
1 earner	692	100.0	3.0	11.7	34.8	27.6	16.8	2.3	3.0	0.4	10,044
2 earners	1,548	100.0	1.2	3.8	17.2	24.5	23.4	15.4	14.0	0.4	15,645
Husband and wife only	1,416	100.0	1.0	3.5	16.9	24.4	23.9	16.0	14.2	0.3	15,785
Husband and other relative only	132	100.0	3.0	6.1	20.5	28.0	18.9	9.8	12.1	1.5	13,894
3 earners or more	471	100.0	0.8	1.7	8.1	21.7	27.2	18.7	20.4	1.7	18,022
Husband not an earner:											
All married-couple families	591	100.0	1.7	33.7	38.4	15.9	5.4	3.7	1.4	-	6,193
No earner	285	100.0	3.2	52.6	36.5	4.9	2.8	-	-	-	4,643
1 earner	219	100.0	0.5	20.1	44.3	22.8	5.5	5.0	0.9	-	7,665
Wife only	158	100.0	-	24.7	39.9	23.4	7.0	4.4	1.3	-	7,599
Other relative only	61	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
2 earners or more	87	100.0	-	4.6	28.7	33.3	13.8	12.6	6.9	-	12,088
SPANISH ORIGIN[2]											
All married-couple families	1,946	100.0	2.1	9.5	27.9	24.2	18.5	9.5	8.0	0.5	11,969
Husband an earner:											
All married-couple families	1,708	100.0	1.6	6.1	26.1	26.2	20.2	10.4	9.0	0.6	12,871
1 earner	658	100.0	2.3	10.3	38.0	26.4	16.0	3.8	2.7	0.6	9,927
2 earners	763	100.0	1.0	4.3	20.7	27.7	23.9	13.6	8.7	0.3	14,235
Husband and wife only	666	100.0	0.6	4.1	21.0	29.0	23.6	13.7	8.1	0.3	14,096
Husband and other relative only	97	100.0	5.2	5.2	18.6	20.6	23.7	13.4	12.4	-	15,229
3 earners or more	287	100.0	1.7	1.4	13.2	21.3	20.6	16.7	23.7	1.4	18.169
Husband not an earner:											
All married-couple families	238	100.0	5.5	33.6	42.0	10.1	5.9	2.9	1.3	-	5,842
No earner	151	100.0	7.9	44.4	41.1	4.6	2.0	0.7	-	-	4,382
1 earner	58	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Wife only	35	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Other relative only	23	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
2 earners or more	29	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

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[1] Excludes noncivilian families.

[2] Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

TABLE 28A.

Income of Husbands, by Income Recipiency of their Wives: March 1977

(Income during 1976)

Income of husband	All husbands	Wife with income	Wife without income
Total.................(thousands)..	47,497	31,071	16,427
Percent..........................	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without income..........................	1.0	1.0	1.0
Under $1,000............................	0.8	0.8	0.8
$1,000 to $1,999........................	1.6	1.9	0.8
$2,000 to $2,999........................	2.8	3.4	1.8
$3,000 to $3,999........................	4.2	4.8	2.9
$4,000 to $4,999........................	4.3	4.7	3.4
$5,000 to $5,999........................	4.6	4.8	4.2
$6,000 to $6,999........................	4.7	4.9	4.2
$7,000 to $7,999........................	4.8	5.0	4.3
$8,000 to $8,999........................	5.0	5.4	4.2
$9,000 to $9,999........................	4.9	5.0	4.6
$10,000 to $14,999......................	25.1	25.6	24.1
$15,000 and over........................	36.4	32.6	43.6
Median income of those with income......................(dollars)..	$12,307	$11,609	$13,751

TABLE 28B.

Income of Wives, by Income Recipiency of their Husbands: March 1977

(Income during 1976)

Income of wife	All wives	Husband with income	Husband without income
Total.................(thousands)..	47,497	47,035	463
Percent..........................	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without income..........................	34.6	34.6	36.1
Under $1,000............................	10.5	10.6	7.1
$1,000 to $1,999........................	10.3	10.3	8.0
$2,000 to $2,999........................	6.8	6.8	5.8
$3,000 to $3,999........................	5.7	5.7	4.5
$4,000 to $4,999........................	4.9	4.9	5.4
$5,000 to $5,999........................	4.9	4.8	7.3
$6,000 to $6,999........................	4.4	4.4	2.6
$7,000 to $7,999........................	3.8	3.8	5.2
$8,000 to $8,999........................	3.4	3.4	6.7
$9,000 to $9,999........................	2.4	2.4	1.5
$10,000 to $14,999......................	6.3	6.3	7.8
$15,000 and over........................	2.0	2.0	2.2
Median income of those with income......................(dollars)..	$3,900	$3,888	$5,153

TABLE 29.

Earnings of Wife, by Earnings of Husband: March 1977

(Numbers in thousands. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Earnings of husband (1976)	Total married-couple families	Earnings of wife (1976)						Median earnings
		Total with earnings	Under $2,000	$2,000 to $4,999	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 and over	(dollars)
Total	47,497	24,758	6,457	6,395	8,299	2,830	777	$4,778
Without earnings	7,034	1,700	434	490	530	197	49	4,547
With earnings	40,463	23,058	6,023	5,904	7,767	2,633	728	4,798
Under $2,000	2,131	997	301	274	294	102	27	4,162
$2,000 to $4,999	2,961	1,735	506	593	471	128	39	3,829
$5,000 to $9,999	8,633	5,425	1,400	1,530	2,058	378	58	4,574
$10,000 to $14,999	11,092	6,879	1,563	1,704	2,536	924	151	5,340
$15,000 and over	15,646	8,023	2,253	1,805	2,411	1,102	455	4,923
Median earnings (dollars)	$12,933	$12,451	$12,574	$11,629	$12,091	$13,834	+$15,000	...
Percent distribution of husbands	100.0	52.1	13.6	13.5	17.5	6.0	1.6	...
Without earnings	100.0	24.2	6.2	7.0	7.5	2.8	0.7	...
With earnings	100.0	57.0	14.9	14.6	19.2	6.5	1.8	...
Under $2,000	100.0	46.8	14.1	12.9	13.8	4.8	1.3	...
$2,000 to $4,999	100.0	58.6	17.1	20.0	15.9	4.3	1.3	...
$5,000 to $9,999	100.0	62.8	16.2	17.7	23.8	4.4	0.7	...
$10,000 to $14,999	100.0	62.0	14.1	15.4	22.9	8.3	1.4	...
$15,000 and over	100.0	51.3	14.4	11.5	15.4	7.0	2.9	...
Percent distribution of wives	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
Earnings of husband:								
Without earnings	14.8	6.9	6.7	7.7	6.4	7.0	6.3	...
With earnings	85.2	93.1	93.3	92.3	93.6	93.0	93.7	...
Under $2,000	4.5	4.0	4.7	4.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	...
$2,000 to $4,999	6.2	7.0	7.8	9.3	5.7	4.5	5.0	...
$5,000 to $9,999	18.2	21.9	21.7	23.9	24.8	13.4	7.5	...
$10,000 to $14,000	23.4	27.8	24.2	26.6	30.6	32.7	19.4	...
$15,000 and over	32.9	32.4	34.9	28.2	29.1	38.9	58.6	...

TABLE 30A.

Family Characteristics, by Earnings of Husband in Married-Couple Families in which Both Husband and Wife Had Earnings During 1976: March 1977

(For meaning of symbols, see text)

Subject	Earnings of husband (1976)								
	Total	Under $2,000	$2,000 to $4,999	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $24,999	$25,000 and over	Median earnings (dollars)
AGE OF WIFE									
Total...............(thousands)..	22,443	947	1,686	5,163	6,763	4,482	1,868	1,532	$12,363
Percent........................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
14 to 24 years........................	15.4	18.4	27.4	27.7	14.5	7.3	2.8	2.3	8,851
25 to 34 years........................	30.3	21.2	22.5	28.7	35.7	31.9	28.6	24.1	12,640
35 to 44 years........................	23.2	11.3	13.7	17.6	22.2	29.6	33.6	33.2	14,414
45 to 54 years........................	20.4	19.1	16.4	16.3	18.9	23.3	26.2	30.3	13,630
55 to 64 years........................	9.7	23.2	16.1	9.1	8.4	7.5	8.3	9.7	10,952
65 years and over.....................	1.0	6.9	3.9	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	2,718
Median age............................	36.8	44.2	35.0	32.8	34.9	38.7	40.5	42.1	...
NUMBER OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18									
Percent........................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	12,363
No children...........................	42.1	59.6	55.0	45.1	41.7	35.5	33.2	38.7	11,390
1 child...............................	22.0	21.2	19.8	23.2	22.5	22.0	20.3	21.5	12,254
2 children............................	21.3	11.2	12.6	17.7	21.9	26.4	27.5	23.5	13,709
3 children............................	9.3	5.1	7.2	7.9	8.9	11.1	12.7	11.0	13,701
4 or more children....................	5.3	3.1	5.3	6.2	5.0	5.0	6.4	5.2	12,228
OCCUPATION OF WIFE									
Percent........................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	12,363
White collar workers..................	64.7	52.8	50.4	51.8	65.7	72.2	78.9	87.1	13,426
Blue collar workers...................	15.5	20.1	19.0	23.2	15.4	11.5	8.4	4.2	10,109
Farm workers..........................	1.1	2.9	3.1	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.3	8,139
Service workers.......................	18.7	24.4	27.6	23.6	18.1	15.8	12.0	8.4	10,605
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY WIFE									
Percent........................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	12,363
Elementary: Less than 8 years........	3.0	6.3	7.8	5.3	2.1	1.1	0.7	0.1	7,469
8 years.................	3.9	8.3	7.2	5.6	3.8	2.2	1.1	0.7	9,166
High school: 1 to 3 years............	13.3	16.3	18.4	19.1	13.5	9.8	7.1	3.0	10,157
4 years.................	48.4	40.3	42.3	47.2	51.4	53.9	46.9	37.2	12,529
College: 1 to 3 years............	15.9	16.6	13.9	12.7	15.8	15.8	20.8	23.2	13,257
4 years or more..........	15.5	12.4	10.5	10.1	13.4	17.4	23.4	35.8	15,096
4 years................	10.3	8.0	7.4	7.4	9.4	11.0	14.1	21.9	14,411
5 years or more........	5.2	4.3	3.1	2.8	3.9	6.4	9.4	14.0	16,104

TABLE 30B.

Family Characteristics, by Earnings of Wife in Married-Couple Families in which Both Husband and Wife Had Earnings During 1976: March 1977

(For meaning of symbols, see text)

Subject	Earnings of wife (1976)								Median earnings
	Total	Under $2,000	$2,000 to $4,999	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $24,999	$25,000 and over	(dollars)
AGE OF HUSBAND									
Total..............(thousands)..	22,443	5,730	5,763	7,639	2,595	576	76	64	$4,852
Percent........................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(B)	
14 to 24 years........................	9.3	11.4	10.7	9.6	3.4	0.5	-	(B)	3,842
25 to 34 years........................	29.4	29.8	27.9	30.7	30.3	20.0	21.1	(B)	4,953
35 to 44 years........................	23.1	26.0	22.7	21.3	22.9	21.7	31.6	(B)	4,521
45 to 54 years........................	22.3	18.7	23.1	22.1	26.6	31.6	23.7	(B)	5,216
55 to 64 years........................	13.1	10.9	12.4	14.0	14.3	21.9	22.4	(B)	5,501
65 years and over.....................	2.8	3.2	3.2	22.8	2.5	4.2	1.3	(B)	3,801
Median age............................	39.9	38.4	40.0	39.6	42.1	47.5	44.2	(B)	...
NUMBER OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18									
Percent........................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(B)	4,852
No children...........................	42.1	29.7	38.9	48.7	51.3	63.4	65.8	(B)	5,883
1 child...............................	22.0	22.7	22.4	21.7	22.4	15.6	14.5	(B)	4,690
2 children............................	21.3	27.0	22.1	18.1	18.0	14.4	15.8	(B)	3,871
3 children............................	9.3	12.7	10.5	7.5	5.6	4.2	2.6	(B)	3,374
4 or more children....................	5.3	7.9	6.1	4.0	2.7	2.6	2.6	(B)	3,157
OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND									
Percent........................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(B)	4,852
White collar workers..................	44.7	41.0	39.4	43.5	60.2	70.1	85.5	(B)	5,548
Blue collar workers...................	45.6	47.7	50.5	47.0	32.1	24.3	10.5	(B)	4,436
Farm workers..........................	3.0	5.1	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.3	(B)	2,774
Service workers.......................	6.7	6.1	7.1	7.3	6.2	4.0	2.6	(B)	4,936
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY HUSBAND									
Percent........................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(B)	4,852
Elementary: Less than 8 years.........	5.5	6.8	7.3	4.9	2.0	1.2	1.3	(B)	3,364
8 years...................	5.7	5.9	6.8	5.8	3.4	1.9	9.2	(B)	4,336
High school: 1 to 3 years.............	13.7	14.2	15.7	14.2	9.5	4.9	-	(B)	4,408
4 years..................	36.8	37.2	37.5	38.5	32.8	27.1	14.5	(B)	4,758
College: 1 to 3 years.............	17.0	15.5	15.9	18.2	18.5	22.2	19.7	(B)	5,353
4 years or more...........	21.2	20.4	16.8	18.5	33.9	42.5	56.6	(B)	5,907
4 years................	11.6	11.3	9.4	10.9	17.2	19.3	13.2	(B)	5,722
5 years or more.........	9.6	9.1	7.4	7.7	16.6	23.4	44.7	(B)	6,148

Occupations of Husbands and Wives

The largest differences between the occupational distributions of employed husbands and wives were found among professional, managerial, clerical, craft, and service workers (figure 6). For example, whereas 17 percent of employed husbands were in the managerial category and 23 percent were craft workers (carpenters, mechanics, etc.), the corresponding proportions for employed wives were 6 percent and 2 percent, respectively. By contrast, high concentrations of employed wives were found in clerical (36 percent) or service positions (18 percent). The comparable proportion of husbands in these categories was only 6 percent and 7 percent, respectively. Perhaps it should be noted that the service category includes not only work in private households, but also a wide range of food, health, custodial, and protective services.

Men with employed wives (table 31) were somewhat more likely to do white-collar work (47 percent) than men whose wives were not gainfully employed outside the home (42 percent). The men whose wives are employed are more likely than others to have married women with a high school diploma or a college degree which made them more employable. Despite the differences in the occupational distributions of husbands and wives, many dual-career couples have similar occupations. In nearly 1 of every 5 married couples, both the husband and wife were in the same occupational group. For instance, about 35 percent of the married women working in professional positions and 30 percent of those in managerial occupations had a husband employed in the same respective category. Among the small number of women employed as farm workers, two-thirds had a husband who also worked on a farm (table 32).

FIGURE 6.

Occupational Distribution of Husbands and Wives: March 1977

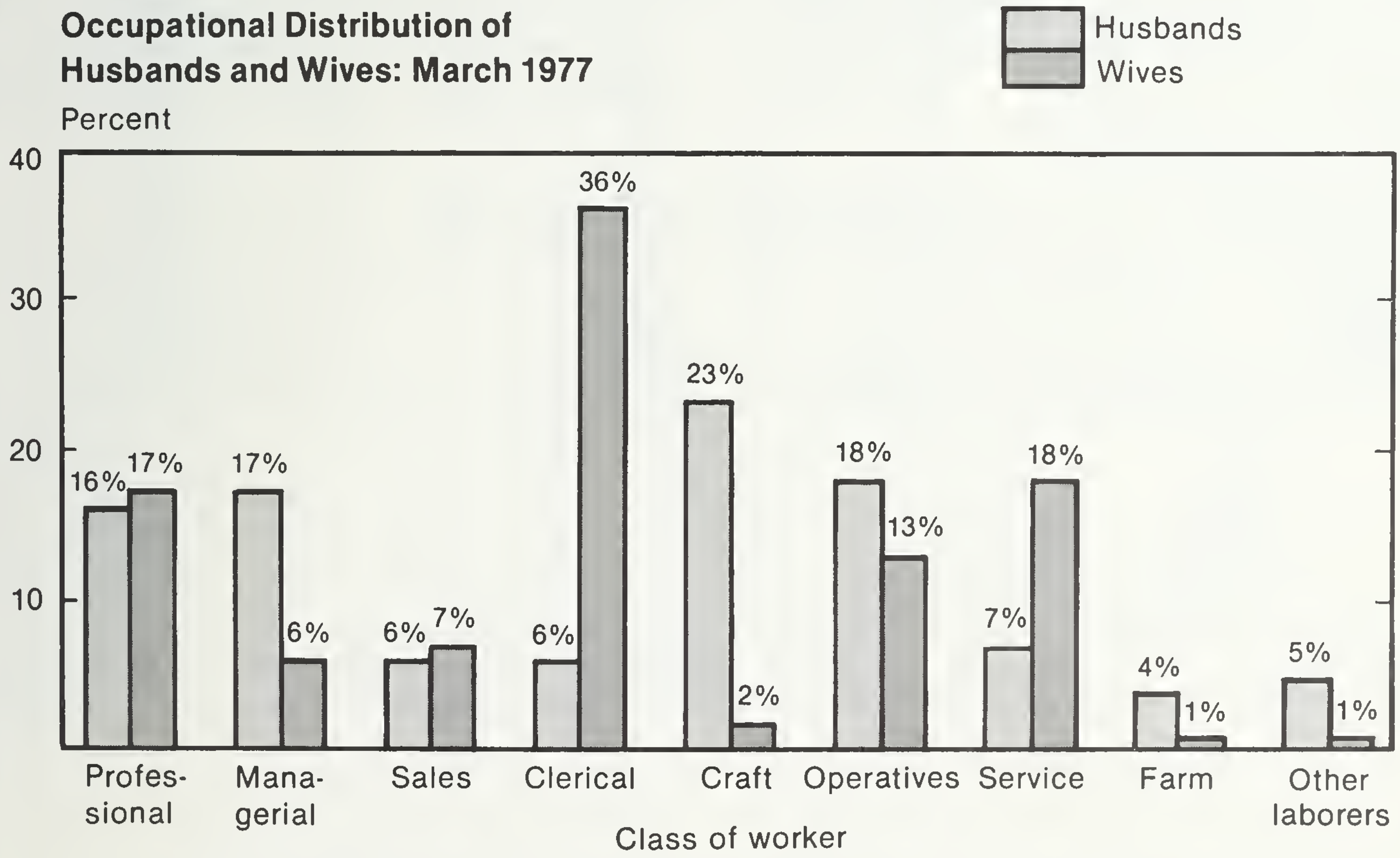

TABLE 31.

Occupation Group of Employed Husbands, by Employment Status of Wives: March 1977

Occupation of husband	All employed husbands	Employed husbands with employed wives	Other
Total[1]....................(thousands)..	36,987	18,122	18,865
Percent, total.......................	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers...	15.8	16.8	14.9
Managers and administrators, except farm......	17.0	17.7	16.4
Sales workers...............................	6.2	6.7	5.8
Clerical and kindred workers.................	5.6	6.1	5.2
Craft and kindred workers...................	22.6	21.4	23.7
Operatives..................................	17.6	17.4	17.8
Service workers.............................	6.6	6.6	6.5
Farm workers................................	3.9	2.9	4.8
Other laborers..............................	4.7	4.5	4.9

[1] Excludes husbands under 16 years old.

TABLE 32.

Occupational Distribution of Employed Wives, by Employment Status and Occupation Group of Husbands: March 1977

(For meaning of symbols, see text)

Employment status and occupation group of husband	All married-couple families with employed wives	Occupation group of wife								
		Professional, technical and kindred	Managers and administrators, except farm	Sales workers	Clerical and kindred workers	Craft and kindred workers	Operatives	Service workers	Farm workers	Other laborers
Total....................(thousands)..	20,854	3,566	1,260	1,346	7,395	341	2,698	3,818	236	193
Percent............................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In labor force............................	91.6	93.7	89.0	91.4	94.3	91.2	88.7	87.4	92.8	91.2
Employed...............................	86.9	90.1	86.5	87.1	89.4	87.4	82.8	81.8	91.5	86.5
Professional, technical and kindred........	14.6	34.5	16.2	13.4	14.1	8.8	3.4	6.5	3.8	3.6
Managers and administrators, except farm...	15.4	19.7	30.2	19.6	17.7	11.4	6.1	8.7	3.0	6.7
Sales workers............................	5.8	6.3	7.9	10.7	7.6	6.2	1.6	2.9	1.7	1.0
Clerical and kindred workers..............	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.3	6.8	3.5	3.9	4.8	0.8	1.6
Craft and kindred workers.................	18.6	10.3	13.1	19.7	20.8	22.3	23.4	20.1	5.9	26.9
Operatives...............................	15.1	7.0	7.0	10.7	13.0	22.0	29.7	20.0	5.1	29.0
Service workers..........................	5.7	4.0	4.0	3.7	5.1	5.3	5.8	10.1	2.5	3.6
Farm workers.............................	2.5	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.2	2.1	2.4	2.6	65.7	1.0
Other laborers...........................	3.9	1.7	1.7	3.2	3.1	5.6	6.5	6.3	2.1	12.4
Unemployed...............................	3.5	2.4	2.0	1.9	3.6	3.8	5.2	4.5	0.8	3.6
Armed Forces.............................	1.2	1.2	0.6	2.5	1.3	-	0.8	1.1	-	1.0
Not in labor force.......................	8.4	6.3	11.0	8.6	5.7	8.8	11.3	12.6	7.2	8.8

Source and Reliability of the Estimates

Source of Data

Most of the estimates in this report are based on data obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS) of the Bureau of the Census. Some data, as footnoted in the tables, were obtained from the 1970 Census of Population. Brief descriptions of the sources from and procedures by which data were obtained are presented below.

Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS estimates in this report are based on data obtained annually in March of 1970 through 1977. The monthly CPS deals mainly with labor force data for the civilian noninstitutional population. Questions relating to labor force participation are asked about each member 14 years old and older in each sample household. In addition, supplementary questions are asked each March about household and family characteristics. In order to obtain more reliable data for the Spanish origin population, the March CPS sample was enlarged to include all households from the November 1976 sample which contained at least one person of Spanish origin.

The present CPS sample was initially selected from the 1970 census file and is updated continuously to reflect new construction where possible (see section, "Nonsampling Variability," below). The monthly CPS sample is spread over 461 areas with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. A supplementary sample of housing units in 24 States and the District of Columbia was incorporated with the monthly CPS sample to produce the March 1977 household and family data. The expanded CPS sample is located in 614 areas comprising 1,113 counties, independent cities, and divisions in the nation. The 614 sample areas used in March include 461 areas from the monthly CPS and 153 supplementary areas.

Samples for previous sample designs were selected from files from the most recently completed census. The following table provides a description of some aspects of the CPS sample designs in use during the referenced data collection periods.

Description of the Current Population Survey

Time period	Number of sample areas[1]	Households eligible		Housing units visited, not eligible[2]
		Interviewed	Not interviewed	
Supplemental sample	153	8,500	500	1,500
August 1972 to present	461	45,000	2,000	8,000
August 1971 to July 1972	449	45,000	2,000	8,000
January 1967 to July 1971	449	48,000	2,000	8,500

[1] These areas were chosen to provide coverage in each State and the District of Columbia with the exception of the supplemental sample used for March 1977 data.

[2] These are housing units which were visited, but were found to be vacant or otherwise not eligible for interview.

The estimating procedure used for the monthly CPS data involves the inflation of weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race, and sex. These independent estimates were based on statistics from decennial censuses; statistics on births, deaths, immigration, and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces. For this report, persons in the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post were also included. The estimation procedure for the data in the report also involved a further adjustment so that husband and wife of a household received the same weight.

Decennial Census of Population. Decennial census data for 1970 in this report, as footnoted, are based on a 5-percent sample. Descriptions of the samples can be found in the appropriate census publications.

Reliability of the Estimates

Since the CPS estimates in this report were based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey—sampling and nonsampling. The standard errors provided for this report primarily indicate the magnitude of the sampling errors. They also partially measure the effect of some nonsampling errors in response and enumeration, but do not measure any systematic biases in the data. The full extent of the nonsampling error is unknown. Consequently, particular care should be exercised in the interpretation of figures based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates.

Nonsampling Variability. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources, e.g., inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, inability or unwillingness to provide correct information on the part of respondents, inability to recall information, errors made in collection such as in recording or coding the data, errors made in processing the data, errors made in estimating values for missing data, and failure to represent all units with the sample (undercoverage).

Undercoverage in the CPS results from missed housing units and missed persons within sample households. Overall undercoverage, as compared to the level of the decennial census, is about 5 percent. It is known that CPS undercoverage varies with age, sex, and race. Generally, undercoverage is larger for males than for females and larger for Blacks and other races than for Whites. Ratio estimation to independent age-sex-race population controls, as described previously, partially corrects for the bias due to survey undercoverage. However, biases exist in the estimates to the extent that missed persons in missed households or missed persons in interviewed households have different characteristics than interviewed persons in the same age-sex-race group. Further, the independent population controls used have not been adjusted for undercoverage in the 1970 census, which was estimated at 2.5 percent of the population, with similar undercoverage differentials by age, sex, and race as in CPS.

The approximate magnitude of the two sources of undercoverage of housing units is known. Of the 83,000,000 housing units in the U.S. about 600,000 new construction housing units other than mobile homes are not represented in the CPS sample because they were assigned building permits prior to January 1970, but building was not completed by the time of the census, (i.e., April 1970). Almost all conventional new construction, for which building permits were issued after 1969, is represented. About 290,000 occupied mobile homes are not represented in CPS; these units were either missed in the census or have been built or occupied since the census. These estimates of missed units are relevant to the present sample only and not to earlier designs where the extent of undercoverage was generally less. The extent of other sources of undercoverage of housing units is unknown but believed to be small.

Sampling Variability. The standard errors given in the following tables are primarily measures of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that occurred by chance because a sample rather than the entire population was surveyed. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the survey differs from a complete census figure by less than the standard error. The chances are about 90 out of 100 that this difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error and about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

All the statements of comparison appearing in the text are significant at a 1.6 standard error level or better, and most are significant at a level of more than 2.0 standard errors. This means that for most differences cited in the text, the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. Statements of comparison qualified in some way (e.g., by use of the phrase, "some evidence") have a level of significance between 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors.

Comparability With Other Data. Caution should be used in comparing estimates from 1977, when the expanded sample was used, to those from 1976 and earlier years. Some relatively large differences in estimates of population in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas have been observed between the 461 and 614 area samples. These differences reflect a relatively large increase in variance on those estimates and do not represent actual changes in the population.

Note When Using Small Estimates. Summary measures (such as averages and percent distributions) are shown in the report only when the base of the measure is 75,000 or greater. Because of the large standard errors involved, there is little chance that summary measures would reveal useful information when computed on a smaller base. Estimated numbers are shown, however, even though the relative standard errors of these numbers are larger than those for corresponding percentages. These smaller estimates are provided primarily to permit such combinations of the categories as serve each user's need.

Standard Errors for Data Based on the Decennial Census. Sampling errors on all data from the 5-percent sample of the 1970 decennial census shown in this report are small enough to be disregarded. However, the standard errors may be found in the appropriate census volumes.

Standard Error Tables and Their Use. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a large number of estimates and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. Therefore, instead of providing an individual standard error for each estimate, generalized sets of standard errors are provided for various types of characteristics. As a result, the sets of standard errors provided give an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard error of an estimate rather than the precise standard error.

The figures in tables A-1 and A-2 provide approximations to standard errors of estimated numbers and estimated percentages. Standard errors for intermediate values not shown in the generalized tables of standard errors may be approximated by linear interpolation. Estimated standard errors for specific characteristics cannot be obtained from tables A-1 or A-2 without the use of factors in table A-3. These factors must be applied to the generalized standard errors in order to adjust for the combined effect of sample design and estimating procedure on the value of the characteristic.

Two parameters (denoted "a" and "b") are used to calculate standard errors for each type of characteristics; they are presented in table A-4. These parameters were used to calculate the standard errors in tables A-1 and A-2 and to calculate the factors in table A-3. They also may be used to directly calculate the standard errors for estimated numbers and percentages. Methods for direct computation are given in the following sections.

Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers. The approximate standard error, σ_x, of an estimated number shown in this report can be obtained in two ways. It may be obtained by use of the formula

$$\sigma_x = f\sigma \qquad (1)$$

where f is the appropriate factor from table A-3, and σ is the standard error on the estimate obtained by interpolation from table A-1. Alternatively, standard errors may be approximated by formula (2) from which the standard errors were calculated in table A-1. Use of this formula will provide more accurate results than the use of formula (1) above.

$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \qquad (2)$$

Here x is the size of the estimate and a and b are the parameters in table A-4 associated with the particular type of characteristic.

Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. When the numerator and denominator of the percentage are in different categories, use the factor or parameters from table A-3 or A-4 indicated by the numerator. The approximate standard error, $\sigma_{(x,p)}$, of an estimated percentage can be obtained by use of the formula

$$\sigma_{(x,p)} = f\sigma \qquad (3)$$

In this formula f is the appropriate factor from table A-3, and σ is the standard error on the estimate from table A-2. Alternatively, standard errors may be approximated by formula (4), from which standard errors in table A-2 were calculated; direct computation will give more accurate results than use of the standard error tables and the factors.

$$\sigma_{(x,p)} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{x} \cdot p\,(100 - p)} \qquad (4)$$

Here x is the size of the subclass of persons or families which is the base of the percentage, p is the percentage $(0 \leq p \leq 100)$, and b is the parameter in table A-4 associated with the particular type of characteristic in the numerator of the percentage.

Standard Error of a Difference. For a difference between two sample estimates, the standard error is approximately equal to

$$\sigma_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2} \qquad (5)$$

where σ_x and σ_y are the standard errors of the estimates x and y; the estimates can be of numbers, percents, ratios, etc. This will represent the actual standard errors quite accurately for the difference between two estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate the true standard error.

Standard Error of a Ratio. Certain mean values for persons in families shown in the tables of this report were calculated as the ratio of two numbers. For example, the mean number of persons per family is calculated as

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{\text{total number of persons in families}}{\text{total number of families}}$$

Standard errors for these means may be approximated as shown below. There are two cases to consider. In either case, the denominator y represents a count of families of a certain class, and the numerator x represents a count of persons with the characteristic under consideration who are members of these families.

Case 1: There is at least one person having the characteristic in every family of the class: as for example, the mean number of persons per family. For ratios of this kind, the standard error is approximated by the following formula:

$$\sigma_{\frac{x}{y}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 \left[\left(\frac{\sigma_y}{y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sigma_x}{x}\right) - 2\rho \left(\frac{\sigma_x}{x}\right)\left(\frac{\sigma_y}{y}\right)\right]} \qquad (6)$$

The standard error of the estimated number of families, σ_y, and the standard error of the estimated number of persons with the characteristics in those families, σ_x, may be calculated by the methods described above. In formula (6), ρ represents the correlation coefficient between the numerator and the denominator of the estimate. In the above examples, and for other ratios of this kind, use 0.7 as an estimate of ρ.

Case 2: The number of persons having the characteristic in a given family may be 0, 1, 2, 3, or more: for example, the mean number of persons under 18 years of age. For ratio of this kind the standard error is approximated by formula (6) but ρ is assumed to be zero. If ρ is actually positive, then this procedure will provide an overestimate of the standard error of the ratio.

Standard Error of a Median. The sampling variability of an estimated median depends upon the form of the distribution as well as the size of its base. An approximated method for measuring the reliability of a median is to determine an interval about the estimated median, such that there is a stated degree of confidence that the median based on a complete census lies within the interval. The following procedure may be used to estimate the 68-percent confidence limits of a median based on sample data.

1. Determine, using the standard error tables and factors or formula (4), the standard error of the estimate of 50 percent from the distribution.
2. Add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step (1).
3. Using the distribution of the characteristic, calculate the confidence interval corresponding to the two points established in step (2).

A 95-percent confidence interval may be determined by finding the values corresponding to 50 percent plus and minus twice the standard error determined in step (1).

TABLE A-1.
Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers

(68 chances out of 100. Numbers in thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
25	10	5,000	144
50	15	10,000	201
100	21	15,000	243
250	33		
500	46	25,000	306
1,000	65	50,000	403
2,500	103	100,000	475

Note: For a particular characteristic, see table A-3 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

TABLE A-2.
Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of estimated percentage (thousands)	Estimated percentage					
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
75	2.4	3.3	5.2	7.1	10.3	11.9
100	2.0	2.9	4.5	6.2	8.9	10.3
250	1.3	1.8	2.8	3.9	5.6	6.5
500	0.9	1.3	2.0	2.8	4.0	4.6
1,000	0.6	0.9	1.4	2.0	2.8	3.3
2,500	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.8	2.1
5,000	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.5
10,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0
15,000	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8
25,000	0.13	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7
50,000	0.09	0.13	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
100,000	0.06	0.09	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.3

Note: For a particular characteristic, see table A-3 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

TABLE A-3.

Factors to be Applied to Generalized Standard Errors in Tables A-1 and A-2

(For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristics	CPS data collected January 1967 to present					
	Persons			Families		
	Total or White	Black	Spanish origin	Total or White	Black	Spanish origin
Total United States						
Family[1]	1.0	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.6
Residence: Regional or metropolitan and nonmetropolitan	1.0	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.8
Education, tenure, employment status, and occupation[1]	...	...	...	0.6	0.5	0.6

[1] For metropolitan-nonmetropolitan data cross-tabulated with this characteristic, multiply the factor of interest in this row by 1.4.

TABLE A-4.

"a" and "b" Parameters for Estimated Numbers and Percentages of Persons or Families

(For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Persons		Families	
	a	b	a	b
TOTAL POPULATION[1]				
Family				
Total or White	...	...	-0.000010	1,389
Black and other races	...	...	-0.000087	1,255
Spanish origin	...	...	-0.000020	1,422
Residence: Regional or metropolitan-nonmetropolitan				
Total or White	-0.000020	4,253	-0.000016	2,170
Black and other races	-0.000308	7,402	-0.000178	2,561
Spanish origin	-0.000044	8,917	-0.000039	2,844
Education, tenure, employment status, and occupation[1]				
Total or White	...	...	-0.000010	1,389
Black and other races	...	...	-0.000087	1,255
Spanish origin	...	...	-0.000020	1,422

[1] For metropolitan-nonmetropolitan data cross-tabulated with another characteristic, multiply that characteristic's parameters by 2.0.

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Two Statements before
Congressional Committees

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PREFACE

This report presents two statements that were submitted as parts of testimony before Congressional Committees in May 1978 and are considered to be of special interest to many persons who use Census Bureau reports on population. ''The Future of the American Family'' was prepared by Paul C. Glick, Senior Demographer in the Population Division, for the Select Committee on Population, U.S. House of Representatives. The hearings were conducted on May 23, 1978, under the Chairmanship of Congressman James H. Scheuer and examined the ''Domestic Consequences of U.S. Population Change.''

''Prospective Trends in the Size and Structure of the Elderly Population, Impact of Mortality Trends, and Some Implications'' was prepared by Jacob S. Siegel, Senior Statistician for Demographic Research and Analysis in the Population Division. It was prepared for presentation at a special hearing of the Select Committee on Aging, U.S. House of Representatives, under the Chairmanship of Congressman Claude Pepper, held jointly with the Select Committee on Population on May 24, 1978. This session continued to examine population changes in the United States, but with particular reference to the elderly population.

THE FUTURE OF THE AMERICAN FAMILY

Paul C. Glick

Slowdown in population change. A reasonable expectation is that further changes in American family life will significantly lessen during the next two decades. This position is supported by related conclusions that were reached in a monograph, **The Population of the United States, Trends and Prospects: 1950 to 1990,** that was prepared by staff members of the Census Bureau's Population Division as background material for the World Population Conference in Bucharest, Romania, in 1974. In that monograph, even the *high* projected rates of change in population growth, enrollment, and the labor force during the 20 years between 1970 and 1990 are consistently smaller than the corresponding rates of change that had already taken place during the 20 years between 1950 and 1970.

The prospect of such a slowdown in social change could turn out to be seriously in error, particularly if some unforeseen change of great consequence should develop in the meantime. But several aspects of the present situation are at least consistent with an outlook of less change ahead.

In the first place, the decline in the birth rate during the last two decades has provided much momentum to a wide variety of other changes, as will be domonstrated in later sections. The relevant fact here is that this decline has gone about as far as it can go, and most demographers do not expect it to rise very significantly in the next decade or two.

In the second place, the great amount of increase in school and college enrollment during the last two decades has influenced other changes but is most unlikely to be repeated again in the next couple of decades. The proportion of young people who graduate from high school has been on a plateau of about 85 percent during the 1970's. The proportion of men in their late twenties who have completed a year or more of college after graduating from high school has reached 60 percent, and the comparable proportion of women has approached 50 percent; these levels are 10 or more percentage points higher than a decade ago and seem unlikely to rise by a similar amount during the next decade.

In the third place, the recent rate of increase in the proportion of women in the labor force has been dramatic, going up from 38 percent in 1960 to 48 percent in 1977. Without a continuing decline in the birth rate and with less increase in the educational level of the young adult population, along with other changes not mentioned, the odds seem to favor a slackening of the rate of increase in the labor force participation of women over the next decade or two. The worker rate for men has been declining for several years; this trend may diminish or be slightly reversed in future years by the lifting of the mandatory retirement age and by the easing of entry into the labor force by young men (and women) a decade or two from now because of the relatively small size of the cohorts that will be seeking to be absorbed into the labor market at that time.

These slackening changes in the birth rate, the enrollment rate, and the labor force participation rate seem likely to have a dampening impact on patterns of future change in family life.

Changes in the family life cycle. Longtime trends in demographic variables that are used to study the family life cycle have been primarily affected by downward trends in the birth and death rates. This conclusion was reached by Glick (1977) on the basis of an analysis of changes over the 80-year period from the early 1900's through the 1970's.

Aside from the baby boom after World War II, the birth rate has followed a generally downward direction until the present time. The average family that was formed in the early years of the 20th century included four children, whereas the average family formed in the 1930's included three children. Families formed during the familistic era of the 1950's had one additional child, but those forming at the present time expect to have only two children, on the average.

Today's young family of two children stands in sharp contrast with their great-grandparents' family of four children. Other things being equal (though they may not be), one would expect that the father and mother of today can spend more time with each of their children and with each other apart from their children. The period of childrearing has been shortened by about 3 years; and the period after the children leave home has been increased by 11 years (from 2 years to 13 years), largely as a consequence of the improvement in survival rates among adults.

Accordingly, young couples today can expect to live as a "childfree" twosome for about 14 more years than their elders, with most of the increase coming in middle age and later. These 14 years represent nearly one-third of the entire 44 years of married life for the shrinking proportion of couples with continuous first marriages. The degree of satisfaction those later years bring depends on many tangible and intangible factors concerning how well the two relate to each other and to their grown children. (All but a few—between 5 and 10 percent—will have some children.) That satisfaction has a good chance of being affected by the rising status of women and the concomitant increase in singlehood and divorce. The extent to which young adults are postponing marriage and to which adults of all ages are dissolving their marriages in divorce will be treated in the next two sections of this statement.

Will the postponement of marriage continue? Persons in their twenties, when most of those who marry do so, are now postponing entry into their first marriage until they are about 1½ years older than their counterparts two decades ago. Thus, in 1977 the median age at first marriage was 24.0 years for men and 21.6 years for women. In 1956 the median ages at marriage were the youngest on record: 22.5 years for men and 20.1 years for women (U.S. Bureau of the Census, March 1977).

Additional evidence of much more postponement of marriage now than formerly is provided by the increase of one-half between 1960 and 1977 in the proportion of women 20 to 24 years of age who had never married (from 28 percent in 1960 to 45 percent in 1977). During this period the same rate of increase was recorded in the postponement of marriage among women in their late twenties (from 10.5 percent to 16.1 percent).

One of the tangible factors that probably helps to explain the increasing postponement of marriage is the 5-to-10-percent excess of women as compared with men during recent years in those ages when most first marriages occur (18 to 24 years for women and 20 to 26 years for men). This imbalance is a consequence of past fluctuations in the birth rate. For example, women born in 1947 after the baby boom had begun were ready to marry in 20 years, but the men they were most likely to marry were born in 1944 or 1945 (about one-half in each year) when the birth rate was still low; these men were about 8 percent less numerous than the 20-year-old women. (By contrast, girls who were born during the last 15 years while the birth rate has been declining will be scarce as compared with eligible men when they reach the main ages for marriage.)

The longer the pattern of increasing postponement of marriage persists, the more likely the prospect becomes that the extent of lifetime singlehood among young adults of today will increase (Carter and Glick, 1976, pp. 406-407). As recently as 1940, about 9 percent of the women in middle age had never married. That proportion had dropped to only 4 percent by 1977; this all-time low rate of lifetime singlehood was experienced by a cohort that was in or near the peak years for marriage during the 1950's when the age at marriage was low and the marriage and birth rates were high. Unless the cohort of women now in their twenties has an unusually large number of late marriages, the chances are that 6 percent—or even 7 or 8 percent—of them will go through life without ever becoming married. These projected rates may seem to be relatively small, but in reality they amount to half again up to twice as large a proportion as that experienced by those 20 years older.

The marriage and divorce rates have stabilized; will they remain stable? As the young people born during the baby boom became of age to marry, the marriage rate increased until it reached a peak of 11.0 per 1,000 population in 1972. From that level it declined to 10.0 in 1975 and has fluctuated very little since then. (Annual rates for the 12 months ending in a given month have fluctuated between 9.9 and 10.1; the rate for 1976 as a whole was 9.9, and for 1977 it was 10.1) On the other hand, the divorce rate continued its historic rise until it reached a peak of 5.1 per 1,000 population in 1977. Now for nearly 2 years (from April 1976 through January 1978) the divorce rate (for the 12 months ending in a given month) has been virtually unchanged. (It rose to 5.1 in only 3 of the 22 months; it was 5.1 for 1977 as a whole, but it was 5.0 in every month of 1977 except December, and it fell sharply to 4.4 in January 1978.)

The future propensity of young adults to marry cannot be forecast with a great degree of confidence. Nevertheless, there are reasons to expect the proportion of young adults who marry to level off or to rise moderately for a few years and then to rise still more after that time.

If the marriage propensity tends to stabilize or to rise moderately during the next few years, one of the reasons will probably be little further change in the postponement of first marriage, and another may be an increase in the number of late first marriages among those who have been postponing them. Still another reason may be a discontinuation of the pronounced decline in the remarriage rate that was observed between 1972 and 1975—the latest period for which data are available. These developments would likely be stimulated if the outlook for the improvement in business conditions and in the employment of young adults were to be generally favorable. These developments would likely be hampered, however, if the outlook continues to be clouded by high levels of inflation and by high rates of unemployment among the millions of young persons who were born during the baby boom.

If the focus is on the more remote period of one or two decades from now, the prospects for an increasing proportion of young adults to marry should be better because of the greater ease with which the labor market should be able to absorb the relatively small cohort of young adults at that time. Of course, changes in the sizes of age groups during successive stages of the life cycle and simultaneous changes in employment conditions are not the only critical variables affecting the level of the marriage rate, but they are surely two of the most important variables.

The future course of the divorce rate is also difficult to forecast. But to the extent that the level of divorce is related to the level of marriage, the prospect for divorce to decline somewhat in the next few years seems reasonable. This conclusion rests on the fact that divorce tends to occur a few years after marriage and that the peak in marriage was reached in 1972, whereas the current high level of divorce was reached about 2 years ago. The lag between marriage and divorce is as follows: half of the divorces after first marriage occur during the first 7 years after marriage, and half of the divorces after remarriage occur during the first 3 years. The marriage rate has fallen now about one-tenth from its highest level, therefore, it should not be surprising if the divorce rate should also fall somewhat during the next year or two. Thereafter, fluctuations in the divorce rate might be expected to occur in a pattern similar to future fluctuations in the marriage rates of about 4 to 6 years earlier, if the divorce level has essentially stabilized.

A rise in the divorce rate during the last decade has occurred among couples of all ages, but by far the greatest age-specific rate of increase has taken place among couples in the range of 25 to 39 years of age—the range within which three-fifths of all divorces occur. Between 1968 and 1975, the divorce rate per 1,000 married persons went up 70 percent for those 25 to 39, as compared with 50 percent for those under 25 and those 40 to 64 years old; it went up 35 percent among those 65 and over. These findings appear to contradict the impression among many counselors of persons with marital stress problems, namely, that the greatest increase has been among persons in middle age. Those counselors' impressions may actually be correct in the sense that there may have been a disproportionately large rate of increase among the clients in middle age who seek the services of marriage and divorce counselors; persons in this age range are most likely to be sufficiently affluent to afford such services and are also most likely to have complex property settlements to consider.

Despite a threefold increase since 1960 in the number of children of divorced parents who live with a divorced father, the proportion of children living with a divorced father has not changed very much; it has remained at the level of about one-tenth of all children who live with a divorced parent. The reason for this finding is that there has also been a threefold increase since 1960 in the number of children who live with a divorced mother.

What is the outlook for change among one-parent families? Despite substantial increases in divorce and informal living arrangements during the last couple of decades, the preponderant majority of people still live in households maintained by a nuclear family. Specifically, 7 of every 8 of the 213 million persons in the noninstitutional population of the United States in 1977 were residents of nuclear family households:

77 percent were in husband-wife households; and
10 percent were in one-parent households; thus,
87 percent were in nuclear family households.
7 percent were living alone as one-person households;
1 percent were in households of unmarried couples; and
5 percent were in various other living arrangements.
100 percent. (In 1970, 1 percent of all persons were in institutions.)

That is the big picture. One feature of it that may be particularly surprising is the smallness of the proportion of *persons* living in the households of one-parent families. An obvious reason is that such families include only one parent instead of two. Another is that only 54 percent of all families have any "own" children under 18 years of age in the household. In fact, 18 percent of the 64 million noninstitutional *children* of this age in 1977 were living in one-parent families.

79 percent of all children under 18 lived with two parents;
18 (17.7) percent lived with one parent; and
3 percent lived with neither parent, but usually with relatives.
100 percent. (In 1970, 0.4 percent of all children were in institutions.)

But some of the 79 percent of children under 18 in 1977 living with two parents were living with a stepparent or were born to their current parents after one or both had remarried.

66 percent lived with both natural parents in their first marriage;
5 percent lived with both natural parents but one or both had remarried; thus,
71 percent lived with both of their natural parents.
8 percent lived with a stepparent (i.e., were born before the natural parent they live with had remarried).
79 percent (see above). (This includes some adopted children, not separately identified.)

The 18 percent of children who lived in one-parent families in 1977 were very unevenly distributed among parents by marital status and race. They also represent a doubling of the corresponding proportion in 1960 (up from 9 to 18 percent). (In absolute numbers, the increase amounted to a rise from 7.1 million in 1960 to 11.3 million in 1977.)

Sex and marital status of parent	Percent of children under 18 living with one parent		
	All races	White	Black
1977, total........	17.7	13.3	43.2
Living with:			
Mother only...........	16.3	11.9	41.7
Father only...........	1.4	1.4	1.4
Marital status of parent:			
Divorced..............	7.2	6.7	9.9
Married...............	5.9	4.0	17.5
Separated...........	5.0	3.2	15.9
Widowed...............	2.4	1.9	5.0
Single................	2.2	0.6	10.7
1970, total.......	13.4	10.3	31.5
1960, total.......	9.1	7.1	21.7

Information from the same sources as the accompanying exhibit shows that the number of children under 18 years old rose from 64.3 million in 1960 to 69.5 million in 1970 and then, because of the declining birth rate, it fell to 64.1 million in 1977. Thus, the total number of young children in 1977 was about the same as in 1960, but in the meantime, the number living with a separated parent doubled, the number living with a divorced parent tripled, and the number living with a never-married parent became seven times as high. By contrast, the number of children living with two parents actually declined by 10 percent (from 56.3 million in 1960 to 50.8 million in 1977), and the number living with a widowed parent declined 20 percent (from 1.5 million to 1.2 million).

On balance, there are still close to 4 of every 5 young children living with two parents and most of the rest living with one parent. Even so, this situation is significantly different from that in 1960 when 7 of every 8 lived with two parent—more often their own natural parents then than now.

Most people would probably agree that living with two relatively harmonious parents is a desirable situation for children. The Census Bureau cannot demonstrate whether most of the decline since 1970 in the number of children living with two parents has occurred among those whose parents were not very harmonious, but it can demonstrate that about five-sixths of that decline has occurred among children whose parents were not high school graduates. (Data presented here are for children whose parents were under 45 years old.) Meantime, three-fourths of the increase among children living with their mother only has occurred among those whose mothers were high school graduates or who had completed some college training. In fact, the number of children in one-parent families whose mother was a college graduate doubled between 1970 and 1977 (from 148,000 to 351,000), whereas the number of children in two-parent families whose father was a college graduate increased by only 1 percent (from 7.5 million to 7.6 million). (Data for 1977 are not available on the educational level of the mother in two-parent families.)

Despite the substantial increase among children in one-parent families where the parent has graduated from high school (and is therefore most likely to be self-maintaining), the fact remains that nearly one-half of the children in one-parent families live with a parent who has never completed high school. This proportion is about twice as large as that for two-parent families. Thus, the pattern of change with respect to one-parent families is mixed and may be expected to continue to be that way. Young mothers who are economically independent and who choose to live at least for a while in the unmarried state may be expected to go on increasing in numbers (Ross and Sawhill, 1975). At the same time, the number of poorly educated mothers who are reported as living apart from the father of their children may be expected to continue to account for a small proportion of the increase in one-parent families; that proportion was one-fourth between 1970 and 1977.

But there is some reason to believe that many of these poorly educated and impoverished mothers with no husband reported as living in the home may actually have had a husband present who was not so reported because of such reasons as the consequences on their eligibility for welfare benefits. A closely related finding is as follows: the proportion of Black families reported as maintained by a woman in 1977 (37 percent) was much larger than that for White families (11 percent). Making use of estimates of undercounting in the 1970 census and relevant assumptions, the author reached the conclusion that probably one-fourth to one-third of the difference between the proportion of Black families and White families reported as maintained by a woman could be explained by the much larger undercount of Black men than that for White men (Glick and Mills, in press).

Where do the noncustodial parents and other unmarried persons live? To a large extent, the counterpart of one-parent families consists of *young* separated and divorced persons who live apart from their spouse (or ex-spouse) and their children, if any. These persons have contributed heavily to the rapid increase during the 1970's in the number of young adults who were living alone. The number of 1-person households maintained by adults under 35 years of age increased by 45 percent between 1970 and 1977, well above the rate of increase for any other age group. About one-fourth of these young adults living alone in 1977 were separated or divorced, and a substantial majority were men. Most of the remainder were never-married persons living alone, many of whom would have been married if it had not been for the recent increase in the postponement of marriage.

Besides the one-fourth of young noncustodial parents who live alone, a somewhat larger proportion live in a family setting, usually with their parents. This living arrangement is much more typical of separated than divorced persons. Most of the remainder live in with nonrelatives or share their living quarters with nonrelatives.

Unmarried couples of opposite sexes account for a numerically small but rapidly increasing type of living arrangement. Nearly 2 million adults in 1977 were sharing their living quarters with only one other unmarried adult, consisting of a man with a woman living in (606,000 men and 606,000 women) or consisting of a woman with a man living in (351,000 women and 351,000 men). These 1.9 million adults constituted an 83-percent increase over their 1,046,000 counterparts in 1970 (Glick and Norton, 1977).

Most of these adults are relatively young (three-fourths being under 45 years of age), but one-tenth include a man or a woman 65 years old or older. An estimated 3.6 percent of all unmarried adults and 8.3 percent of the divorced men under 35 in 1977 were involved in an unmarried couple lifestyle. Of all the one-parent families, about 3 or 4 percent included an unmarried couple. Unmarried couples were more likely to consist of a man and a woman neither of whom had graduated from high school or both of whom had an incomplete college education than would be expected if they were randomly distributed among all couples.

Although only 2 percent of the "couple households" in the 1977 cross-section survey consisted of unmarried couples, some unknown additional proportion of young adults will adopt this lifestyle for at least a period of several months or have previously done so. In the early 1970's, the proportion in Sweden comparable with the 2 percent for the United States was 12 percent (Trost, 1975) and has risen since that time. Whether the *lifetime* proportion of unmarried couples among young adults in this country will rise from its present level of 2 percent to a 12- or 15-percent level is difficult to conjecture. Although the current trend is in that direction, it is probably too early to expect it to rise that high.

The family (in modified form) will go on. This paper has documented some of the substantial changes that have been occurring in regard to marriage, family size, and living arrangements and has offered some opinions about likely future changes in these aspects of family life. In spite of the demonstrable delay in marriage, the decline in family size, the upturn in divorce, and the increasing diversity of living arrangements, the overwhelming majority of American people still live in nuclear families that include a married couple and/or a parent and one or more children (Glick, 1978). This assertion is not meant to minimize the extent of recent changes but to imply that the American people have been showing a great degree of resilience in coping with pressures that affect their family life and are likely to continue to do so (Bane, 1976).

The judgment presented here is that most of the changes in family life over the next two decades will be small as compared with those during the last two decades. Of course, the future changes in some respects, such as the living arrangements of unmarried young adults, may continue to change considerably in view of the recency of the sharp increase in the experimentation in this area.

Underlying many of the Nation's family problems during the 1960's and 1970's has been the difficulty of coping with the tremendous task of absorbing into the social system the massive number of young adults who were born during the period of high birth rates after World War II. High unemployment rates and inflated prices for consumer products and services must have also contributed to the increasing delay in marriage, the reduction in births, the evident difficulty of keeping marriages intact, and associated changes in the composition of households.

The delay in marriage should have the favorable side effect of expanding the range of social relations before marriage, thereby increasing the chances that a rational choice of a marriage partner will be made at a more mature age than formerly. Through a cumulative process, delayed marriage also generally means still further delayed childbearing. Research demonstrates that delaying childbearing is one factor associated with a smaller number of children and fewer unwanted births (Westoff, 1978).

Obtaining no more than the desired number of children is now within the realm of possibility for most young adults through modern effective means of contraception. One of these means that has been adopted by a rapidly growing proportion of contraceptors is sterilization of the husband or the wife. This increasing use of sterilization deserves more attention than it has received as a means for promoting slow population growth in future years. As long as sterilization cannot be reversed, it will prevent those who adopt it from changing their minds about having additional children and contributing thereby to a new baby boom. At the same time, lack of access to, or use of, effective contraception by sexually active adolescents continues to be a serious problem (Baldwin, 1976).

The advantages of having a large family in an agrarian economy no longer apply to the current American scene. In earlier times the mother of many children usually found her time fully occupied with household duties, but now half of the mothers (usually with only one, two, or possibly three young children) are using their high school or college education to gain employment outside the home. Once these mothers have overcome the obstacles to such employment, few of them are likely to forego the advantages, particularly those women with no children below school age. Two of the most needed supports for working parents are good quality day care for children below school age and the opportunity to work part time or on a flexible time schedule so that one parent can be at home while the children are not in school. One obvious way to provide more good quality day care for children would be to increase the use of persons trained to teach who find no jobs and to place them with the children in vacated school buildings, with costs shared by parents and the local government on the basis of the parent's ability to pay for this service. Such a program would become more feasible if it were supported by the necessary Federal funding.

Delaying marriage has been associated with an increase in the work experience of women who have never married. This experience makes women more employable as they enter marriage, and increasingly makes it possible for them to work on a continuous basis with a few months off for childbearing. The more employable they become and the fewer children they have as a partial consequence thereof, the more economically independent young mothers become and the more likely they are to seek a divorce if their marriage comes under serious stress.

Thus, the new options that have emerged during the last generation or two for women to become well-educated, to obtain employment outside the home, to limit the size of their family, and to end an unsatisfactory marriage in divorce, have created a setting in which an increase in divorce should not be very surprising. The new options have therefore come at a price (Bronfenbrenner, 1976). But the price is not too high insofar as it has made divorce a real alternative to a marriage that becomes a threat to the mental health and general well-being of persons who are directly involved (Norton and Glick, 1976).

During the last two decades social pressure has been diminishing for young adults to marry, to have children, and to stay married. During the next decade or two social pressure may also be expected to diminish for both a working mother and her husband to be employed on a full-time basis. Relaxation of pressures in these ways would be expected to increase the quality of the marriages that are initiated and of those that remain intact.

An appropriate closing to these thoughts about the future of the American family is the following sentence from President Carter's announcement of the forthcoming White House Conference on Families: "I am confident that the American family is basically sound and that we can and will adjust to the challenges of changing times."

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PROSPECTIVE TRENDS IN THE SIZE AND STRUCTURE OF THE ELDERLY POPULATION, IMPACT OF MORTALITY TRENDS, AND SOME IMPLICATIONS

Jacob S. Siegel*

For convenience and simplicity, in the present discussion the ge range 65 and over as a whole is employed as the principal basis for identifying and describing the elderly population. Although as a group the elderly population is markedly diferent in its demographic and socioeconomic characteristics rom the population at the younger ages, it is not a homoenous group, and various age segments within it should be considered separately in any detailed analysis of the charcteristics of the group. If we compare the population 85 nd over with the population 65 to 74, for example, we find many sharp differences with respect to such characteristics s living arrangements, marital status, work status, income, ducation, health, kinship support, and use of leisure time.[1]

SIZE AND STRUCTURE OF THE ELDERLY POPULATION

Numbers and Proportions

Change in numbers. Between now and the end of the century he population 65 and over is expected to grow at only about alf the rate of the past quarter century, but this growth will till be considerable:

Period	Percent increase			
	65 and over	65 to 74	75 to 84	85 and over
1950 to 1976....	85	67	104	233
1976 to 2000....	39	23	57	91
2000 to 2020....	42	61	15	27

During this period, this age group will increase by nearly 0 percent, from 23 million in 1976 to 32 million in 2000 (table 1). The age group is expected approximately to double between 1976 and 2020, when we should have about 45 million elderly persons. In this period, all age segments of the elderly population are expected to grow rapidly, particularly the extreme aged. In fact, the percent changes show a regular progression with age for the 1976-2000 period. The population 65 to 74 should increase by about 23 percent, the population 75 to 84 by about 57 percent, and the population 85 and over by about 91 percent.

We can have a fair degree of confidence in the projections of the general level of the population and the growth rates shown, since the accuracy of projections of population *numbers* for the older age groups is dependent essentially on the accuracy of the projections of mortality, particularly for the older ages. Reasonable alternative projections of mortality would not seriously alter the population projections (see below).

The general rise in the numbers of births, particularly up to the early 1920's, is the principal factor that accounts for the large past and prospective increases in the number of elderly persons. Past and prospective declines in death rates, and immigration, particularly the heavy volume of immigrants prior to World War I, serve also to augment the number of elderly persons but they play a distinctly secondary role. The sharp drop in the rate of increase in the 65-and-over population after about 1990, lasting about two decades, is a result of the rapid drop in the number of births during the 1920-30 and 1930-40 decades. The baby boom cohorts cause the leap forward in the elderly population after 2010.

Change in the proportion of elderly persons. The proportion of elderly persons in the total population is likely to continue to rise, but more slowly than in the past. The rise may not be a steady one because of the probable fluctuations in future fertility, but two of the three series of projections published by the Census Bureau (those having lower fertility) show a general rise in the proportion and all of the projected range for the proportion is above the level of 1976. Changes in the proportion of the elderly are directly affected by projections of the total population, and hence of fertility, as well as by projections of the elderly population. Hence, we can have much less confidence in these figures.

If fertility moves toward replacement level (fertility somewhat above the level of 1976) between 1976 and 1990,

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[1] For a more comprehensive treatment of this subject, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Demographic Aspects of Aging and the Older Population in the United States," by Jacob S. Siegel, **Current Populaion Reports**, Series P-23, No. 59 (rev.), May 1976.

Table 1. Total Population in the Older Ages and Decennial Increases: 1950 to 2040

(Numbers in thousands. Estimates and projections as of July 1. Figures refer to the total population of the 50 States and District of Columbia. A minus sign (-) denotes a decrease. See text for explanation of Series I, II, and III)

Year	60 years and over			65 years and over			70 years and over			75 years and over			85 years and over		
		Increase in preceding decade			Increase in preceding decade			Increase in preceding decade			Increase in preceding decade			Increase in preceding decade	
	Number	Amount	Percent	Number	Amount	Percent	Number	Amount	Percent	Number	Amount	Percent	Number	Amount	Percent
ESTIMATES															
1950	18,500	(X)	(X)	12,397	(X)	(X)	7,348	(X)	(X)	3,904	(X)	(X)	590	(X)	(X)
1960	23,828	5,328	28.8	16,675	4,278	34.5	10,394	3,046	41.5	5,621	1,717	44.0	940	350	59.3
1970	28,753	4,925	20.7	20,087	3,412	20.5	13,065	2,671	25.7	7,600	1,979	35.2	1,432	492	52.3
1976	32,244	(X)	(X)	22,934	(X)	(X)	14,654	(X)	(X)	8,741	(X)	(X)	1,966	(X)	(X)
PROJECTIONS[1]															
1980	34,724	5,971	20.8	24,927	4,840	24.1	16,227	3,162	24.2	9,434	1,834	24.1	2,294	862	60.2
1990	40,184	5,460	15.7	29,824	4,897	19.6	19,803	3,576	22.0	12,021	2,587	27.4	2,881	587	25.6
2000	41,973	1,789	4.5	31,822	1,998	6.7	22,630	2,827	14.3	14,386	2,365	19.7	3,756	875	30.4
2010	49,850	7,877	18.8	34,837	3,015	9.5	23,211	581	2.6	15,060	674	4.7	4,575	819	21.8
2020	63,265	13,415	26.9	45,102	10,265	29.5	29,126	5,915	25.5	16,975	1,915	12.7	4,776	201	4.4
2030	70,737	7,472	11.8	55,024	9,922	22.0	37,936	8,810	30.2	23,170	6,195	36.5	5,681	905	18.9
2040 (II)	69,806	-931	-1.3	54,925	-99	-0.2	40,774	2,838	7.5	27,907	4,737	20.4	7,980	2,299	40.5
Range (III)	68,566	-2,171	-3.1												
Range (I)	71,445	708	1.0												

(X) Not applicable.
[1] Base date of projections is July 1, 1976.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 311, 519, 614, 643, and 704.

as in the Series II Census Bureau projections,[2] we can expect about 12 percent of the population to be aged 65 and over in the year 2000 and about 15½ percent in 2020, as compared with 10.7 percent in 1976 (table 2 and figure 1). The proportions 65 and over in 2020 corresponding to the population projections based on below-replacement fertility (Series III Census Bureau projections) and above-replacement fertility (Series I Census Bureau projections) are 18 and 13 percent, respectively. As fertility decreases, with a given level of mortality, the proportion of the older population tends to increase. The Bureau of the Census series of projected percents 65 and over at 10-year intervals to 2040, including the projected range, is as follows:

Year	Percent
1976	10.7
1980	11.2 (11.1 - 11.3)
1990	12.2 (11.7 - 12.6)
2000	12.2 (11.3 - 12.9)
2010	12.7 (11.1 - 13.9)
2020	15.5 (12.7 - 17.8)
2030	18.3 (14.0 - 22.1)
2040	17.8 (12.5 - 22.8)

If fertility continues at current levels and mortality declines moderately, as is assumed, the percentage of elderly persons can be expected to fall just below the highest percentage (18 percent) shown for the year 2020. A sharp rise will occur in the 2010-25 period (unless fertility rises well above replacement level) because of the entry of the 1945-60 baby-boom cohorts into the 65-and-over population. There may be only a modest rise or a decline in the proportion after 2025, as a result mainly of the decline in the number of births after 1960.

Fertility has been and will continue to be a more important determinant of shifts in the proportion of the older population than mortality. Both recent changes in the birth rate and shifts in the numbers of births 65 years earlier jointly affect the proportion of elderly. Changes in death rates affect the proportion also but their influence is quite limited.[3] Furthermore, as appears to have occurred in the earlier part of this century, declines in death rates may tend to retard or contribute only slightly to the rise in the proportion of elderly persons.[4] When, as for the Census Bureau projections, the greater declines in death rates are assumed to occur at the older ages, the effect is to raise the proportion. At low levels of fertility, only extremely large future reductions in mortality occurring mainly at the older ages could contribute to substantial increases in the future percentage of the elderly. If fertility turns up and mortality declines only moderately, as is possible, the proportion of elderly persons in the population may stop rising and may even decline (e.g., Series I Census Bureau projections, 1990 to 2010).

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[2] The basic fertility assumptions employed in developing the three series of population projection relate to the average numbers of children born to a woman in her lifetime:

Series I	2.7 children per woman
Series II	2.1 children per woman
Series III	1.7 children per woman

Only one mortality assumption (moderate declines) and one immigration assumption (400,000 net immigration per year) are combined with these three fertility assumptions in the Census Bureau population projections.

[3] Ansley J. Coale, "The Effects of Changes in Mortality and Fertility on Age Composition," **Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly**, Vol. 34, No. 1, January 1956, pp. 79-114.

[4] Albert I. Hermalin, "The Effect of Changes in Mortality Rates on Population Growth and Age Distribution in the United States," **Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly**, Vol. 44, No. 4, Part 1, October 1966 pp. 451-469.

Table 2. Percent of the Total Population in the Older Ages, by Sex: 1950 to 2020

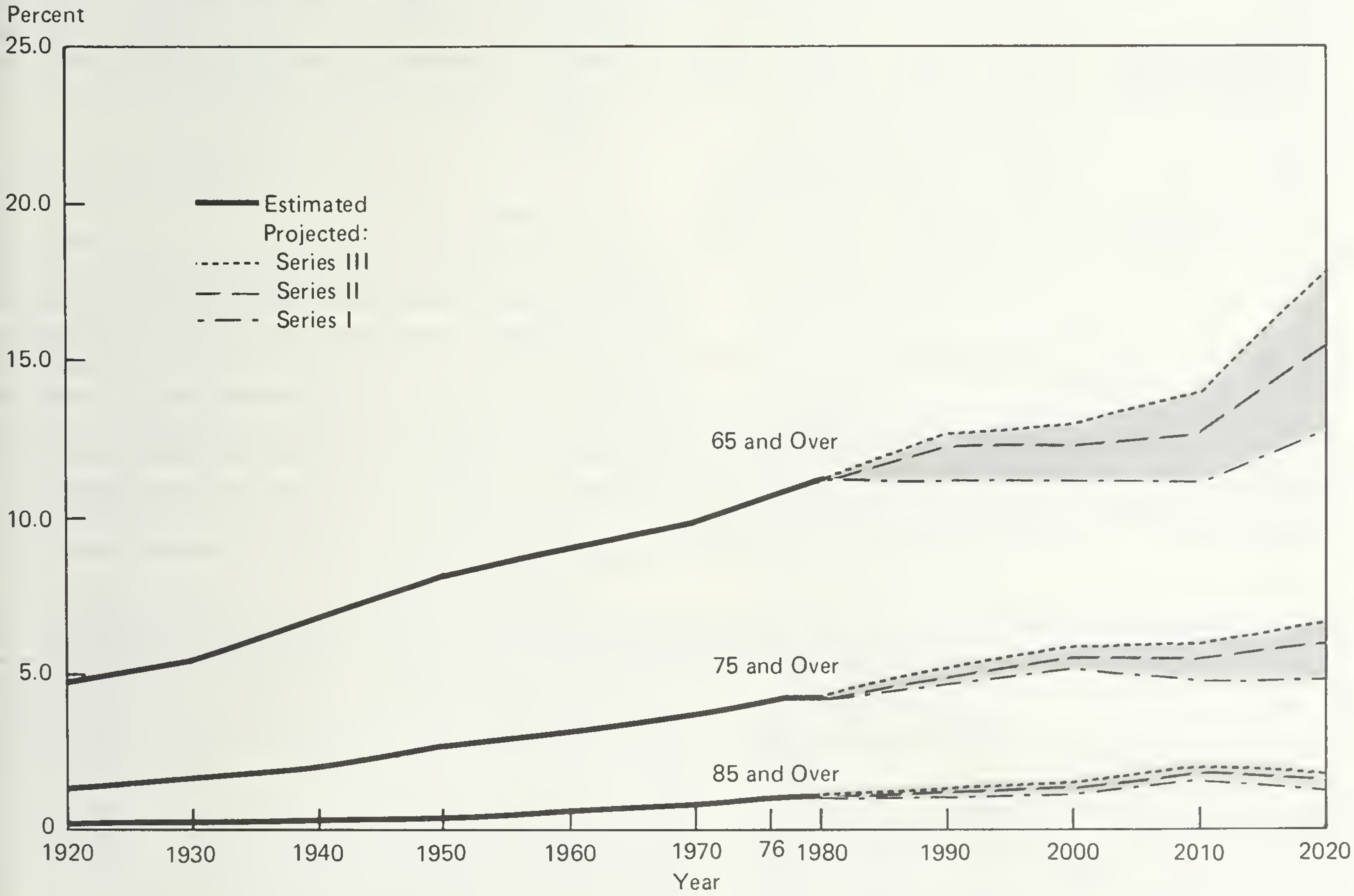
(Estimates and projections as of July 1. Based on totals including Armed Forces overseas. See text for explanation of Series I, II, and III)

Age and sex					Projections[1]					
					1980		2000		2020	
						Range		Range		Range
	1950	1960	1970	1976	II	I to III	II	I to III	II	I to III
ALL RACES										
Both sexes										
60 years and over	12.1	13.2	14.1	15.0	15.6	15.5 to 15.7	16.1	14.8 to 17.1	21.8	17.9 to 25.0
65 years and over	8.1	9.3	9.9	10.7	11.2	11.1 to 11.3	12.2	11.3 to 12.9	15.5	12.7 to 17.8
70 years and over	4.8	5.8	6.4	6.8	7.3	7.2 to 7.4	8.7	8.0 to 9.2	10.0	8.2 to 10.2
75 years and over	2.6	3.1	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.2 to 4.3	5.5	5.1 to 5.9	5.9	4.8 to 6.7
85 years and over	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0 to 1.0	1.4	1.3 to 1.5	1.6	1.3 to 1.7
Male										
60 years and over	11.8	12.4	12.6	13.1	13.6	13.5 to 13.7	13.8	12.7 to 14.7	19.3	15.7 to 22.3
65 years and over	7.7	8.5	8.5	9.0	9.3	9.3 to 9.4	10.0	9.2 to 10.7	13.2	10.7 to 15.2
70 years and over	4.5	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.7 to 5.8	6.8	6.2 to 7.2	8.0	6.5 to 9.2
75 years and over	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1 to 3.2	4.0	3.7 to 4.2	4.3	3.4 to 4.9
85 years and over	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6 to 0.7	0.8	0.8 to 0.9	0.9	0.8 to 1.1
Female										
60 years and over	12.5	14.1	15.6	16.8	17.6	17.4 to 17.7	18.3	16.9 to 19.3	24.1	20.0 to 27.5
65 years and over	8.6	10.0	11.2	12.3	13.0	12.9 to 13.1	14.3	13.2 to 15.1	17.8	14.7 to 20.3
70 years and over	5.2	6.3	7.5	8.1	8.8	8.7 to 8.8	10.5	9.7 to 11.1	12.0	9.9 to 13.6
75 years and over	2.8	3.5	4.4	5.0	5.3	5.3 to 5.3	7.0	6.5 to 7.4	7.4	6.1 to 8.4
85 years and over	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.4 to 1.4	2.0	1.9 to 2.1	2.3	1.9 to 2.6

[1] Base date of projections is July 1, 1976.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 311, 519, 614, 643, and 704.

Figure 1. Percent of the Total Population in the Older Ages: 1920 to 2020



Note: Points are plotted for years ending in zero except for 1976.
Source: Table 2 and **Current Population Reports**, Series P-25, No. 311, 519, 614, 643, and 704.

Age and Sex Composition

Age pattern of the older population. The older population has been getting older and is expected to continue doing so for a few decades. For example, the proportion of persons in the age group 65 and over who are 75 and over is now rising and will generally continue to rise until at least the year 2000. In 1976, the proportion in the older age group was 38 percent. In the year 2000, we can expect the proportion to be about 45 percent (table 3). It is then likely to fall back to about 38 percent again in 2020 as the larger cohorts born in the high fertility period following World War II enter the younger segment of the group (65 to 74 years).

Change in sex balance. Rates of increase are expected to be generally greater for elderly females than elderly males in the next few decades, but the tremendous differences in the growth rates of the sexes seen in the last few decades will not be repeated:

Sex and period	Percent increase			
	65 and over	65 to 74	75 to 84	85 and over
Male				
1950 to 1976..	60	51	69	159
1976 to 2000..	36	24	55	69
2000 to 2020..	45	63	17	25
Female				
1950 to 1976..	108	82	135	286
1976 to 2000..	41	22	58	101
2000 to 2020..	39	60	14	28

For each sex for the 1976-2000 period growth rates progress upward with increasing age.

There were 69 males for every 100 females in the age group 65 and over in 1976 (table 3). The deficit of males increases sharply with advancing age. At birth, the sex ratio has consistently been about 105-106. By ages 70-74 the sex ratio has fallen below 75 and by ages 85 and over it has fallen below 50.

The sex ratio at ages 65 and over is expected to fall to 67 per 100 by the year 2000 and then to rise, reaching 69 again by the year 2020. The sex ratio at ages 75 and over and 85 and over will also tend to continue declining for the next few decades.

The large excess of females over males among the elderly is also reflected in differences in the age distribution of the sexes. In 1976, 12.3 percent of the female population was over 65, as compared with 9.0 percent of the male population (table 2). In the year 2000, the percent for females may be as high as 15, compared with 11 percent for males, under the low fertility series. For older segments of the elderly population, the difference in the percents for males and females is even more pronounced.

Role of fertility and mortality. The main reason for the drop in the sex ratio *with increasing age* for past and current years is that male mortality has been higher than female mortality at each age of life for many decades in the United States.[5] This pattern is expected to continue. The main factor determining the declining trend in the sex ratios at each age *over time* is the relative level of male and female mortality, or more precisely, the relative levels of male and female survival rates. The death rates for the sexes at the various age groups have been steadily diverging, to the greater and greater disadvantage of males. The further decline or slight rise in the sex ratio of the population at the older ages projected for future years is a result of the assumption made in the Census Bureau projections that there will be a further slight divergence of male and female mortality rates.

MORTALITY AND SURVIVAL

Past General Trends

We can describe the 1940-54 period as one of generally rapid mortality declines in terms of age, sex, race, and cause-of-death categories. From 1954 until 1968, however, there was little progress in this regard. The expectation of life at birth and at age 65 remained nearly the same over the 14-year period from 1954 to 1968 (table 5). Since about 1968 the mortality of the older population has begun to fall again and the average rate of decline in death rates has been

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[5] U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, Series P-23, No. 59 (rev.), **op. cit.**, esp. p. 13-14.

Table 3. Percent Distribution of the Population 65 Years Old and Over, by Age: 1950 to 2020

Age	1950	1960	1970	1976	Projections				
					1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
65 years and over........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
65 to 69 years................	40.7	37.7	35.0	36.1	34.9	33.6	28.9	33.4	35.4
70 to 74 years................	27.8	28.6	27.2	25.8	27.3	26.1	25.9	23.4	26.9
75 to 79 years................	17.4	18.5	19.2	17.7	17.3	18.4	20.1	17.0	16.8
80 to 84 years................	9.3	9.6	11.5	11.9	11.3	12.2	13.3	13.1	10.2
85 years and over.............	4.8	5.6	7.1	8.[illegible]	9.2	9.7	11.8	13.1	10.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 311, 519, 614, 643, and 704.

Table 4. Sex Ratios of the Population, by Broad Age Groups: 1950 to 2020

(Males per 100 females. Estimates and projections as of July 1. Figures include Armed Forces overseas)

Age and projection series	1950	1960	1970	1976	Projections 1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
All ages............II..	99.3	97.0	94.8	94.8	95.0	94.8	94.6	94.4	93.8
Range............ I..					95.1	95.2	95.4	95.7	95.7
III..					94.9	94.5	94.0	93.5	92.4
Under 15 years................	103.8	103.4	103.9	104.2	104.5	105.1	105.2	105.1	105.1
15 to 29 years................	98.7	97.7	97.8	100.3	101.3	101.3	102.1	102.1	102.1
30 to 44 years................	97.4	95.5	95.2	95.8	96.6	97.2	96.7	96.8	97.3
45 to 59 years................	99.8	96.9	93.4	94.8	95.3	95.1	95.9	95.4	95.3
60 to 64 years................	100.4	91.2	87.7	87.9	87.9	98.8	89.9	91.1	90.9
65 to 69 years................	94.0	87.8	80.7	79.3	79.7	80.5	82.4	82.4	83.2
70 to 74 years................	91.3	85.3	73.9	73.5	72.4	72.9	74.6	74.8	75.9
75 to 84 years................	85.0	77.4	65.9	61.0	60.3	59.6	59.9	60.7	61.4
85 years and over.............	70.0	63.8	53.2	47.0	44.7	40.9	39.4	38.8	38.5
65 years and over.............	89.5	82.6	72.0	69.0	68.2	67.3	66.6	67.0	69.3
75 years and over.............	82.6	75.0	63.3	57.7	56.2	54.7	54.0	53.4	54.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 311, 519, 614, 643, and 704.

greater than during the 1940-54 period. In the 9-year period from 1968 to 1977, there was an average annual decline of 1.7 percent in the death rate at ages 65 and over, as compared with a decline of 1.5 percent for this age group in the 1940-54 period (table 6). The observed declines understate the real declines because of the aging of the elderly population itself.[6] As a result of the declines in death rates, life expectancies at birth and at age 65 have been climbing steadily upward; life expectancy at birth is estimated at 73.5 years in 1977 as compared with 70.2 years in 1968.

Sex Differences

Past trends. As stated previously, the difference between the sexes in mortality levels is quite large and has been growing until recently. By 1976 the difference in the life expectancy at birth of males (69.0 years) and females (76.7 years) reached 7.7 years (table 5). It was only 4.3 years in 1940. An increasing part of the difference is accounted for by the difference in life expectancy at age 65. According to the death rates of 1976, the male-female difference in the average number of years lived in the age interval 0-64 years was 2.3 years, as compared with 4.3 years for age 65 and over.[7] By 1976 the death rate of males 65 and over exceeded the corresponding rate for females by nearly 50 percent (table 7).

Basis of the gap. Because of the magnitude, durability, and pervasive consequences for our society of the gap between male and female death rates, the basis for the gap is a matter of serious social concern. The gap is evidence of a considerable inequality between the sexes in the effects of environmental and/or genetic influences on mortality rates.

The evidence for the basis of the large and growing difference is conflicting, as suggested by a number of facts and studies. Social factors appear to exercise an important influence on the difference, but in combination with and in interaction with genetic and biological factors. Studies and analyses by Enterline,[8] Godley and Kruegel,[9] Retherford,[10] and Waldron[11] favor explanations primarily in terms of "environmental" factors. Others, such as the Madigan study,[12] favor explanations primarily in terms of (genetic and nongenetic) hereditary factors.

The study of Madigan, relating to mortality differences between brothers and nuns in Catholic teaching orders, concludes that the excess male mortality can be attributed to biological factors since the men and women can be assumed to have essentially the same life styles. Male fetal and infant mortality is markedly greater than female fetal and infant mortality. There is evidence that the female reproductive period is highly protective for women and, accordingly, the lengthening of the female reproductive period in the past centry, presumably due to improved nutrition and hygiene, has apparently afforded an increasing biological advantage to women.

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[6] Mary Grace Kovar and Lois Fingerhut, "Recent Trends in U.S. Mortality Among the Aged," unpublished paper presented at the annual meeting of the Gerontological Society, San Francisco, California, November 21, 1977.

[7] The maximum number of years of life that may be lived in the interval under age 65 is, of course, 65 years. The "actual" figures for 1976 are 59.6 for males and 61.9 for females. The average number of years lived above age 65 is equal to life expectancy at age 65. Life expectancy at age 65 for 1976 is 13.7 years for males and 18.0 years for females.

[8] Philip E. Enterline, "Cause of Death Responsible for Recent Increases in Sex Mortality Differentials in the United States," **Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly**, Vol. 39, No. 2, 1961, pp. 312-328.

[9] Frank Godley and David Q. Kruegel, "Cigarette Smoking and Differential Mortality: New Estimates from Representative National Samples," unpublished paper presented at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America, Seattle, Washington, April 17-19, 1975.

[10] Robert D. Retherford, "Tobacco Smoking and the Sex Mortality Differential," **Demography**, Vol. 9, No. 2, 1972, pp. 203-216, and **The Changing Sex Differential in Mortality**, Greenwood Press, Westport, Conn. 1975.

[11] Ingrid Waldron, "Why Do Women Live Longer Than Men?", **Journal of Human Stress**, Vol. 2, March 1976, pp. 2-13, and Ingrid Waldron and Susan Johnston, "Why Do Women Live Longer Than Men?", **Journal of Human Stress**, Vol. 2, June 1976, pp. 19-29.

[12] Francis C. Madigan, "Are Sex Mortality Differentials Biologically Caused?", **Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly**, Vol. 35, No. 2, 1957, pp. 203-223.

Table 5. Life Expectancy at Birth and at Age 65, by Race and Sex: 1900 to 1976

Race and year	At birth				At age 65			
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Difference	Both sexes	Male	Female	Difference
ALL RACES								
1900-02	49.2	47.9	50.7	2.8	11.9	11.5	12.2	0.7
1939-41	63.6	61.6	65.9	4.3	12.8	12.1	13.6	1.5
1954	69.6	66.7	72.7	5.0	14.4	13.1	15.7	2.2
1968	70.2	66.6	74.0	7.4	14.6	12.8	16.3	3.5
1976	72.8	69.0	76.7	7.7	16.0	13.7	18.0	4.3
WHITE								
1900-02	49.7	48.2	51.1	2.9	11.9	11.5	12.2	0.7
1939-41	64.9	62.8	67.3	4.5	12.8	12.1	13.6	1.5
1954	70.5	67.4	73.6	6.2	14.4	13.1	15.7	2.6
1968	71.1	67.5	74.9	7.4	14.7	12.8	16.4	3.6
1976	73.5	69.7	77.3	7.6	16.1	13.7	18.1	4.4
BLACK AND OTHER RACES								
1900-02	33.8	32.5	35.0	2.5	10.9	10.4	11.4	1.0
1939-41	53.9	52.3	55.6	3.3	13.0	12.2	13.9	1.7
1954	63.4	61.0	65.8	4.8	14.6	13.5	15.7	2.2
1968	63.7	60.1	67.5	7.4	13.7	12.1	15.1	3.0
1976	68.3	64.1	72.6	8.5	15.8	13.8	17.6	3.8
WHITE-BLACK DIFFERENCE								
1900-02	15.9	15.7	16.1	(X)	1.0	1.1	0.8	(X)
1939-41	11.0	10.5	11.7	(X)	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	(X)
1954	7.1	6.4	7.8	(X)	-0.2	-0.4	-	(X)
1968	7.4	7.4	7.4	(X)	1.0	0.7	1.3	(X)
1976	5.2	5.6	4.7	(X)	0.3	-0.1	0.5	(X)

(X) Not applicable.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (U.S. Public Service) and the U.S. Bureau of the Census. For 1976, "Advance Report-Final Mortality Statistics, 1976," Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 26, No. 12, Supplement (2), March 1978.

Table 6. Death Rates for the Population 55 Years Old and Over, by Age: 1940 to 1977

Year and period	55 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 years and over	65 years and over
RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION					
1940	22.2	48.4	112.0	235.7	72.2
1954	17.4	37.9	86.0	181.6	58.6
1968[1]	17.0	37.2	82.9	195.8	61.4
1976 (prov.)	14.8	31.4	73.2	156.1	54.2
1976	14.8	31.3	73.3	155.7	54.3
1977 (prov.)	14.3	30.5	71.5	145.9	52.6
PERCENT CHANGE					
1940 to 1954	-21.6	-21.7	-23.2	-23.0	-18.8
1954 to 1968	-2.3	-1.8	-3.6	+7.8	+4.8
1968 to 1977	-15.9	-18.0	-13.8	-25.5	-14.3

[1] Official estimates for 1968 have been revised by the Census Bureau on the basis of revised population estimates.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (U.S. Public Health Service), various annual volumes of Vital Statistics of the United States and various issues of Monthly Vital Statistics Report.

Table 7. Ratios of Male to Female Death Rates for the Population 55 Years Old and Over, by Age: 1900 to 1976

Year	55 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 years and over	65 years and over
ALL CLASSES					
1900....................	1.14	1.11	1.08	1.05	1.06
1940....................	1.45	1.29	1.17	1.08	1.17
1954....................	1.82	1.57	1.29	1.06	1.30
1968....................	2.07	1.88	1.46	1.18	1.44
1976....................	1.99	1.97	1.58	1.26	1.46

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, United States Life Tables, 1930, 1936; National Center for Health Statistics (U.S. Public Health Service), annual volumes of Vital Statistics of the United States, for 1940 and 1954, and "Advance Report - Final Mortality Statistics," Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 26, No. 12, Supplement (2), March 1978.

The changes in recent decades in the male-female mortality gap appear to be more associated with social and environmental factors. The Retherford study concluded that two-thirds of the divergence between the male and female death rates of adults in most of this century was due to smoking. Yet, females have taken up smoking in large and increasing numbers during this period, especially since World War II. Furthermore, during the same period larger and larger proportions of women have been joining the labor force. Presumably we should have seen some convergence of the death rates of men and women. The divergence observed has been occurring, therefore, in spite of the fact that the differences in the life styles and roles of men and women have diminished. It is notable that we find the largest difference in life expectancy at birth, some 10 years, in the USSR, where men and women occupy much more equal occupational roles than in the United States.[13] A major change in the relative mortality levels of the sexes is not expected to occur in the United States, if at all, until a whole generation of women is reared in the work ethic of males—that is, socialized from childhood with a "work-or-perish" life design.

The increasing male-female mortality difference may also be interpreted as a result of a major shift of the cause-pattern of mortality in this century, involving a sharp reduction in the relative importance of the infectious and parasitic diseases and maternal mortality and a rise in the relative importance of the chronic "degenerative" diseases, e.g., diseases of the heart, malignant neoplasms, cerebrovascular diseases. For the second group of causes, male rates tend to be much higher than female rates whereas, for many categories in the first group of causes, female rates tend to be more similar to those of male rates. Even for the second group, male-female differences have widened over the last several decades, however.

Race Differences

There is still a difference of several years in life expectancy at birth between the races (White, Black-and-other-races). The difference has been reduced sharply over the last several decades, from about 11 years in 1940 to 5 years in 1976 (table 5). The difference in life expectancy at age 65 is small, however, and has been small throughout this whole period. The magnitude of the male-female differences in life expectancy and the evolution of the differences are similar for Whites and Blacks.

Death rates for the Black-and-other-races population are higher than for Whites below age 65 and at ages 65-74. There is then a crossover of the rates at ages 75-79 in the U.S. death registration data. The crossover is not to be viewed merely as a statistical artifact since the crossover phenomenon appears in many other paired comparisons, often involving data of high quality.[14] For example, it appears in death rates based on U.S. Social Security Administration ("Medicare") data, albeit at a higher age (ages 80-84). The Social Security data also reflect smaller differences between the races than the registration statistics.

Little attention has been given to the relative contribution of genetic and environmental influences to the White-Black mortality gap. The Kitagawa and Hauser study suggests that most of the difference may be accounted for by the difference in the socioeconomic status of the racial groups.[15]

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[13] Jacques Vallin and Jean-Claude Chenais, "Evolution Récente de la Mortalité en Europe dans les Pays Anglo-Saxons et en Union Soviétique, 1960-1970," **Population,** Vol. 29, Nos. 4-5, July-Oct. 1974, pp. 862-898, esp. p. 863; Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques, "Sixième Rapport sur la Situation Démographique de la France," **Population,** Vol. 32, No. 2, March-April 1977, pp. 253-338, esp. 293-294.

[14] Charles B. Nam and Kathleen A. Ockay, "Factors Contributing to the Mortality Crossover Pattern: Effects of Developmental Level, Overall Mortality Level, and Causes of Death," unpublished paper submitted to the XVIII General Conference of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, Mexico City, August 8-13, 1977.

[15] Evelyn M. Kitagawa and Philip M. Hauser, **Differential Mortality in the United States: A Study in Socioeconomic Epidemiology**, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1973.

Causes of Death

The cause-pattern for deaths of the elderly has continued to shift toward the chronic "degenerative" causes and away from the infectious-parasitic causes. The major chronic causes are moving in opposite directions, however, death rates from cancer have been rising sharply and death rates from the cardiovascular diseases have been falling sharply in the last decade.

Only a few categories of causes account for most deaths over age 65. In 1976 diseases of the heart accounted for 44 percent of all deaths at these ages, and diseases of the heart, malignant neoplasms, and cerebrovascular diseases accounted for three-quarters of the deaths (table 8). The rates for the remaining "leading" causes are so low that each cause, taken separately, accounts for less than 5 percent of the total number of deaths over age 65.

Additional insight into the current cause-pattern of mortality is secured by examining the possible gain in life expectancy from eliminating various causes of death and the chance of eventually dying from various causes. If all deaths from cardiovascular diseases were eliminated and if the chance of dying from the various causes is assumed to be independent, the gain in life expectancy at birth would be 12 years and the gain at ages 65 would be 11 years according to the 1969-71 death rates (table 9). Diseases of the heart account for about half of these additions to life expectancy. Roughly speaking, a 65-year old has a two-thirds chance of eventually dying from a cardiovascular disease—a 50 percent chance of dying from a disease of the heart and a one-seventh chance of dying from a cerebrovascular disease.

If all deaths from cancer were eliminated, 2½ years of life would be added at birth and 1½ years of life would be added at age 65. The elimination of cancer would have a much smaller effect on life expectancy at age 65 than the elimination of cardiovascular diseases because the cancer rate is much lower generally and because cancer is less concentrated at the older ages. A 65-year old has a one-sixth chance of eventually dying from cancer.

If all cancer mortality were eliminated, the total number of deaths would not be greatly reduced after a while since the persons saved would be subject to the residual death rate for all other causes, albeit at older ages.[16] Death rates at each age would fall but the chance of eventually dying from the other causes would rise. On the other hand, the saving of lives would be greater both initially and for a longer period if the cardiovascular diseases were eliminated, because the residual death rate would be reduced much more sharply.

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[16] Nathan Keyfitz, "What Difference Would it Make if Cancer Were Eradicated? An Examination of the Taeuber Paradox," **Demography**, Vol. 14, No. 4, Nov. 1977, pp. 411-418, esp. p. 417.
U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Demographic Aspects of Aging and the Older Population in the United States," **op. cit.**, esp. p. 43.

Table 8. Death Rates for the 10 Leading Causes of Death for Ages 65 and Over, by Age: 1976

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Cause of death by rank	65 years and over	65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 years and over
All causes	5,428.9	3,127.6	7,331.6	15,486.9
1 Diseases of the heart	2,393.5	1,286.9	3,263.7	7,384.3
2 Malignant neoplasms	979.0	786.3	1,248.6	1,441.5
3 Cerebrovascular diseases	694.6	280.1	1,014.0	2,586.8
4 Influenza and pneumonia	211.1	70.1	289.3	959.2
5 Arteriosclerosis	122.2	25.8	152.5	714.3
6 Diabetes mellitus	108.1	70.0	155.8	219.2
7 Accidents	104.5	62.2	134.5	306.7
Motor vehicle	25.2	21.7	32.3	26.0
All other	79.3	40.4	102.2	280.7
8 Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	76.8	60.7	101.4	108.5
9 Cirrhosis of liver	36.5	42.6	29.3	18.0
10 Nephritis and nephrosis	25.0	15.2	34.1	64.6
All other causes	677.5	427.8	908.6	1,683.8

Source: National Center for Health Statistics (U.S. Public Health Service), "Advance Report-Final Mortality Statistics, 1976," Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 26, No. 12, Supplement (2), March 1978; and unpublished data provided by the National Center of Health Statistics.

Table 9. Gain in Life Expectancy from Eliminating Specified Causes of Death and Chance of Eventually Dying from These Causes: 1969 to 1971

Cause of death	Gain in life expectancy (in years)		Chance of eventually dying	
	At birth	At age 65	At birth	At age 65
Major cardiovascular-renal diseases	11.8	11.4	.588	.672
Diseases of the heart	5.9	5.1	.412	.460
Cerebrovascular diseases	1.2	1.2	.122	.149
Malignant neoplasms	2.5	1.4	.163	.145
Motor vehicle accidents	0.7	0.1	.020	.006
All other accidents	0.6	0.1	.026	.018
Influenza and pneumonia	0.5	0.2	.034	.037
Diabetes mellitus	0.2	0.2	.020	.021
Infective and parasitic diseases	0.2	0.1	.007	.005

[1] Including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, (U.S. Public Health service), "U.S. Life Tables by Cause of Death: 1969-71," by T.N.E. Greville, U.S. Decennial Life Tables for 1969-71, Vol. 1, No. 5, 1976.

It should be recognized that these figures have no *direct* mplications for the future since complete elimination of the cardiovascular diseases or of cancer has not been projected or predicted. They mainly elucidate the current cause-pattern of mortality and hence may aid in planning current health programs.

Projections of Mortality and Population

Prospects for mortality reduction. A number of different approaches may be taken in projecting death rates for the United States. One is to extrapolate past trends in age-sex-race-cause specific death rates. Another is to consider the rates in more analytic terms, for example, in terms of the factors affecting specific causes of death (e.g., dietary habits, smoking practices). An even more analytical step is to take account of competing risks and joint causes of death. Guides for extrapolation may be derived from the experience of countries with the lowest death rates at each age and from available studies of the biological "limit" of mortality.

Historical and comparative international demographic analysis suggests only moderate reductions in death rates in the United States in the next several decades. There is little basis for anticipating major increases in life expectation in this period,[17] and it is visionary to anticipate any extension of human life span.[18] Life expectation at birth for Sweden ("best" single country) in 1974 and life expectation for a composite "country" derived from the lowest death rates at each age for various countries around 1974 are only 3 to 5 years greater than for the United States in 1974 (table 10). At present mortality levels, even major (percentage) declines in death rates would correspond to only moderate (percentage) increases in life expectancy.[19] For example, if present death rates at each age were reduced by half, life expectation at birth would rise by only about 15 percent, that is, from 73 years to about 84 years. In the light of the present age structure of mortality, if large (absolute) reductions are to occur in mortality at all they would have to be concentrated at the older ages since death rates at the younger ages are already quite low.

Demographic analysis also suggests no great convergence of male and female mortality or life expectancy in the United States in the near future.[20] When the U.S. values for 1974 are compared with the figures for Sweden in 1974 and the country composite for "1974", the U.S. figures are found to be much closer to the attained best levels for

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[17] Jean Bourgeois-Pichat, "Future Outlook for Mortality Decline n the World," unpublished paper presented at the meeting of the United Nations, Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Demographic Projections, New York, November 1977.

Nathan Keyfitz, "Cause of Death in Future Mortality," **Proceedngs of the International Population Conference**, Vol. 1, pp. 483-503, nternational Union for the Scientific Study of the Population, Mexico City, Aug. 8-13, 1977.

[18] For a summary comment, see Bernice L. Neugarten, "The Future and the Young-Old," in Lissy F. Jarvik (ed.), **Aging into the 21st Century: Middle-Agers Today**, Gardner Press, Inc., New York, 1978.

[19] Nathan Keyfitz and Antonio Golini, "Mortality Comparisons: The Male-Female Ratio," **Genus**, Vol. 31, No. 1-4, 1975, pp. 1-34; Keyfitz, "What Difference Would it Make if Cancer were Eradicated? An Examination of the Taeuber Paradox," **op. cit.**; Jacob S. Siegel and Edwin Fonner, Jr., "Effect of Changes in Age-Specific Death Rates on Life Expectancy," unpublished paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, Miami Beach, Florida, Oct. 17-19, 1976.

[20] Bourgeois-Pichat, **op. cit.**; George C. Myers, "Changing Mortality Patterns and Sex Imbalances among the Aged," unpublished paper presented at the 10th International Congress of Gerontology, Jerusalem, Israel, June 1975.

Table 10. Recent and Projected Values for Life Expectancy at Birth and at Age 65 for the United States and Comparative International Values

Year	At birth				At age 65			
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Difference[1]	Both sexes	Male	Female	Difference[1]
1973[a]	71.3	67.6	75.3	7.7	15.3	13.1	17.2	4.1
1974[b]	71.9	68.2	75.9	7.7	15.6	13.4	17.5	4.1
1975[c]	72.5	68.7	76.5	7.8	16.0	13.7	18.0	4.3
1976[d]	72.8	69.0	76.7	7.7	16.0	13.7	18.0	4.3
PROJECTIONS[e]								
1976 (Base)	73.1	69.1	77.0	7.9	16.0	13.8	18.4	4.6
2000	74.1	70.0	78.3	8.3	16.8	14.2	19.0	4.8
2020	75.0	70.7	79.4	8.7	17.2	14.5	19.8	5.3
2050	76.4	71.8	81.0	9.2	18.0	15.0	20.7	5.7
Best country composite, 1974	76.6	73.8	79.4	5.6	17.4	15.5	18.8	3.3
Sweden, 1974	75.1	72.2	78.0	5.8	16.0	14.1	17.5	3.4
Difference, United States and best country composite, 1974	-4.7	-5.6	-3.5	2.1	-1.8	-2.1	-1.3	0.8

[1] Excess of female over male value.

Sources:

a. National Center for Health Statistics, "Final Mortality Statistics, 1973," Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 23, No. 11, Supplement (2), February 1975.

b. National Center for Health Statistics, "Final Mortality Statistics, 1974," Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 24, No. 11, Supplement, February 1976.

c. National Center for Health Statistics, "Final Mortality Statistics, 1975," Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 25, No. 11, Supplement, February 1977.

d. National Center for Health Statistics, "Final Mortality Statistics, 1976," Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 26, No. 12, Supplement (2), March 30, 1978.

e. U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Projections of the Population of the United States: 1977 to 2050," Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 704, July 1977, and unpublished data.

females than for males (table 10). The comparison suggests that the possibilities for improvement for males in the United States are greater than for females and that some convergence of the values for males and females may be realized. This analysis also suggests that the male-female difference may have a substantial, irreducible minimum in post-industrial society.

As noted earlier, the present large difference presumably reflects both a biological advantage of women and the persistent, sizeable differentiation of the life styles, roles, and personal habits of the sexes. Even if men are afforded improved environmental "opportunities" or the environmental circumstances for females become more prejudicial to their health, a substantial difference in favor of women is expected to remain for several decades.

The projections of mortality incorporated in the Census Bureau's latest projections of population are adaptations of mortality projections prepared by the Social Security Administration that took explicit account of past trends in death rates for age, sex, and cause categories. They imply moderate reductions in death rates[21] and a modest increase in expectation of life at birth and at age 65 between 1976 and 2020. For the year 2020, the projected figure for average life expectancy for both sexes is 75.0 years, as compared with the base estimate of 73.1 years in 1976 (table 10). For males separately, the life expectancy value set for 2020 is 70.7 years, as compared with 69.1 years for 1976. The corresponding figures for females are 79.4 and 77.0. These figures imply a modest continuation of the divergence between male and female death rates and life expectancies that has been observed so far in this century.

Evaluation of earlier official projections of mortality and the older population. In view of the widespread use of the Census Bureau's projections of the older population, it is useful to review the "accuracy" of past projections of the older population and the underlying projections of mortality. For this purpose the projections of the number of elderly persons for 1975 and 2000, included in the sets of projections published in the last 25 years or so by the Census Bureau, have been compared with the current estimate for 1975 and with the latest projections for the year 2000 (table 11).

The projections of the population 65 years and over for 1975 published at various dates from August 1953 to December 1972 varied from 20.7 million (August 1953 and October 1955) to 22.2 million (December 1972). These figures differed from the current estimate for 1975 (22.4 million) by 7.9 percent and 1.1 percent, respectively. In all cases the projections fell below the current estimate.

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[21] Death rates were assumed to decline at different rates at different ages between 1976 and 2050. It is estimated that the average percent decline in age-specific death rates for this period was 17 percent. This figure was obtained as the difference between the age-adjusted death rates calculated on the complements of 5-year survival rates in 1976 and 2050.

Table 11. Comparison of Estimates and Projections of Populations 65 Years and Over and 70 Years and Over: 1975 to 2000

(Numbers in thousands. Estimates and projections as of July 1)

Age group and projection	1975			2000		
	Population	Difference from current estimate		Population	Difference from latest projection[1]	
		Amount	Percent		Amount	Percent
YEARS AND OVER						
rrent estimate[2]	22,420	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
ojections (P-25 report number and ate of issue):[3]						
704 (July, 1977)	(X)	(X)	(X)	31,822	(X)	(X)
601 (Oct., 1975)	22,330	-90	-0.4	30,600	-1,222	-3.8
493 (Dec., 1972)	22,170	-250	-1.1	28,842	-2,980	-9.4
470 (Nov., 1971)	21,859	-561	-2.5	28,839	-2,983	-9.4
448 (Aug., 1970)	21,503	-917	-4.1	28,837	-2,985	-9.4
381 (Dec., 1967)	21,160	-1,260	-5.6	28,184	-3,638	-11.4
286 (July, 1964)	21,172	-1,248	-5.6	28,199	-3,623	-11.4
187 (Nov., 1958)	21,872	-548	-2.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
123 (Oct., 1955)	20,665	-1,765	-7.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
78 (Aug., 1953)	20,689	-1,731	-7.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
) AND OVER						
ırrent estimate[2]	14,319	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
ojections (P-25 report number and late of issue):[3]						
704 (July, 1977)	(X)	(X)	(X)	22,630	(X)	(X)
601 (Oct., 1975)	14,233	-86	-0.6	21,577	-1,053	-4.7
493 (Dec., 1972)	14,484	165	1.2	20,310	-2,320	-10.3
470 (Nov., 1971)	14,169	-150	-1.0	20,226	-2,404	-10.6
448 (Aug., 1970)	13,983	-336	-2.3	20,306	-2,324	-10.3
381 (Dec., 1967)	13,690	-629	-4.4	19,859	-2,771	-12.2
286 (July, 1964)	13,688	-631	-4.4	19,866	-2,764	-12.2
187 (Nov., 1958)	14,089	-230	-1.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
123 (Oct., 1955)	13,117	-1,202	-8.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
78 (Aug., 1953)	13,131	-1,188	-8.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

X Not applicable.
NA Not available.
[1] Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 721, April 1978.
[2] Latest projection is 31,822,000, published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 704, July 1977.
[3] Base date may be a few months to one and a half years prior to publication date and final death statistics used may elate to a calendar year two to three years before the publication date.

ne of the earliest projections in this series (November 1958)
owed a relatively low deviation from the current estimate,
4 percent. Except for this figure, the percent deviation
nerally declined as the publication date approached 1975.
ne corresponding percent "errors" for the projections of
e population 70 and over were generally similar or some-
hat smaller. The differences between the past projections
nd the current estimate for 1975 represent a combination
the difference in the allowance for immigration and in the
nsus counts for the adult population (the census counts
ing in error also) as well as in allowances for mortality.

There is presumably great interest now in the accuracy of
e projections for the year 2000. We do not, of course,
ave current figures for evaluating the projections for this
ear, but we can examine the deviation of the projections
blished in July 1964 to October 1975 from the latest
ojection for 2000, 31.8 million, published in July 1977.
ll projections fell below the latest figure and generally
e projections had to be revised upward when a new set of
ojections was prepared. The differences between the various projections and the 31.8 million varied from 4 percent to 11 percent. The projections approximated 28-29 million until 1975 and 30½ million in 1975, when the Census Bureau introduced a new set of mortality projections. The various projections for ages 70 and over in 2000 show a similar pattern of differences from the latest projection.

The latest projection of the population 65 and over for the year 2000 (31.8 million) is 4 percent greater than the last previous projection (30.6 million), and the latest projection of the population 65 and over for the year 2020 (45.1 million) is 5 percent greater (42.8 million). These differences reflect mainly the lower-than-anticipated mortality of the 1972-76 period and the use of more favorable mortality rates for future years.

Mortality trends are difficult to predict although they present a much smaller problem for projections of population than do projections of fertility trends. Employing a single assumption of regular small declines in mortality rates at the older ages is no longer a safe course to follow. Death rates may decline at different rates in successive periods or even rise, as they have in the last several decades and as fertility has done, although the reasonable bounds are much narrower for mortality than fertility in the short term. These new uncertainties suggest the desirability of making alternative assumptions regarding future mortality, as has been done for fertility.

Although it would be desirable to hit the future population on target, this is not to be expected. Happily, the kinds of errors in the projections of mortality that the Census Bureau has made are far smaller in their impact on population size and structure, and hence less problematic, than the kind of errors normally associated with projections of fertility, the young population, and even the total population. In spite of the errors in the mortality projections, the Census Bureau projections of the elderly population have tended to reflect the future size of this group, its fluctuations, and its rate of increase reasonably well. Policy formulation and administrative action based on the population numbers as projected would not be seriously prejudiced by their "errors".

The percentage of the population 65 and over projected today for the year 2000 is substantially higher than was projected for this group in past years. The principal reason for the earlier understatement of the percentage has been the failure to project fertility satisfactorily for the intervening period. If the lower fertility assumptions employed now for the year 2000 were combined with the earlier projections of the number of elderly persons, the resulting percentages of elderly persons for the year 2000 would be much closer to the latest projections of the percentage.

Alternative analytical and theoretical models of mortality. It is of value in understanding the possible influence of future changes in mortality on population size and structure to posit various alternative mortality assumptions, including some which are relatively unrealistic or even highly theoretical. The purpose of such an exercise is not primarily to make alternative predictions; it is to aid in elucidating the role of mortality declines as a factor affecting population size and structure. Such mortality series may also serve to measure the adequacy and "robustness" of the principal series of mortality projections. Four analytical or theoretical series of projections were developed for these purposes. They are:

1. Death rates of 1976 remain unchanged.
2. Death rates decline twice as rapidly between 1976 and 2050 as in Census Bureau projections.
3. Death rates of 1976 are reduced by one-half in 2050.
4. Death rates of 2050 are zero ("gradual immortality").

In all series, the death rates were derived for intermediate years by geometric interpolation. These death rates were combined with the three fertility assumptions and the single immigration assumption of the Census Bureau projections to derive new population projections. The effect of still different fertility, mortality, and net immigration assumptions (e.g., 300,000 net immigration per year) may be derived by interpolation of the appropriate population series or of the appropriate summary measures.

The first series provides an analytic (zero) base for measuring the number of lives saved by the improvement in death rates assumed in the various other series. Series (2) and (3), representing much more extreme assumptions than the Census Bureau series, are viewed as somewhat unrealistic. They are designed to evaluate the sensitivity of the population parameters to alternative mortality assumptions. The fourth series, gradual immortality, aids in focusing on a possible trajectory of mortality and population change resulting from radical declines in mortality in the next several decades.

The effect of these alternative fertility and mortality assumptions on a range of measures bearing on the size and structure of the future elderly population in 2000 and 2020 has been examined. These measures are: The number of persons 65 and over and 75 and over and their percent increases, the proportion of persons 65 and over, the proportion of 75-year-olds among 65-year-olds, the numerical gap between the sexes, the relative number of elderly males and females, and so-called societal and familial aged dependency ratios. For several of these measures the choice of fertility assumption has no effect in the next half century, such as the number 65 and over, the number 75 and over, the male-female difference, the sex ratio of the population 65 and over, and the ratio of persons 65-79 to persons 45-49 (familial dependency ratio). For the proportion 65 and over and the ratio of persons 65 and over to persons 18-64 (societal dependency ratio), both the fertility assumption and the mortality assumption affect the measure. We focus particularly on the comparative variation resulting from the three different fertility series, on the one hand, and the Census Bureau series on mortality, the series doubling the Census Bureau rate of decline in death rates, and the series reducing the initial death rates by one-half in 2050, on the other.

The projected decline in death rates in the Census Bureau series added some 900,000 persons (3 percent) to the population 65 and over in the year 2000 and some 2.8 million (7 percent) in the year 2020 (table 12). As a result of the net immigration assumed, some 370,000 persons (1.2 percent) were added to the number in 2000 and 1.7 million persons (4 percent) were added in 2020. If the assumed decline in death rates were twice as rapid, the elderly population would be substantially larger at both dates; the additions to the Census Bureau projections would be 1.5 million in 2000 and 4.4 million in 2020. Reducing the current rates by half would add even more elderly persons.

The percent 65 and over would also be raised under the alternative mortality series, but the increases tend to be small. If death rates were assumed to decline twice as rapidly as originally, the percent would be 12.6 instead of 12.2 in 2000, and 16.5 instead of 15.5 in 2020, under the middle fertility series. The fertility assumption has a much greater effect on the percent 65 and over than the mortality assumption; the original projections for 2000 vary from 11.3 to 12.9. In fact, the effect of the immigration assumption is as great as the effect of the mortality assumption, albeit in the opposite direction.

Note however, that lower mortality per se does not account for the higher percent of elderly; rather it is the secondary assumption that larger mortality declines, and

Table 12. Parameters for the Elderly Population Under Alternative Fertility and Mortality Assumptions: 1976, 2000, and 2020

(Numbers in thousands)

Population parameter	1976	2000[2]					2020[2]				
		Census[1] Bureau	Mortality assumption				Census[1] Bureau	Mortality assumption			
			Set 1	Set 2	Set 3	Set 4		Set 1	Set 2	Set 3	Set 4
1) Population, 65 years and over.........	22,934	31,822	30,923	33,278	33,855	65,799	45,102	42,327	49,483	51,301	129,691
2) Percent increase over 1976............	(X)	38.8	34.8	45.1	47.6	186.9	96.7	84.6	115.8	123.7	465.5
3) Population, 75 years and over.........	8,741	14,386	13,791	15,224	15,916	42,583	16,975	15,316	19,458	21,495	90,607
4) Percent increase over 1976............	(X)	64.6	57.8	74.2	82.1	387.2	94.2	75.2	112.6	145.9	936.6
PERCENT 65 AND OVER											
5) Series I (High)....................	10.7	11.3	11.0	11.6	11.9	20.1	12.7	12.1	13.6	14.1	28.3
6) Series II (Medium).................		12.2	11.9	12.6	12.9	21.6	15.5	14.8	16.5	17.2	33.0
7) Series III (Low)...................		12.9	12.7	13.3	13.6	22.8	17.8	17.0	18.9	19.6	36.6
8) Percent, 75 years and over / 65 years and over...........	38.1	45.2	44.6	45.7	47.0	64.7	37.6	36.2	39.3	41.9	69.9
9) Excess of females over males, 65 years and over....................	4,207	6,388	6,151	6,915	6,181	5,221	8,166	7,544	9,217	7,462	3,865
10) Sex ratio, 65 years and over.........	69.0	66.6	66.8	65.6	69.1	85.3	69.3	69.7	68.6	74.6	94.2
11) Ratio (per 100) 65 to 79 years / 45 to 49 years.......	156.4	125.5	123.3	128.9	129.5	172.0	215.9	207.6	229.1	229.4	303.1
RATIO (PER 100) 65 YEARS AND OVER / 18 TO 64 YEARS											
12) Series I (High)..................	18.1	19.5	19.0	20.3	20.7	38.7	22.7	21.5	24.5	25.6	60.8
13) Series II (Medium)...............		19.9	19.4	20.7	21.1	39.5	26.0	24.6	28.0	29.2	69.1
14) Series III (Low).................		20.2	19.7	21.0	21.5	40.1	28.6	27.1	30.8	32.2	75.7

X Not applicable.

[1] Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 704, July 1977.

[2] Set 1 Death rates of 1976 remain unchanged.
Set 2 Death rates decline twice as rapidly between 1976 and 2050 as in latest Census Bureau projections.
Set 3 Death rates of 1976 are reduced by one-half in 2050.
Set 4 Death rates of 2050 are zero.

ence larger increases in survival rates, will occur at the lder ages, than at the younger ages. This assumed pattern of eclines in mortality would result in larger percent increases n the population at the older ages than at the younger ages nd, hence, a rise in the proportion of the population at the lder ages.

Uniform *percentage* reductions in death rates, such as are mplied in sets (3) and (4), consistently result in higher roportions of the elderly. They necessarily produce larger *bsolute* decreases in death rates, and larger *percentage* increases in survival rates, at the older ages than at the younger ges. The rise in the proportion of the elderly would be einforced by declining fertility. Under the assumption that eath rates are cut in half by 2050, the percent over 65 vould rise to 12 to 13½ (depending on the fertility assumption) in 2000 (as compared with the Census Bureau projection of 11½ to 13), and to 14 to 19½ in 2020 (as compared vith the Census Bureau projection of 12½ to 18). Under an ssumption of "gradual immortality" some 20 to 23 percent f the population would be over 65 in the year 2000; for 020 the percents are higher and the range is wider, 28 to 37. t seems clear that the proportion of elderly persons in future ears will not be greatly affected by the choice of mortality ssumption, unless that assumption is a radical one, but that he choice of fertility assumption can have a significant effect.

The alternative assumptions on mortality have little effect on the proportion of 75-year-olds of all 65-year-olds in 2000, and only an extreme reduction in death rates (e.g., 50-percent reduction) would substantially change the proportion in 2020. The immigration assumption has practically no effect on this ratio.

The ratio of elderly persons to "working-age" persons would tend to be slightly higher with lower mortality rates. Mortality would share with fertility much of the influence in affecting the ratio in 2000, but would have relatively little effect in 2020. This shifting role of mortality is a result of the fact that the numerator of the ratio at both these dates is influenced only by the mortality level while the denominator is influenced by fertility in an increasing degree as time passes.

The excess of elderly females over elderly males is not seriously affected by the mortality assumption to 2000, but in the long run the pattern of declines in mortality by age and sex and the extent of the decline have a large effect on the size of the difference. Similarly the sex ratio of the elderly may fall or rise in the long run, depending on the age-sex pattern of the declines in death rates and the rate of decline.

In sum, reasonable alternative possibilities for declines in death rates (i.e., barring the most extreme assumptions), with allowance for alternative levels of fertility, do not substantially change the picture with regard to the parameters of the elderly population for the next 25 years, but may do so over a longer period, such as 40 to 50 years.[22]

SOME SOCIOECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS

The demographic changes mentioned have many important social and economic implications. I focus here on some of these, particularly those relating to the current and future requirements for health services.

Societal and Familial Aged Dependency Ratios

Societal dependency. The relative number of elderly persons (65 and over) and persons of the usual working ages (18 to 64), which roughly reflects the balance of elderly "dependents" to "producers", more than doubled between 1920 and 1960. The figure has been barely rising since then and is expected to continue increasing slowly in the next several decades (table 13). The ratio was 18 per 100 persons 18 to 64 in 1976; it may rise only slightly to 20 by 1990, where it may remain for a few decades, and then it would rise sharply (26 in 2020, Series II) as the postwar birth cohorts reach 65 years of age. This is the period when support of the elderly by public funds, whether secured as Social Security taxes or general revenue (both being disbursed as intergenerational transfers), may become a serious problem of public finance.

Familial dependency. The trend in the relative numbers of persons 65 to 79 and persons 45 to 49 can be used to illustrate roughly the prospective shifts in the ratio of elderly parents to the children who would "support" them. This measure increased sharply and steadily between 1920 and 1976, when there were 156 persons 65 to 79 per 100 persons 45 to 49. A peak will be reached in 1980 at 180, and again in the year 2020 with a still higher figure of 216. Thus, the ratio of the number of elderly persons to the number of younger persons of the next generation will become more favorable at times and less favorable at others, with the most rapid shift to an unfavorable balance occurring in the second decade of the next century.

The fluctuations in these familial dependency ratios reflect mainly past trends in the number of births, which have tended to move in a wavelike fashion in the last several decades. For example, the very high ratio in the year 2020 results from the combination of the relatively large (average annual) number of births in the postwar decade (population 65-74 years) and the small (average annual) number of births in the early seventies (population 45-49 years).

With declining or low fertility, elderly persons will have fewer brothers and sisters and fewer children than in the past to provide needed or desirable economic and psychological support. This will occur in spite of increasing survivorship of children and siblings. Past and prospective shifts in fertility, mortality, and age structure are obviously not the only factors affecting the problem of the support of the elderly, but the shifts in societal and familial dependency ratios suggest that the extent of the problem of familial and societal support of the aged will become greater at times than at present, and possibly serious after 2010.

There is the definite possibility of a condition of population stationarity (i.e., zero population growth) in the United States in the next 75 years resulting from recent and prospective low fertility. Such a stationary population will be characterized by a smaller proportion of elderly persons who have living relatives of the same or next generation, a higher proportion of elderly persons in the population, and a higher ratio of aged persons to persons of the usual working ages. This situation suggests that Government may be expected to play a bigger part in the support of the elderly, particularly in providing health and other services.[23]

Provision of Health Care

The demographic changes identified will mean that the needs of the elderly will account for larger and larger share of the health effort, resources, and budget. The aged are the largest users of health resources. They make more visits to physicians (per person) and use hospital facilities more frequently than any younger age group.[24] Given the great increase in the number of elderly persons expected in the next half century and assuming even the same per capita demand for health care for each age-sex group in the future as at present, the total demand for health care will tend to increase greatly. The expected rise in the proportion of elderly persons, reflecting the relatively more rapid increase in the number of elderly persons than of younger-age persons, will augment greatly the relative demand for health care on the part of the elderly population in future years. The upward shift in the average age of the elderly, combined with the sharply increased demand for health care within the older age span, will add further to the increase in overall demand and to the elderly population's share.

We can anticipate increasing utilization of health care resources per capita among the elderly in part because of the expected increase in the educational and income level of the elderly and their increased participation in broad health insurance plans. A more educated and affluent population of prospective older patients will tend to seek more comprehensive health care services and advanced methods of

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[22] Preston has also examined the possible changes in the U.S. population parameters with some extreme assumptions of declines in mortality in: Samuel H. Preston, **Mortality Patterns in National Populations**, New York, Academic Press, 1976, esp. Chapter 7. He shows that, if deaths due to cardiovascular diseases were immediately eliminated, the number and proportion of elderly people would increase sharply in the first few decades and then would continue to increase more slowly. Under conditions of replacement-level fertility, the proportion would reach about 25 percent in three-quarters of a century. The increase in the proportion of the elderly resulting from the elimination of cancer would be far less than the corresponding increase from the elimination of cardiovascular diseases. Elimination of any important cause, particularly cardiovascular diseases or cancer, would also tend to raise the sex ratio of the elderly. For example, the present sex ratio of 69 males to 100 females would rise by several points in a single decade if cardiovascular diseases were immediately eliminated.

[23] Ethel Shanas and Philip M. Hauser, "Zero Population Growth and the Family Life of Old People," **Journal of Social Issues**, Vol. 30, Number 4, 1974, pp. 79-91.

[24] U.S. Public Health Service, **Health, United States, 1976-77**, 1978, esp. chapter 1.

Table 13. Familial Aged Dependency Ratios and Societal Aged Dependency Ratios: 1920 to 2020

(Figures are shown for July 1 of the year indicated. Ratios for 1940 and later years include Armed Forces overseas)

Year		Population 65 to 79 years / Population 45 to 49 years	Population 65 years and over / Population 18 to 64 years
ESTIMATES			
1920		0.76	.08
1930		0.82	.09
1940		0.95	.11
1950		1.16	.13
1960		1.29	.17
1970		1.35	.17
1976		1.56	.18
PROJECTIONS			
1980		1.80	.18
1990		1.68	.20
2000	II	1.25	.20
Range	I		.20
	III		.20
2010	II	1.27	.20
Range	I		.19
	III		.21
2020	II	2.16	.26
Range	I		.23
	III		.29

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population, 1930, General Report, Vol. II, table 7, and Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 311, 519, 614, 643, and 704; unpublished data for age group 45-49 for years 2010 and 2020.

reatment, resorting more often to specialists and use of pecialized equipment.

The demand for mental health services may also be xpected to rise sharply as a result of the effect of these same lemographic factors. The incidence of emotional disorders ises with increasing age. Emotional disorders constitute an mportant factor accounting for a change in living arrangenents (i.e., moving in with children, institutional care). hey represent, therefore, an important share of the real otal health care requirements of the elderly and the general opulation.

Given the relation of social isolation to emotional disrders and the prominence of emotional disorders among lderly persons, it may be possible to trace a logical nexus etween the small family system (low fertility, "nucleation" f families, and "individuation" of households), a large maleemale mortality gap, and high internal migration rates of ounger relatives, on the one hand, and the prevalance of motional disorders among the elderly, on the other. Of ourse, any such relation is reinforced by low income, loss f the work role, poor physical health, and limited ambulaoriness on the part of many elderly persons.

Issues Relating to Sex Differences in Mortality

The large sex difference in mortality has a considerable impact on many aspects of our social life. In addition to the fact that it results in a large excess of women at the older ages, it tends to produce a high rate of widowhood and paternal orphanhood, major economic losses to families and society, and loss of familial psychological and social support for the surviving women. Its ultimate price in life dissatisfactions are immense and incalculable.

In view of the considerable differences between the mortality levels of males and females and the tremendous demographic, social, and economic consequences that flow from these differences, it is essential that we try to understand better the relative etiological roles of genetic and environmental factors in producing the differences. More needs to be learned about those aspects of the behavior and genetic makeup of males that make them more vulnerable than females to serious illness. Are there, for example, male-female differences in recognizing the need for, seeking, and accepting medical care? The conduct of KAP (knowledge-attitude-practice) studies for mortality, as has been done for fertility, may help to provide an answer to this question. Can the physiological bases for the female advantage be more clearly identified?

Whether or not we can fully understand the underlying bases of the difference in the mortality of the sexes, its great magnitude, its persistence, and its many and profound consequences justify a major assault on the problem. Imaginative and wide-ranging programs should be launched with the prevention of premature death of males as a specific goal. The goal of greater sex equality in length of life may be viewed as sufficiently important to call for a course of preferential treatment for men.

Other Issues Relating to Mortality

The same issues as just presented for male-female mortality differences may be considered in relation to Black-White differences *mutatis mutandis,* although here the differences are not as marked and have been declining over time, the disadvantage is not consistently in one direction over the age span, and the social consequences are not as profound. The issues here relate primarily to the substantial excess of the mortality of Blacks over Whites at the ages below about age 75.

Various bioethical and other nonmedical considerations are involved in decisions regarding the allocation of funds for health research and provision of health care to elderly people. In particular, there is a problem of making decisions about the allocation of limited resources where different applications will have different payoffs in lives ultimately saved. Available funds are always assigned on a discretionary basis to different public programs and, within the domain of health, to different programs for health prevention, maintenance, and treatment.[25]

One issue is whether it is more effective to allocate additional research funds for heart disease or cancer. One can begin to develop an answer to this question from available information. One should decide whether it is more desirable to maintain the life of very sick, extremely aged persons at all costs or to apply some of these funds for preventive purposes to younger adults. The latter course could, in the long run, be more effective in improving the average quality of life among the elderly and equalizing death rates of the sexes. For example, it might be more cost-effective (in terms of years of life added) to spend a larger share of community funds on mobile cardiac units, use of which might prevent the death of many middle-aged husbands and fathers, and less on drastic mechanical methods of life prolongation for extreme-aged persons who are already very seriously ill.

As increasing numbers of persons survive to the older ages and particularly as the proportion of older persons in the population increases, the relative frequency of persons with chronic, seriously debilitating conditions of later life, including incurable and intractable conditions, will increase. This development suggests the need for more widespread confrontation of the complex bioethical issues relating to "life with dignity" and the "right to die" and for exploration of these concepts in relation to the general issue of basic human rights.

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[25] Victor R. Fuchs, Who Shall Live? **Health, Economics, and Social Change**, Basic Books, New York, 1974; Steven E. Rhoades, "How Much Should We Spend to Save a Life?" **The Public Interest**, No. 51, Spring 1978, pp. 74-92.

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